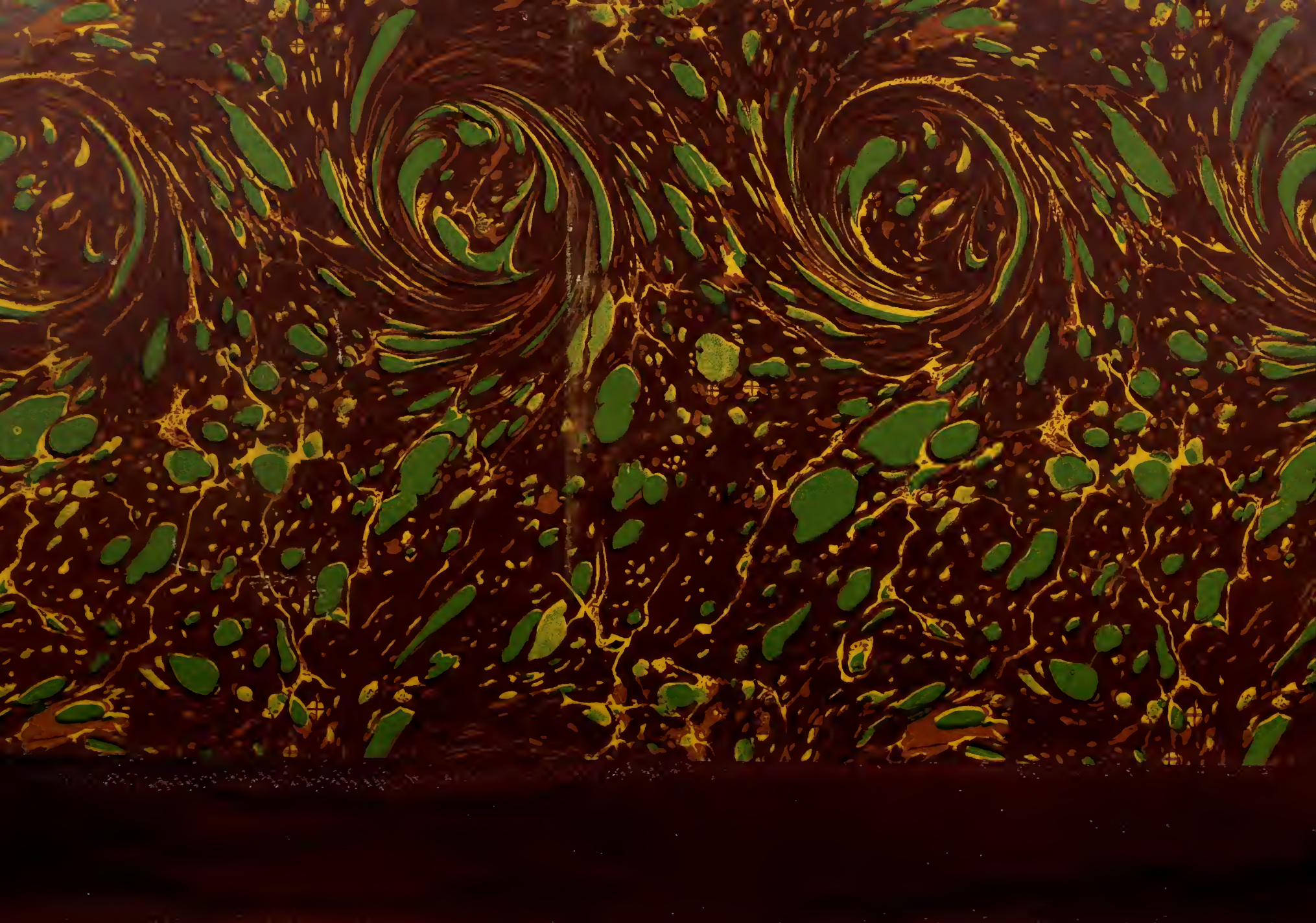


No. 6200a.135 B
Vol. 23
1948

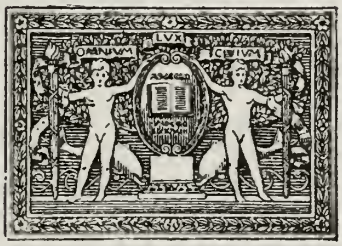
Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

https://archive.org/details/morebooks1948bost

MORE BOOKS

More Books

The Bulletin of the
Boston Public Library
Sixth Series Volume XXIII



PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES
BOSTON
1948

BOSTON
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

~~e · Rm - Rq Dc~~
6200 A.135b
vol 33

Boston Public Library
Jan 19, 1949

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY: PRINTING DEPARTMENT
12,30.48: 250+75

Table of Contents

ARTICLES:

American Revolution, A British Account of 28
Arabian Nights, The 343
Bibles and Liturgical Books, Early 251
Blathwayt Papers, The 3, 55
Bollan, William, Agent of Massachusetts 43, 90, 135, 168, 212
Books of Hours, French 304
Churchill, Winston, American Novelist 331
Collins, Wilkie, First Short Story of 105
Defoe's Workshop 323
Dwiggins, W. A., Artist of the Book 203
English Illustrators of the 1860's 372
Fitzgerald, Edward, Letters by 163
Gospel-Book, A Thousand Year Old 123
Hundred Years Ago, A 83
Indian Grammars, Two 344
Lawrence, D. H., to his Agent 23
Lincoln as a Jeffersonian 283
Lincoln's Herndon 341
Liturgical Week 223
Philo as The Genius of Mediæval Thought 64
Public Library Relations, Institute on 383
Ruskin on Water Color 132
Tapestries, French 265
Tennyson of 1857, The 15
Torrey, Bradford 363
Woman's Rights Convention, The First 243

FACSIMILES:

Blathwayt, William, Portrait of 7
Bollan's Memorial 47
Defoe's Book-Plate 330
Dürer, Albrecht, "Christ Taking Leave of His Mother" 261
Enabling Act, The Library's 85
Flemish Psalter, 13th-Century, A Page from 253
"Gargantua and Pantagruel," An Ornament from 211
Hunt, Holman, Illustration by 17
Lectionary, Tenth-Century, A Page from 127
Lincoln's Letter to H. L. Pierce 290
Lincoln, Photograph of 289
"Paraphs," A Page from 208
"The Travels of Marco Polo," A Page from 207
Whistler's "The Relief Fund in Lancashire" 375

EXHIBITIONS IN THE PRINT DEPARTMENT:

Briscoe, Arthur, The Etchings of 221
Buhot, Felix, Etchings by 381
Calapai, Wood-Engravings by 339
Daumier Collection 62
Daumier, Colored Lithographs by 183
Gavarni Collection 101
Goya's Disasters of the War 301
Hall, Frederick Garrison, The Etchings of 147
Religious Prints 259
Whistler's Etchings and Drypoints 25

LIBRARY NOTES:

33, 69, 111, 153, 189, 229, 269, 309, 349, 389

TEN BOOKS:

29, 65, 107, 149, 185, 225, 265, 305, 345, 385

BOOKS RECENTLY ADDED:

36, 73, 113, 155, 191, 231, 271, 311, 351, 391

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

Volume XXIII, Number 1

Contents

	Page
THE BLATHWAYT PAPERS (*with facsimile*) By Ruth Emery	3
THE TENNYSON OF 1857 (*with facsimile*) By Albert B. Friedman	15
D. H. LAWRENCE TO HIS AGENT By Theresa Coolidge	23
WHISTLER'S ETCHINGS AND DRYPOINTS By Arthur W. Heintzelman	25
A BRITISH ACCOUNT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION	28
TEN BOOKS: SHORT REVIEWS	
Samuel Eliot Morison: *The Battle of the Atlantic*	29
Cord Meyer, Jr.: *Peace or Anarchy*	29
The New Yorker Book of War Pieces	30
Roger Butterfield: *The American Past*	30
Vera Micheles Dean: *The United States and Russia*	30
Arthur Stanley Riggs: *Velásquez*	31
Lin Yutang: *The Gay Genius*	31
John Gilbert Winant: *Letter from Grosvenor Square*	31
Barrett H. Clark & George Freedley: *A History of Modern Drama*	32
F. O. Matthiesson & K. B. Murdock: *The Notebooks of Henry James*	32
LIBRARY NOTES	
Retirements	33
Walter H. Page Rejects a Manuscript	33
Lectures and Concerts	34
Lowell Lectures	35
LIST OF NEWLY-ACQUIRED BOOKS	36

EDITOR: ZOLTAN HARASZTI

More Books is published monthly, except in July and August, by the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston at 230 Dartmouth Street, Boston 17, for free distribution at the Library and its Branches, and at a subscription price of fifty cents a year by mail. Entered as second-class matter, March 16, 1926, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Printed at the Boston Public Library, 15–17 Blagden St., January 1948, Vol. XXIII, No. 1

Issued monthly by the Trustees, for free distribution; by mail, fifty cents a year.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

JANUARY, 1948

The Blathwayt Papers

By RUTH EMERY

Miss Emery (Ph.D. Cornell) teaches history at Lasell Junior College. She has contributed a number of shorter notes to this Bulletin.

FOR nearly two hundred years the Blathwayt Papers lay at Dyrham Park, country seat of the Blathwayt family in Gloucestershire, keeping from historians of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century a store of valuable information. Then, through public sale, most of the documents were dispersed. Many went to the British Museum, some to private collectors, and others to libraries in this country. A set of about one hundred letters has been recently secured by the Boston Public Library.

The papers are of interest to more than the student of social history, for William Blathwayt (1649-1717) was long in public service. He began at nineteen as secretary to Sir William Temple, Ambassador to The Hague, and retired only at fifty-eight, when party politics and the personal animosity of Bolingbroke drove him from office. His records cover nearly forty years in the administration of the later Stuarts — Charles II, James II, William III, and Anne. Moreover, their subject matter is broad, for Blathwayt was connected with several important departments of government; he served in the Plantation Office, as Clerk of the Privy Council, as Acting-Secretary of State, and as Secretary of War. These imposing titles carried less real authority in Stuart England than their modern counterparts, and the special circumstances of some of Blathwayt's appointments made them even less honorific: he was said to have been chosen Acting-Secretary of State because William III preferred subordinates to advisors and was sure that in Blathwayt he had such a man. But for the historian the point is that much of the important business of the realm passed through Blathwayt's hands and found mention in his papers.

Many of his documents are official, materials logically kept in the Public Record Office, had it not been the practice of the early adminis-

trators to regard their papers as their own and to take them along when they retired. This explains why state correspondence and reports out of Whitehall form a considerable part of the Blathwayt collection. The set of letters in the Boston Public Library belongs to this class. Written between 1699 and 1701, most of them were addressed to Blathwayt on the Continent by Robert Yard, a clerk in the London Office. A few of Blathwayt's replies to Yard are also included.

The writings of both men reflect the tensions of the times. Those were the crucial years between Louis XIV's war of aggression. The War of the League of Augsburg had been terminated in 1697 by a treaty which recognized William as King of England and restored, with slight exceptions, former boundaries. It seemed as though the nations, weary and bankrupt, might count on a period of peace. Yet in 1702 the question of the Spanish Succession revived Bourbon ambition and Europe was again on the march.

During the anxious years of truce Blathwayt spent most of the time in Holland serving William in his capacity as Acting-Secretary of State. He had been with the King during the Augsburg campaigns, following so closely that cannon balls flew by and a man standing next to him was killed. This time, however, he lived more pleasantly, hunting with the King or buying china and velvet hangings for Dyrham Park. His chief duty was to keep the King in touch with all that went on in England during his absence and to communicate his Majesty's wishes to London. Hence, most of Yard's letters to Blathwayt are really news reports. They contain items of varying importance; acts of the Privy Council and international incidents jostle accounts of visiting royalty and the Duke of Shrewsbury's wedding. In some cases the King's advice was solicited, in others he was simply informed of the affairs of the country.

A SUBJECT frequently dealt with and one on which William's counsel was urgently sought was foreign policy. The delicacy of international relationships made those in authority in England during William's absence unwilling to act without the King's advice. French Protestants were asking to serve in the British Navy as midshipmen extraordinary; how should they be answered? Refugees on an English ship from St. Sebastian had been taken off by an armed French vessel; what should be done? William's decision was not easy to make. From Louis XIV's withdrawal of toleration to the Huguenots in 1685, religion had complicated international politics. Englishmen's sympathies were with the Protestants; but in 1699, the date of Yard's report, they were thoroughly tired of war and an economy program was in full swing. Parliament had voted to reduce the Army and had specifically barred all but British subjects from it. There was also a demand for a reduced Navy. Yard reflected

something of British sentiment in his letter when he wrote, "I am directed at the same time to obserue to you that making these Gentlemen Midshipmen Extry will be an added charge to his Majesty."

Probably the decisive factor in the King's final rejection of the French Protestants's cause was his desperate need to prolong the peace. He was in the midst of negotiations with Louis XIV for a peaceful division of the Spanish empire when the ailing Spanish King should be dead, and he was not willing to jeopardize his scheme by offending the King of France.

A few months later Blathwayt found an even more troublesome international incident in his report. It concerned a "Mr Smith his Matys Consul at the Canaryes, who is still kept in the prison of the Inquisition, to the utter ruin of his family." Here was a matter that could not be ignored. William advised that an explanation be demanded, but the reply seems to have been unsatisfactory and in the end Mr. Smith was recalled. The affair was conducted without belligerence but with elaborate dignity. The last reference to it in the Library's collection runs: "That the Spaniards may see his Matys concerne for one who has the Caracter of his Consul, their Exlys thought it would be of good use, and a creditt to the English Merchants there, in case a Small frigat could be spared to fetch him home."

One entry in July 1700 shows that other nations sometimes had cause to complain of British conduct. The Czar of Muscovy — Peter the Great — had sent a request that instructions be given to the commanders of English ships "to treat the Czars Subjects with Civility and Kindness in case they should happen to meet at sea." In 1700 the Russian ruler had begun his program to secure a place of prestige for his country among the European nations. Preparations were being made for a war against Sweden for the Baltic ports. But as yet the power of the icebound nation was negligible, and English seamen felt no compulsion to be courteous. The Admiralty responded to Peter's request with instructions that English vessels should comply.

THE larger part of the correspondence is concerned with trade. The reason may have been partly personal. Blathwayt had served twenty-one years in the Plantation Office and was a member of the Board of Trade; his clerk must have known that any related matter would be of vital interest to him. The topic was, of course, of concern to all Englishmen, for by 1700 it had become evident that the nation's future depended upon successful competition for colonies and commerce. A centralized control had developed and the economic policy of mercantilism, which had come into being haltingly and somewhat accidentally, had by this time found legal expression in trade regulations of all kinds. The objec-

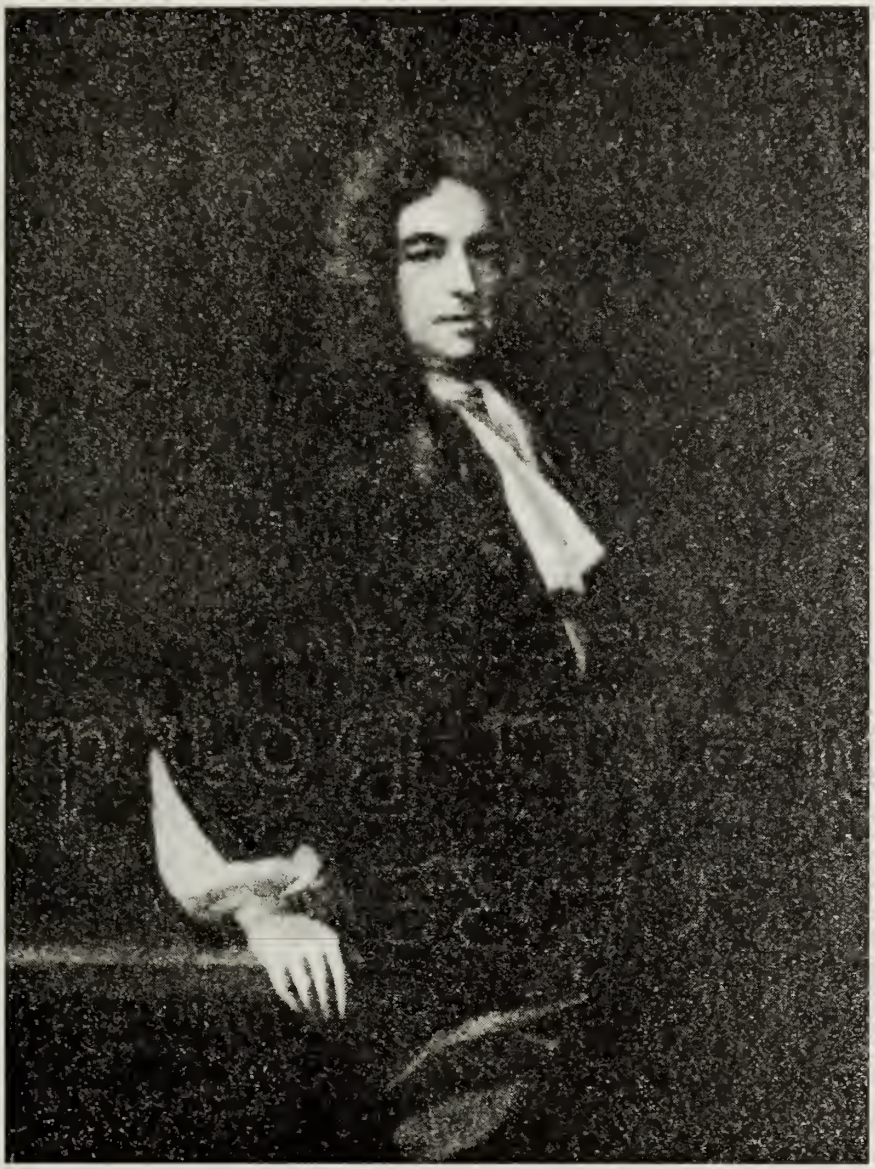
tive of a self-sufficient empire, prosperous in peace and strong in war, seemed to England's rulers adequate reason for this controlled economy, even though it might place galling restrictions on certain individuals and interests at home and in the colonies.

The Navigation Acts are the best known of these laws. One of Blathwayt's letters concerns a violation by an English, probably Colonial, ship, "the Sea Flower, that was arriued at Venice directly from the West Indies and was preparing to returne thither." The law required that all trade must pass through an English port. According to the letter, the Lords Justices had taken a grave view of the matter and had ordered the Council of Trade "to consider of the most proper way that can be taken to giue a check to a thing that may be of so pernicious consequence to the Trade of the Kingdom." No further mention of the case tells us how the captain of the *Sea Flower* was dealt with.

British commerce is again involved in the report of the disastrous Scottish venture at Darien. William must have followed the story anxiously, for the Jacobite leanings of Scotland were well known and he wanted to bring about better feeling and a legislative union of the two countries. He had already blundered in the Glencoe incident when the Macdonalds for their belated oath of loyalty were massacred, and the Highlands had not been placated by William's excuse that he signed the order without reading it. His popularity had suffered another setback because of British dealings with Scottish trade. The Company of Scotland Trading to Africa and the Indies, sometimes called the Darien Company, had been originally organized with English support. One half of the capital was raised in London. When, however, East India Company stock dropped from 72 to 50 in one week, British support was withdrawn, and the officials who had licensed it were dismissed.

Scottish indignation ran high and the promoters of the Company determined to proceed without English capital or consent. A base for operations was established on the fever-ridden isthmus of Darien. Beyond advising British subjects everywhere not to trade with the company, William's policy was to wait.

Blathwayt's letters contain a full account of developments. In June 1699, a year after the first expedition sailed, Yard reports that letters have arrived from Jamaica describing the "ill-condition" of the Scots at Darien. "They have lost one of their vessels, which haueing on bord goods to the Value of £3,000, and being bound to Windward as farr as the Barbados and in her way to trade with the Spaniards, was by theft of weather cast away near Cartegena, and all men made prisoners; On the 10 of January the Scots had Spent most of their provisions, not haueing Enough left to Supply them for three months, nor mony to buy more; They had received some Supplies of provisions from Jamaica, and had



Portrait of William Blathwayt, Painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller

sent thither a project for carrying on their Trade." The Council acted in accordance with former policy and sent instructions to the governors of Jamaica and all royal plantations in the West Indies "that they do not give any assistance to the Scots by sending them provisions or by any other way, but that on the contrary they do all they can to discourage them." The tragic sequel is told in October of the same year: "News of the Scots haueing deserted their Settlement at Darien comes confirmed by letters from Carolina . . . most of the Scots being dead, by Sickness and want of provisions, haueing received no Supplys since their first settling."

The impersonality of the record leaves us uninformed as to the feelings of the people involved. But the conduct of the Board of Trade and the King was probably regarded by most Englishmen as cruel necessity. The Scots, of course, viewed it otherwise. William wrote a friend that they were "like raging madmen." There can be no question of the King's relief when the Settlement was finally abandoned; besides jeopardizing imperial economy it had disturbed his negotiations in Europe. No partition of Spanish territory could be agreed upon while his Scottish subjects were at open war with that country in the New World.

IF the government assumed the right to control imperial commerce, it also accepted the responsibility for its protection. Consequently the suppression of piracy, one of the hazards to trade of the time, is a subject frequently mentioned in the letters.

The offence was hard to define. In time of war privateers were commissioned by the King to waylay and destroy enemy shipping. These men plundered with a license and received pay and a share of their booty for their services. Pirates, of course, robbed indiscriminately. Both professions drew reckless men, and, in peacetime, unemployment and the inability to settle down often drove the privateer to sea again unlicensed.

Judicial machinery for convicting these men remained long inadequate for a number of reasons. The moral attitude of the time was not clearly against them. Admiration for their daring and the glamor that always attaches to fabulous wealth combined with the desire to buy foreign goods cheap in the black market trade which pirates operated. Probably the strongest factor in the popular view, however, was the general resentment against trade monopolies of other nations. From the days of exploration, the prior claims of Spain in the New World had interfered with British enterprise and the government had always been indulgent toward any violation of those claims. Elizabethan "sea dogs," returning with Spanish gold, were received by their queen with an ill-concealed smile, or, if the irate Philip II needed to be pacified, with mild reproof. In the next century, respected men organized companies for the express purpose of preying on foreign shipping. The Earl of Warwick, Parlia-

mentary Admiral of the Civil War, and Pym, defender of civil liberties, were patrons of the Old Providence Company, a Puritan society that operated a business of sea robbery out of the Honduras to the great profit of all concerned.

By the time of William III, however, monopolies were more equally distributed among the great nations, and the vested interests of the governing class in them began to change the official position. There was a concerted effort to rid the sea of pirates. Laws were formulated in 1700 and 1701 to punish the offenders, and the government employed privateers to arrest and bring them in.

It was in this connection that an incident is reported in the Blathwayt letters which involved both the King and his secretary personally. It concerned the well-known seaman Captain Kidd. He had been commissioned in 1696 as a privateer to capture pirates and to carry out reprisals against the French, but he was later accused of indiscriminate plundering himself. William had granted the license to Kidd upon the recommendation of several noblemen, including the Earl of Bellomont. The undertaking seems to have been regarded as a good business venture, for several of these same men put money into outfitting Kidd's galley, contracting for a share in the booty. The Earl was the heaviest single investor. The ethics of the arrangement were later questioned by political rivals, who contended that goods taken from pirates should have been returned to their rightful owners whenever their identity could be established; and impeachment proceedings made the matter a public scandal. It is probable that, in the fluid state of opinion and laws on piracy, the shareholders were innocent of dishonest intent. The King himself is said to have been one of them.

Blathwayt's relationship to some of the men interested in Captain Kidd's commission gives the entries in the correspondence a personal note. Documents for Kidd's appointment would normally have passed through Blathwayt's hands, but, at the request of Bellomont and his friends, the King agreed to keep the whole project secret from his secretary. The reason given by the Earl was that Blathwayt had friends, governors of the plantations, who connived at piracy, and that he would consequently disapprove of the commission.

But there were other factors in the conspiracy of silence. Party politics and the personal ambition of Bellomont, a Whig, who wanted to become governor of New York in place of one of Blathwayt's Tory friends, made the two men antagonistic. Furthermore, in the very year of Kidd's appointment, they had taken opposite sides on a question of colonial administration, when Bellomont favored the union of New England and New York under the same governorship and Blathwayt objected to it. The Earl succeeded in getting the royal sanction as governor of Massachu-

setts, New Hampshire, and New York over Blathwayt's disapproval, and he continued to regard the latter as his enemy.

When reports began to filter back from the East Indies that Kidd had turned pirate, Blathwayt must have felt a justifiable satisfaction. The first reference in the correspondence picks up the story in July 1699, before Kidd had been apprehended. Dealing first with the general subject of piracy, the letter mentions "fresh advice of great Pyracyes committed in the Indian Seas, and of the designe of their Commanders to sail to the West Indies to be refitted there." The Governors of the Plantations had been advised "to seize all Pyrates that shall come within their respectiue jurisdictions, together with their Ships and goods." To this was appended the statement that "W^m^ Kid, the Pyrate, was returned from India to those parts." Two months later the correspondence refers to "an account from My Lord Bellomont of his haueing secured Kid, the Pyrate, and committed him to Goal at Boston."

The official resolution to regard the case seriously and punish the offenders to the full extent of the law is revealed in the further notice that "the Lords Justices think fitt that Kid and all other Pyrates taken in the West Indies be brought to England, and their Ex^lys^ intend to speake with the Lords of the Admiralty at their next meeting about appointing one of his Ma^ties^ Ships now in those parts to performe this Service." Two subsequent letters report provisions for the Naval Convoy of the pirates and their treasure.

There is no record in the Blathwayt Papers at the Boston Public Library of the conviction and execution of Kidd on the gallows. The trial caused considerable stir in London, partly because of Kidd's resolute protestations of innocence. He claimed to the last that he had submitted papers to the Earl of Bellomont in Boston which showed that the ships he scuttled had been sailing under French passes and came legitimately under his commission. But Bellomont died before the trial and the papers could not be found.

Several entries in the letters relate to another kind of piracy with which the English government had to deal, that is, the capture of English subjects by pirates off the Barbary coast and the holding of them for ransom. Well-to-do prisoners could usually arrange for their own release, but most had to wait for the intercession of friends and officials at home. The redemption-money seems not to have been raised by charity. The authorities were willing to act as a go-between, however, and to lend their influence in the subscription.

A letter in August 1700 reads: "Their Ex^lys^ are informed by the Committee for the Redemption of the English Captiues in Barbary, that they haue contracted with the Gunsmiths for Making the Locks to be giuen towards the Said Redemption, and that the worke goes on as fast

as possible, but that they apprehend they shall want mony to comply with the payments, the Collection coming in very slowly." The demand for English goods, in this instance gunlocks, as part of the ransom was usual. It was ironical that firearms which would probably be used for the capture of more English prisoners were demanded.

This particular case ran into a number of difficulties. Yard reported that "the Gunsmiths talke of making but 1000 Locks in six months, whereas there are 3000 wanted." Naturally there was anxiety about so long a delay while the captives lay in the pestilential prisons of North Africa. Then the work of raising the money was impeded by "malitious reports Spread about, that there has been collected a sum more than sufficient for redeeming the Said Captiues." The Council declared the rumor "False and Scandalous" and ordered a statement published "to disabuse the people and stir them up to contribute to so Charitable a worke." The Archbishop of Canterbury agreed to write to all the clergy for the same purpose.

This is the last notice of the Barbary captives in the Library collection. It seems unlikely that, with so much official support, the Committee for their redemption had any further difficulty in raising the money.

NEXT to international relations and trade, domestic issues take the largest place in the Blathwayt papers. Unemployment, riots, and sedition disturbed the peace at home, and the reports from London communicated the uneasy state of affairs to the King.

One entry declares that "the disbanded Marines resort in great numbers to the Nauy Office clamoring for their Arrears and off-reckonings and threatening some disorder." The officers of the Marine regiments had been advised by the Council to make up their accounts with dispatch.

Riots in the fens of Lincolnshire had not yielded to the usual methods of repression and the authorities were concerned. "Their Ex^lys looking upon (this) as a matter that may be of dangerous consequences, if timely remedy be not applyed, they have ordered that the same be considered at the Councill on Thursday next and that my Lord Chief Justice Holt be then present, that he may give his opinion what is proper to be done therein." And these same disturbances find mention elsewhere in instructions given judges about to start on circuit: "T'was recommended to them to do all that lyes in them to suppresse Vice and Immorality, to punish Highwaymen, House Breakers, Clippers and Coyners, and all offenders that disturbe the publicke peace, and particularly to Enquire into the late Ryotts and disorders in the Fens of Lincolnshire."

No explanation of the outbreaks in the Fens is given; they were probably similar to those which occurred in the same country a few years earlier, referred to by the Duke of Shrewsbury in a letter to the King as

"mere corn-riots." The agricultural districts of England were long harassed by outbursts of violence, frequently by mobs of farm-laborers whose low wages and seasonal unemployment made them desperate.

In 1699 a post-war economy contributed to the general disorder. Men discharged from the Services roamed the countryside in search of legitimate occupation; failing this, they joined the lawless elements of the country. Highwaymen, who operated in unprecedented numbers, were often recognized as soldiers and even officers of the late wars. In such circumstances, convictions were hard to secure. Among the "offenders that disturbe the publicke peace" were undoubtedly those groups of organized protest which were becoming an element to reckon with at this time. There seems to have been a new awareness in the closing years of the century of the power of mass demonstration in influencing company or government action. Two years earlier the London weavers had demonstrated outside the House of Commons against the importation of raw silk by the East India Company and later attacked the home of a member of the company. The incident was one of many.

The official response fifteen years later was the Riot Act. But in the reign of William III the authorities tried to control the situation with such judicial machinery as existed or with temporary expedients. Blathwayt's correspondence speaks of "new Commissions of the Peace"; justices, returning from their circuits, were asked to report on these local boards especially entrusted with the preservation of order, and they recommended some changes in the membership. The letter says that "they acquainted their Ex^lys^ with the names of seuerall persons which the Gentlemen in some Countys desired should be added, and others left out."

Constructive measures to relieve the economic situation were also taken. One item reports that "their Ex^lys^ resolueing to proceed on the consideration of the matters left them in Charge, by his Ma^ty^ have begun with that about Employing the poor, and have sent to the Commissioners for Trade to perfect with all Expedition a Scheme or project for setting the poor on worke."

The disorders which caused the King abroad and the authorities at home the greatest anxiety were, of course, the plots against the Crown itself. Repeated notices of these occur in the correspondence: in Somersetshire a "M^r^ William Gore, justice of the peace, had drunke the late K. James health and had talked seditiously"; in Ireland there were rumors of "some wicked designes that are carrying on by his Ma^ties^ Enemies." Guards to attend William from Margate to London on his return to England had been donbled because of the report that "an other party is said to be wayting the King's returne."

Threats of assassination were no new experience for William. The bold scheme to strike him down on his way home from hunting in 1695 had

been foiled only at the last moment. With reason he distrusted the loyalty of even those high in government service. The Earl of Shrewsbury, one of his Secretaries of State, was known to continue contact with the exiled James II; Lord Godolphin on the Treasury Board had become so openly Jacobite in his sympathies that he had to be dismissed.

The years of the Blathwayt correspondence in the Library collection were almost the last of the King's life (he died in March 1702), and as far as the prestige and security of his position were concerned they were the most perilous. For the death of the Queen a few years earlier had reduced William in the eyes of many of his subjects to the status of a foreigner. His Dutch origin and continental interests as well as his generosity to his former mistress and Dutch friends became grievances against him. The feeling for legitimacy asserted itself in plots to restore James II or to recognize his son as heir to the throne.

The government at home met the emergency as best it could. Officeholders whose allegiance was suspect were required to take loyalty-oaths under the Test Act. The authors and publishers of Jacobite literature were tracked down and punished as subversive. One of Blathwayt's letters reports that the Council had ordered that "declaration of Test be tendered to dangerous and suspected persons as the Law provides for the security of his Maᵗʸˢ person and Government; and that the Authors and publishers of Scandalous and Seditious discourses, Libells and Pamphletts be deligently Enquir'd after and punished."

In 1701 the Act of Settlement made the assassination of William unprofitable for the legitimists by fixing the succession upon George of Hanover. In terms of the international situation, the Protestantism and anti-French sentiments of that Prince more than compensated for his thinner strain of Stuart blood. And there was an upsurge in the King's popularity the same year, due to the perfidy of Louis XIV in revoking his recognition of William's title to the English throne and declaring for James II.

(*To be completed.*)

The Tennyson of 1857

By ALBERT B. FRIEDMAN

After four years' service in the Army, Mr. Friedman returned in 1946 to Harvard where he is now completing his studies for the doctorate.

TENNYSON'S *Poems* published by Edward Moxon in 1857 inaugurates the inspired period of English illustration which Joseph Pennell has definitively labelled the "golden period of British Art." David Bogue's edition of Longfellow's *Poems,* five years earlier, and William Allingham's *Music-Master,* 1855, are mildly interesting precursors; Wilmott's remarkable *Poets of the Nineteenth Century,* with illustrations by Millais and Ford Madox Brown, followed by a few months. The Boston Public Library has an unusually rich collection of these works.

In the *Tennyson,* especially remarkable in that age of indifferent book production, are found the first wood engravings of the young pre-Raphaelites Millais, Rossetti, and Hunt side by side with the designs of Mulready, Maclise, Stanfield, Creswick, and other established illustrators. The disparity of styles gives the book an uneven appearance; for the student of illustration, however, it affords rich opportunities for comparing the contending techniques and artistic ideals of a strangely eclectic century. From the moment of conception until the last copy laggardly disappeared from the London bookstalls, Moxon's crowning venture has had a fascinating history.

Edward Moxon, publisher and friend of Southey, Wordsworth, Rogers, Lamb, Browning, Tennyson, was himself a poet, perhaps more a poet than a businessman, for his widow ended her days on a pension from Tennyson. For publishing the complete text of Shelley's *Queen Mab* in 1840, he was brought before Lord Denham on charges of "blasphemy and libel." Sergeant Talfourd's defense plea (which consisted mainly of eloquent though irrelevant praise of Shelley) won Mary Shelley's admiration, but lost the cause of the publisher. Despite this reversal and the disappointing sale of Wordsworth's later volumes, Edward Moxon, "Publisher of Poets," continued for a time to keep pace with the better-class Dover Street booksellers.

Before the illustrated *Tennyson,* Moxon had published seven different items by the poet, all but the first of which had been great money-makers.[1] Though Tennyson had always driven a hard bargain with his publisher, Moxon had been prospered to the extent of wishing to do something handsome by his leading author. Together poet and publisher called on the "name" illustrators of the day, parcelling out the selections and assuring the artists of a free hand in the interpretation. It was probably Tennyson who suggested the pre-Raphaelites be included; the wish once

expressed, Moxon went to all pains to see it carried through. Though Hunt was in Palestine, Moxon readily secured his contributions; Millais, too, was generously coöperative, journeying to Farringford, Tennyson's home on the Isle of Wight, to sketch young Hallam Tennyson for his illustration to "Dora."

With Rossetti, on the other hand, Moxon's dealings were far from smooth. Before agreeing to design for the book, Rossetti fixed upon his fee as thirty pounds per block — five pounds more than the highest paid to anyone else. He worked slowly, complaining to Moxon late in the venture that the selection was too limited, and finally, when Moxon came around to encourage him, cursed the worried publisher for his "pestering" and refused to see him. Arthur Hughes, who was then an apprentice in Rossetti's studio, testifies that his master was neither remiss nor lazy, rather that he asked so much of the tiny squares of wood that no amount of labor could realize the design he imagined. Each of Rossetti's blocks were wrung from him only after a troublesome round of vexations, and these difficulties were rehearsed when the first proofs came back to Dalziels, the engraving firm.[2]

When Moxon died shortly after the publication of the *Tennyson,* it became legendary that his wrangles with Rossetti had caused his death. Even William Michael Rossetti quotes the rumor about his brother with a measure of credulity: "I have heard it said — but I suppose this is only to be construed as a grim joke, not as a sober and grievous reality — that 'Rossetti killed Moxon!' "

Rossetti's controversy with his engravers is another chapter. "He probably exasperated Dalziel, and Dalziel certainly exasperated him. Blocks were re-worked upon and proofs sent back with vigor." A Rossetti letter of that period treats the "cutting and maiming" as a bitter joke. "After a fortnight's work," he writes W. Bell Scott, "my block goes to the engraver, like Agag delicately, and is hewn to pieces before the Lord Harry." Included in the letter is this bit of doggerel:

Address to the Dalziel Brothers
"O woodman spare that block,
O gash not anyhow!
It took ten days by clock,
I'd fain protect it now."
Chorus: Wild laughter from the Dalziels' Workshop.[3]

The Dalziels' rebuttal is more convincing. They had earlier engraved the illustration for William Allingham's *Music Master,* 1855, and knew the poet-painter's idiosyncrasies. "Rossetti," they complain in their record, "made use of wash, pencil, colored chalks, and pen and ink, producing a very nice effect, but the engraved reproduction of this many-tinted drawing, reduced to the stern realities of black and white by printers' ink

THE LADY OF SHALOTT.

PART I.

I.

On either side the river lie
Long fields of barley and of rye,
That clothe the wold and meet the sky;
And thro' the field the road runs by
To many-tower'd Camelot;

A Page with Illustration by Holman Hunt

failed to satisfy him."[4] Only the original drawings can settle the matter, and they, of course, were hacked to pieces in the cutting.

In examining Rossetti's drawings in the *Tennyson,* one asks for an explanation of the incalculable effect they have had on the arts of design. George S. Layard sets a hierarchy of qualities when (in his monograph on the pre-Raphaelite illustrators) he derives the formula "Millais has realized, Holman Hunt has idealized, and Rossetti has sublimated, or transcendentalized . . . the subject."[5] It is apparently this spiritual atmosphere, about which it is now almost embarrassing to write, which captivated an age responsive to such sentiments. The implication is caught once again in Thomas Woolner's appreciation of the Saint Cecilia for "The Palace of Art": ". . . the angel's expression was remarkable for the vivid, spiritual light that shone thru his face." It is evidently a winning enough quality to make one forget the weak draughtsmanship and keep one from noticing — though some contemporaries, like Woolner and Layard, did notice — that the angel is "munching" on Saint Cecilia's forehead. Modern taste looks at Rossetti's "The Maids of Elfen-Mere" in the Allingham volume and savors the decorative scheme that so boldly controls the composition; it was, doubtless, the "spiritual light" on the three advancing female faces that was its charm for the original beholders.

Of the ten illustrations upon wood which Rossetti ever made, four appear in the Moxon *Tennyson.* In the history of book illustration these few cuts almost outweigh the thousands of designs by Tenniel, Leech, Foster and Gilbert, for they have come to be considered the inspiration for a generation of designers of genius. The glamor of Rossetti's subsequent career has shone back upon these early efforts, and not a little of their value is of this extrinsic sort. But however strong the disparagement, Rossetti remains what Ruskin styled him, "the chief intellectual force in the establishment of the modern romantic school in England." And illustration was an important medium for that school.

To speak coldly, the Rossetti illustrations are perhaps the worst drawn of the lot: the backgrounds tortured, crabbed, with little indication of space, the figures weakly articulated. Minute, carelessly-contrasted objects litter the scene and scatter our attention. This excessive regard for detail we may take as the ugliest of the pre-Raphaelite sins. Ford Madox Brown almost ruins *The Last of England* by a similar overly-earnest effort to reproduce the actual background. A comparison of Rossetti's use of outline with the Maclise designs or Millais's illustration of "Edward Gray" show their mastery of simple modelling and luminary effects.

The most powerful cut in the *Tennyson* may well be Holman Hunt's "The Lady of Shalott," which has heretofore been passed over hurriedly in the rush to see Rossetti's tailpiece to the same poem. The central figure is brilliantly drawn, the detail so well reduced to pattern that it is nowhere

obtrusive. Movement is suggested in all the descriptive lines of the draperies, and especially by the strand of thread which cuts over the face of the design, giving it a hectic tempo. But the most charming passage is the decorative exaggeration of the billowing hair of the towering, Junonian woman. After this cut one can see nothing revolutionary in Burne-Jones, for in almost all regards this drawing reads like a definition (Professor Panofsky's definition) of decorative art: the deliberate suppression of spatial, plastic, textural and luminary values for a patterning of a two-dimensional surface has fallen little short of attainment. But this was beyond the artist's intention. It must be conceded that Hunt was still thinking in terms of a three-dimensional picture-space.

The third pre-Raphaelite "brother," John Everett Millais, contributed a sizable number of the fifty-four designs in the *Tennyson*. For sheer talent, he is unmatched in the period; Keene is the only other British line artist that approaches his gifted skill in black and white. Unfortunately, the designs for this volume are some of the least exciting of all his prolific production, but nothing he ever did can be considered hackwork, and his manipulation of the expressive line is always masterly.

Each of the illustrators had his iconographic specialty. This appears quite clearly in the selection of subjects. Rossetti chose texts with "spiritual" possibilities or ones that would give him the opportunity to introduce medieval bric-a-brac. He was annoyed to find that Hunt had pre-empted "The Lady of Shalott." To allay his petulance, Hunt, who had been the first to encourage him to paint, offered to share the poem with him. Hunt himself thought almost solely in terms of decorative subjects. His portrait of Haroun al Rashid is beautifully framed at either side with spiralling columns, and he has made the most of floral patterns and Arabic calligraphy for both realistic and ornamental purposes. In "Godiva" furniture and architecture are carefully worked out with an acute historical sense; unlike Rossetti's work, the cut is rich and complete without being in the least messy. Subtle religious symbolism does not come unexpectedly from the painter of "The Light of the World." The crucifix is an important detail in both the "Godiva" and "The Lady of Shalott." The pelicans carved on Lady Godiva's prie-dieu are another example.

The medieval was not for Millais. He invariably prefers a domestic setting in which a small group of figures in contemporary costume are caught at a poignant rather than a dramatic moment. Whether it is a Trollope or Martineau novel or a plushy Victorian Christmas annual, the attenuated figures of men in peg-top trousers and ladies in voluminous crinolines is the sure mark of Millais's hand. Millais's concern for composition strikes one before he has seen more than two or three of the *Tennyson* plates. A Millais design, within its short compass, usually exhibits a studied — this does not mean forced — composition to convey an

impression of completeness. One is apt to consider composition of no great matter in a design as small as the average wood-engraving until he recalls the graceful and carefully plotted composition of much sixteenth-century graphic art, the tiny New Testament plates scratched by Jacques Callot, for example.

So far only the pre-Raphaelite illustrators have been discussed. Twenty-four of the fifty-four designs in the Moxon *Tennyson* came from the studios of illustrators far better known to the London book-trade of the 'forties and 'fifties than Millais, Hunt or Rossetti. These, too, in their selection of poems to illustrate show their restricted talents. Creswick, who is responsible for the charming vignettes of quiet, outdoor scenes, found himself throughout his career inadequate to figure drawing. His canvases frequently hung fire until the famous Frith or John Phillips could spare the time to drop around and paint in the castle ruins or figure groups that had been commissioned. The marine artist W. Clarkson Stanfield, whose paintings Charles Dickens zealously collected, draws seascapes with cliffs and castles or boatmen nearing land, and Maclise, now faintly remembered for his vast acreage of historical scenes, particularly *The Death of Nelson*, devotes himself inevitably to the "Morte D'Arthur."

Within the vignette style, Creswick is wonderfully skillful in rendering still water, reeds, rushes and great penetrable trees spaced at contrasting depths of distance, but taken together, his illustrations of Tennyson have a dulcet staleness which is understandably common in black and white landscapes. Color was Creswick's forte — the *Athenaeum* preferred him to Turner in this regard — and the narrow range of tone in black and white hardly translates his color sense. It is only in a few of the tree passages in these plates that we catch a glimpse of the qualities that prompted Ruskin on one light-minded occasion to rate Creswick above Poussin.

William Mulready, the painter of golden-haired boys caught in awkward and humorous situations — *The Fight Interrupted* in the Sheepshanks Collection is his masterpiece — illustrates "The Goose" and "Will Waterproof's Lyrical Monologue" with scenes that reflect the long tradition of English narrative art. "The Sea Fairies" is executed in cold, hard outlines with almost no lines of quality and a minimum of shading. Designer and engraver share responsibility for the failure. From the examination of these cuts one gets no inkling of Mulready's great power, which came to its full expression on paper in his Goldsmith illustrations.

Considerably more successful are the vigorous engravings by Maclise, whose illustrations of Moore's *Irish Melodies* are nineteenth century classics. His design for the "Morte D'Arthur" is conceived on a vast scale; he somehow manages to group fourteen well-distinguished mourners and five shadows into a compact composition without the least suggestion of crowding. There is even an attempt to lend the figures a meas-

ure of heroic monumentality. But Maclise, like Mulready, lacks the delicacy and simplicity that the medium required. His designs strike one as sketches waiting to be scaled upon canvas.

Horsley may be passed over without qualms. His "May Queen" designs show that he knew only one facial type and only one mode of arrangement. His monotonous faces remind one strongly of certain comic strip artists whose personages would, except for mustaches, costume or spectacles, fuse into a single dull prototype. Stanfield's scenes of grandeur are more impressive. His choice of subject is sure and intelligent; the angle from which he decides to exhibit his castle by the sea or mountain bridge is determined with a clear view toward dramatization, and all this without leaving the text. His literalness is strongly marked. In "Break, Break, Break" the fisherman's boy is playing with his sister, the surge at the moment of breaking on the cold, grey rocks, and even the stately ships going to their "haven under the hill," though one can hardly describe these minikin specks on the horizon as "stately ships." Rossetti, as one turns back through the book, seems not to have "allegorized on his own hook" as much as he threatened. If he puts crowns on the heads of the queens weeping for "mythic Uther's deeply-wounded son," he has the warrant of an earlier version in which Tennyson wrote "crown'd" for "weeping." A crown for a queen is not too great a liberty.

After all that has been said of the great artistic merit and historical importance of the Moxon *Tennyson,* the book's sales record is sadly ironical. Despite the publisher's care and enthusiasm, the *Tennyson,* at a guinea and a half, was a financial failure. The conservative found too much in it that was experimental, and the admirers of the pre-Raphaelites balked at buying more examples of the older schools. Routledge was remaindering stocks at a guinea a volume a year after publication. At the Routledge price the book moved rapidly enough to warrant a new edition, but subsequent editions were blocked by Tennyson's demands for what seemed to the publisher an excessive royalty.[6] With the triumph of the pre-Raphaelites and the spread of Rossetti's fame, the Moxon *Tennyson* was more justly valued, but by this time Moxon was long dead and the House of Moxon bankrupt.

NOTES

1. Harold G. Merriam, *Edward Moxon: Publisher of Poets* (New York, 1939), p. 181.
2. The publication data are derived from Merriam, *Moxon,* pp. 181–7.
3. Gleeson White, *English Illustration: The Sixties* (London, 1897), p. 159. A different version of Scott's letter is found in Forrest Reid, *Illustrators of the Sixties* (London, 1928 [?]), p. 41.
4. George and Edward Dalziel, *The Brothers Dalziel* (London, 1901), p. 86.
5. *Tennyson and his Pre-Raphaelite Illustrators* (London, 1894), p. 9.
6. F. A. Mumby, *The House of Routledge* (London, 1934), p. 80.

D. H. Lawrence to his Agent

FROM 1919 until his death in 1930 D. H. Lawrence visited England at intervals only. The damp climate told upon his health, while the unfriendly criticisms of his work depressed his spirits. Instead he traveled on the Continent, lived for a time in the south-western United States, and made two trips to Mexico. He always preferred to send his manuscripts to a variety of publishers, and in April 1921 chose Curtis Brown of London to be his literary agent. "I wish I'd come to you ten years back; you wrote me just too late; but now don't tie me too tight — I get restive," Lawrence wrote to him in his first letter. He agreed not to send anything to any publisher direct — to act only through Brown, and suggested an agreement for five years. However, their association lasted till the end of his life.

The Letters of D. H. Lawrence, edited by Aldous Huxley and published in 1932, includes more than thirty letters by the novelist to his literary agent — mostly concise, matter-of-fact news of the progress of his works, inquiries about their fortunes, and directions as to how to handle them. But there is an occasional flare-up of the real Lawrence temper: "About magazines — I can't help feeling a hatred of their ways and means and all that . . ." Or: "I know what the English weeklies and monthlies are, and have no hopes of ever selling more than an odd thing now and then. Therefore I would rather sell *nothing* than to have the goods hawked round and cheapened in the eyes of a lot of little people . . ." As the volume contains no letters to Brown between May 15, 1922, and May 26, 1923, three letters recently acquired by the Library and dating from that period may be of interest.

Two of them were written from Del Monte Ranch, Questa, New Mexico — seventeen miles from Taos — where the Lawrences moved in December 1922, after a four months' visit with Mabel Dodge. The novelist found the place ideal — "according to one's ideas." "It seems to me, in America," he wrote to the faithful Catherine Carswell, "for the inside life, there is just blank nothing." Even the Indians seemed to him "very American — no inside life." The first letter is dated January 23, 1923:

> I suddenly realise that the story *The Captains Doll,* which was bought by Hearsts for their International Magazine, and for which I have received $1000, has not yet appeared: and till it has appeared in Hearsts Magazine, it cannot possibly come out in book form: that would involve me in a great deal of trouble. I will ask Seltzer to let you know quickly when Hearsts can, or will, publish the story, & the book can then appear. But till you hear, please hold Secker back, whatever you do.

The second letter was written on February 20, 1923:

> I had a telegram from Seltzer this morning that Hearsts have released the Captains Doll: and I write by this mail to Secker, telling him to fix a simultaneous date with Seltzer for *The Ladybird.* I have just sent back corrected proofs to New York, so the book should be ready in March some time. Will you see to this.

Lawrence's *The Ladybird,* including the novelette of that title together

with *The Captain's Doll* and *The Fox,* was published by Martin Secker in London in the early spring of 1923. In America the book appeared under the title *The Captain's Doll.* No less than twelve of his volumes are mentioned in Lawrence's next letter, written from Mexico City on April 21:

> I am glad *The Ladybird* is being well received: hope it will sell. — Am glad also that Harrison is printing *Elephant.*
>
> *Continental Translation rights* — I am glad also if that goes ahead. Keep track only of the Insel Verlag (Dr. Anton Kippenberg) of Leipsig, which has printed a translation of *The Rainbow* & is considering a second book.
>
> *Kangaroo.* — I enclose the signed agreement for Secker, with the 13-as-12 clause struck out. — The separate publication in Australia was Mountsier's idea. From what I saw of Australia, and considering the nature of the book, I myself do not think there is much in this separate publication business. But I leave it to your discretion, since you have already gone so far. If you decide it is not worth while, then arrange with Secker for the Australian rights. But *don't* let him off at 3d. a copy. — I have written Seltzer urging him to let me have proofs of *Kangaroo.* But like every other publisher, he won't go to print till the last minute, if he can help it. — I'll see you get a copy of the revised proofs at the earliest possible moment.
>
> *Birds Beasts & Flowers:* I too am keen on this book: Seltzer plans to get it out this autumn. I certainly think Secker might pay 15 o/o after 3000. In fact, what I would prefer would be, no advance, 10 o/o up to 2000, and 15 o/o after that.
>
> I don't know about Duckworth: nor can I lay hands at the moment on his contracts. But when I get to a place where I can unload my trunks, I will let you have what contracts I possess. Some, I fear, have disappeared in the course of my travels (By the way, though I have three separate times asked Duckworth to make statements & payments on all books, to you, he persists in sending them to me direct). — I tried to urge him, Duckworth, to let Secker have *Love Poems* & *Amores;* D. replied he didn't wish to. Perhaps you might find a way. — If *Birds Beasts* succeed, persuade Secker to bring out an edition of *Look! We Have Come Through,* with two extra poems that belong to this book. You remember Chattos relinquished their rights. *Birds Beasts* and *Look! We Have Come Through* are separate, integral books. I never want them mixed or confused with anything else. But if Secker could get hold of *Love Poems & Others* and *Amores,* then he could make a collected book with *New Poems.* There is also the little volume called *Bay,* which C. W. Beaumont published. This could go in with the collection. But the selecting and arranging must be left to me. — I think this is all the business.
>
> I am not sure how long I shall stay in Mexico. I may come to England quite soon. But address me for the time being c/o Thomas Seltzer. I enclose a photograph taken in the cloisters of Cuernavaca cathedral here in Mexico. Secker might possibly like it for an advertisement.

Five years elapsed before the republication of the six books — all poetry — discussed. In 1928 Secker was at last ready with *The Collected Poems of D. H. Lawrence,* issued in two volumes — and arranged in accordance with the poet's wishes expressed in his letter.

THERESA COOLIDGE

Exhibitions in the Print Department

Whistler's Etchings and Drypoints

THE present exhibition of prints by James McNeill Whistler covers all the periods of his productive years in etching and drypoint, beginning with his first plates done in France to the rare and limited editions of subjects executed in Holland and Belgium.

Whistler's earliest serious efforts were brought together first in France in a group and were issued as *Twelve Etchings from Nature*. These prints were later published in London in 1859 under the same title by James Abbott Whistler at No. 62 Sloane street, which, it is interesting to note, was the home of Seymour Haden. The prints contained in this portfolio, all artist's proofs on India paper, attracted the attention of Sargeant Thomas, a connoisseur, who appreciated and promoted the work of promising young artists. Whistler was among those whose recognition was speeded by Thomas's interest at a time when it was most needed. Thomas considered Whistler's work as of unusual merit, and, after meeting him, arranged for the publication of the French Set from a shop on Old Bond Street, where he established his son Edmund as an art dealer.

The elder Thomas was quick to estimate the potentialities of the young Whistler in these efforts, which included such plates as "La Mère Gérard," "The Unsafe Tenement," "La Marchande de Moutarde," "Annie," "Street at Saverne," "Fumette," and "La Vieille aux Loques." In them Thomas saw Whistler employing needle and acid with the skill that indicated an innate grasp of the intricacies of etching.

Whistler was then enthusiastically working upon the Thames Set, and as the plates were finished they were published at separate intervals. A younger son of Thomas's tells us that as a small boy he accompanied his father to Wapping where Whistler was absorbed in work upon the Thames plates. For the temperamental artist, the river held a fascination with its crowded shipping, maze of masts and rigging, endless processions of barges, grim warehouses, huge docks, and waterfront inns. Eleven plates in the series were done in one year, 1860, but it was not until 1871 that the set of sixteen subjects was published.

These impressions showed a tremendous step forward over the *Twelve Etchings from Nature*. There is more natural authority in drawing and an ever-increasing wizardry of line. The work is now inventive and individual, as well as accurate and complete in execution. During this period in his career, when there was everything to gain and little to lose, Whistler worked at feverish heat, resenting visitors and friends with the exception of a few artists, among whom were Legros and Du Maurier. He let no one see his plates while the composition was in a state of development. He stayed several months at Wapping, to be near and in the atmosphere of his subjects, living in a small rustic inn frequented by skippers and longshoremen. This was across the river from Cherry Gardens, a vantage point for a number of subjects in the *Thames Set*.

It was the general opinion that Whistler was his own best printer, and there are several accounts of his pulling proofs, in the evening when he happened to be in town, on a press at 39 Old Bond Street, the home of the Thomas family. Whistler was then biting his plates in the old classic way, in a deep acid bath, a method which was changed later to direct feather-biting with pure nitric acid. This development came with his eagerness to get quick result. As the demand for the plates grew, Auguste Delâtre, the celebrated printer, was brought over from Paris by Sargeant Thomas. Many collectors believe that Delâtre was the only man who could print Whistler's plates as he would have printed them himself. Upon examination one will find the name and address of the Frenchman etched in several of the plates along with Whistler's signature.

That Whistler was more artist than craftsman — and an etcher must be both — appears in several letters that the writer had the privilege of reading in the old printing atelier at 87 Rue Lepic in Montmartre, operated by Eugène Delâtre, the famous printer's son. In these Whistler appeals for help in making corrections on plates in progress, and a number of trips were made to London for this very purpose. Eugène Delâtre told many stories of portions of plates being taken out and prepared for corrections in drawing and change of composition by the artist. A study of the development through states in *The Etched Work of Whistler,* compiled by Edward G. Kennedy and published by the Grolier Club, will reveal to what extent Whistler was helped in the technical handling of the plate by Delâtre.

Whistler's virtuosity begins to make itself felt in such plates as "Rotherhithe," "The Pool," "The Lime Burner," "Black Lion Wharf," which Pennell pronounced some of the greatest engravings produced in modern times.

It is interesting to observe the masterly way Whistler rendered the mass of tangled masts and rigging, and the beauty of deep and warm tones with extraordinary play of light, in "Thames Warehouses," "Limehouse," "Eagle Wharf," "Thames Police," and "Billingsgate"; also, the keen suggestions of color in "The Forge," "Millbank," "Old Hungerford Bridge," "Old Westminster Bridge," and "Early Morning, Battersea." "The Adam and Eve, Old Chelsea," which culminates the series is one of the most remarkable plates of the set. Although it is in his Venice etchings that Whistler definitely broke with tradition, it is in the "The Adam and Eve, Old Chelsea" that one may trace the transition from his earlier manner in the *Thames Set* to the free and spontaneous handling in the Venetian plates. He now employs little, delicately bitten lines, indicating broken color and vibration as an impressionistic painter would on canvas.

Whistler's ambition to go to Venice was realized through a commission from the Fine Arts Society to produce twelve plates within three months. This was about 1881, and the work took a much longer time. At the end, he brought back forty plates, twelve of which were taken by the Fine Arts Society, and the rest were published by Dowdeswells in London. Among the plates are "The Beggars," "The Doorway," "The Little Lagoon," "The Palaces," "The Traghetto," "The Bead Stringers,"and a number of others of equal importance.

It is worthwhile to reprint here Whistler's résumé, issued with the *Venetian Set* of twenty-six etchings under the heading "Propositions":

I. That in Art, it is criminal to go beyond the means used in its exercise.

II. That the space to be covered should always be in proper relation to the means used for covering it.

III. That in etching, the means used, or instrument employed, being the finest possible point, the space to be covered should be small in proportion.

IV. That all attempts to overstep the limits insisted upon by such proportion, are inartistic thoroughly, and tend to reveal the paucity of the means used, instead of concealing the same, as required by Art in its refinement.

V. That the huge plate, therefore, is an offence — its undertaking an unbecoming display of determination and ignorance — its accomplishment a triumph of unthinking earnestness and uncontrolled energy — endowments of the "duffer."

VI. That the custom of "Remarque" emanates from the amateur, and reflects his foolish facility beyond the border of his picture, thus testifying to his unscientific sense of its dignity.

VII. That it is odious.

VIII. That, indeed, there should be no margin on the proof to receive such "Remarque."

IX. That the habit of margin, again, dates from the outsider, and continues with the collector in his unreasoning connoisseurship — taking curious pleasure in the quantity of paper.

X. That the picture ending where the frame begins, and, in the case of the etching, the white mount, being inevitably, because of its colour, the frame, the picture thus extends itself irrelevantly through the margin to the mount.

XI. That wit of this kind should leave six inches of raw canvas between the painting and its gold frame, to delight the purchaser with the quality of the cloth.

Perhaps Whistler's greatest mastery is demonstrated in the late Holland, Belgium, and Ajaccio plates. The freshness in these subjects, achieved by the simplest of means, is marvelous. "Amsterdam from the Tolhuis," "Balcony, Amsterdam," "The Embroidered Curtain," "Grand Palace, Brussels," "High Street, Brussels," and "The Flaming Forge, Ajaccio" are examples.

Whistler could interpret human traits as well as architectural landscape or river subjects. One is less conscious of technique perhaps in his figure studies, drawn with a fine sense of form and a keen understanding of character. In "Bibi Lalouette," "Becquet," "Annie Haden," "Arthur Haden," "The Velvet Dress," and the "Self Portrait" his draftsmanship is especially eloquent. When drawing children, his lines are set down with tender sympathy. No one has recorded the spirit of childhood with more feeling.

As his fine prints are getting rarer, Whistler continues to grow in stature as one of the very greatest etchers of all times.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

A British Account of the American Revolution

A rare account of England's wars between 1775 and 1783 has been added recently to the Library. Entitled *An History of the War with America, France, Spain, and Holland,* the book was brought out by the Aberdeen publisher A. Leighton in 1787. It is evidently a reprint of a volume issued in London in the same year — of the work listed as 32,227 in Sabin's bibliography.

The book is of interest because of the anonymous British author's consideration of the War of Independence within the larger framework of British foreign relations. He regards it as only one part of a war which was also carried on against European powers, and he carefully balances the arguments of each side in his attempt at impartiality.

Though the author likens America's rebellion to that of an ungrateful child against its mother, he occasionally shows a remarkable understanding of the American point of view. He states for example that the British levy on goods shipped to the Colonies and the enforced patrol of the American coast were unjust. Even he failed to understand, however, that New England was to become an industrial center, and he dismisses America's complaint about British treatment of colonial manufacturing with the cavalier statement that the country was best suited to agriculture.

The account is also interesting for its chronicle of events in England which concerned the Colonies. We read of Benjamin Franklin's speech in the House of Commons reminding his hearers of American aid to Britain in her campaigns against France and Spain in the New World. Sir William Pitt is mentioned as being averse to harsh measures against the Colonies, and —

"Among the Parliamentary transactions at that time, none was more remarkable than the conciliatory propositions respecting the Colonies, made by Mr. Burke . . . He introduced these propositions in a speech that has been deservedly celebrated, for its various excellencies."

Burke's proposals for a less stringent policy were defeated, however, by a vote of 272 to 78.

The volume begins with the growing tension in British-Colonial relations, made sharper by the passage of the Stamp Act. Boston's reaction to news of this hated measure is described: "The colours of the shipping in the harbour were hoisted half-mast, the bells of the churches were muffled, and tolled a funeral peal; the act was printed with a death-head affixed to it, in lieu of the king's-arms; — It was cried about the streets, and stiled 'The Folly of Britain, and the Ruin of America.'"

The account continues with the meeting of the Continental Congress in Philadelphia in 1774, the battle of Lexington, and finally, with the "Action at Bunker's Hill" and the "Declaration of Independency." The military history of the Revolution is traced from the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, through the campaigns in "the Jerseys" and Pennsylvania, up to the surrender of Cornwallis.

In contrast to the author's understanding of the Colonial cause is his hatred for France, whom he holds responsible for all the wars of England:

"Never had the intrigues of France been so successful against Great Britain as in the present war. She had contrived to kindle an unextinguishable flame in the British colonies. She had persuaded Spain, against the clear interest of that monarchy, to unite with her in asserting their independence. She had involved the seven United Provinces in a quarrel with their ancient and surest ally. She had drawn all Europe into a confederacy for the destruction of the naval power of this country, and had deprived it of all its allies, and almost of all its well wishers."

The work closes with a discussion of the treaties. The British, the author writes, realized that "The object of the war was also at an end, for the independency of America had been long before recognised by parliament — commerce was declining daily, and the terms of the peace, considering the true state of the nation, were advantageous and honourable." **M. R.**

Ten Books

The Battle of the Atlantic. By Samuel Eliot Morison. Little, Brown. 1947. 432 pp.

This second volume of the *History of the United States Naval Operations in World War II* has been praised by critics as even more valuable and interesting than the first, which recorded the invasion of North Africa. With his customary mastery, Captain Morison presents an enormous amount of material, clear in its vast outline as well as in its smallest detail. "The Battle of the Atlantic," he writes, "was, by and large, a fight for the protection of shipping, supply and troop transport waged by the United States Atlantic Fleet and Allied Navies against Axis submarines, supporting aircraft and a few surface ships." The British fought alone for almost two years, and thus the volume begins with the convoy system established in the fall of 1939. A description of the "short of war" policy and operations follows, including the destroyer-naval base deal with Britain, lend-lease, the trans-atlantic convoys, and the occupation of Greenland and Iceland. With the German attack on the U.S.S. *Greer,* the *de facto* war began. The story of the German submarine offensive in the first half of 1942 and of the organization of the anti-submarine warfare occupies perhaps the larger part of the volume. Separately the author discusses the various anti-submarine weapons and devices, the part which sound gear, radar, and the high-frequency direction-finder played, as well as the training of personnel in anti-submarine schools. In a chapter Captain Morison summarizes our "errors and lessons." "The ineffectiveness of the Navy's efforts to kill submarines in 1942," he writes, "may be attributed to faulty technique and lack of experience." Lack of persistence was especially frequent. It was not that the officers of the destroyers were cautious; "they simply did not know what to do, and authorities ashore had come to no agreement." The want of an anti-submarine doctrine for escort vessels was the greatest fault. "Destroyer officers were given different attack instructions in each of the four training centers of the Atlantic Fleet; there were the Key West system, the Miami system, the Staten Island system, and the Boston system. Many smaller escorts had no instruction whatever." Finally on July 9, 1942, the needed manual, with all the rules and methods, was issued. Criticisms are better reading than compliments; so inevitably this chapter has attracted greater attention than any other part of the book. It would be erroneous, however, to think that Captain Morison is censorious regarding the Navy's accomplishments. On the contrary. "The Navy," he concludes, "had escorted some two million American troops to Europe and Africa, together with the immense mass of matériel and supplies needed in modern warfare, without losing a single loaded troopship. The Navy has been a principal factor in securing the alliance of Latin America down to the River Plate, and especially in Brazil. And all this when fighting another first-class war in the Pacific." (*Z. H.*)

Peace or Anarchy. By Cord Meyer, Jr. Little, Brown. 1947. 233 pp.

Like the writings of Albert Einstein, Norman Cousins, Emery Reves, and Charles Bolté, this book is an eloquent plea for world government. The author, a young veteran who is President of the United World Federalists, was disillusioned by the San Francisco Conference which wrote unanimity and veto provisions into the Security Council, and he considers the new organization "even more impractical" than the League of Nations. He argues that, in view of UN weakness, nations are acting on the old theory of security through preparedness — a fact which leads to totalitarianism and guarantees disaster in this atomic age. What is to be done? Altering the veto provision is not the answer, for such a change would not cure the underlying problem of man's use of war as an instrument of national policy. Nor is the Baruch Plan, for it attempts to control atomic energy "while aggression in all its other forms remains possible." The

United Nations must be changed instead. The necessary changes, the author believes, "are logical developments of the present structure and can be accomplished by amendment of the Charter." The world government must be constitutionally based on the rule of law, providing for full national disarmament and the creation of a powerful world police force. It is this police force, Mr. Meyer insists, which distinguishes his disarmament plan from the visionary pacifism of the 'twenties and 'thirties. (*M. R.*)

The New Yorker Book of War Pieces. Reynal & Hitchcock. 1947. 562 pp.

FROM the pages of their magazine, the editors of the *New Yorker* have assembled a collection of some of the best reporting to come out of the war. Mollie Panter-Downes's articles from England and A. J. Liebling's accounts of war-time France occupy about half of the book. Among the other contributors are Rebecca West, Robert Lewis Taylor, S. N. Behrman, and John Lardner, to name a few. To the reader, the early events of the war become once again familiar: the sinking of the *Athenia,* the France of '39 desperately depending on her Maginot Line, Poland waiting for the inevitable invasion, the "slow-grinding" willpower of the British people, and refugees fleeing Europe for the haven of America. Everywhere on the Continent arose the question of what course the United States would follow; and again and again the reports reflect the hope placed by Europe in President Roosevelt. The scene of the American peacetime draft contrasts sharply with that of bombed European cities. The *New Yorker* pieces tell of the men who fought the war in every theater. There are stories of the Air Corps, of men adrift for eighty-three days on a liferaft, of the taking of the small Italian town of Ficarra, of the Marines on Okinawa and Iwo Jima, of the Army in Iran. There is a report of V-E Day in victorious London and in defeated Italy, followed by a glimpse of ruined Berchtesgaden and the inglorious end of Mussolini. The chronicle is concluded with John Hersey's masterpiece, *Hiroshima,* reprinted in its entirety. (*M. R.*)

The American Past. By Roger Butterfield. Simon and Schuster. 1947. 476 pp.

THIS is a really amazing book — probably the best of its kind. With the help of a thousand pictures — reproduced from photographs, paintings, cartoons, lithographs, etc. — it tells the history of the United States from Concord to Hiroshima. One cannot praise enough the compiler's skill in choosing the pictures, some of which occupy a full page or are spread to two, while others are small, five or six of them filling a column. Obviously, one cannot even begin to mention them by title; it is enough to say that the works of the cartoonists — Keppler, Nast, McDougall, and others — are especially well represented. But the volume is not merely a "picture history." The text runs to 125,000 words and every one of its paragraphs is informative as well as entertaining. Mr. Butterfield, for long a magazine editor, knows how to condense the material of a long scholarly chapter into a single page. The emphasis is on politics, a word which Mr. Butterfield defines as "history in action." "American politics," he writes, "began with the boundless idealism of the Declaration of Independence, and it has recently attained the seemingly boundless destructive power of the atom bomb. Two great impulses — the desire to see all men free and equal, and the desire to be richer and stronger than anyone else — have run through our politics for 170 years, and explain much that has happened in the American past." (*Z. H.*)

The United States and Russia. By Vera Micheles Dean. Harvard. 1947. 304 pp.

WELL-KNOWN as the Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association, the author has approached her subject dispassionately, with a determined plea for American-Russian *rapport.* The first chapter is a summary of the relations of the two countries, tracing the gradual change from friendliness to hostility; it is followed by a section on the USSR of today. In regard to Soviet foreign policy, Mrs. Dean believes that the country must be viewed as a "weak great power," which acts on the premise that the strongest victor nations should make the major decisions in problems

of security. In discussing the rivalry of the two nations, the author emphasizes the fact that "the United States has replaced Japan as a prospective contender with Russia for a position of influence on the Pacific shores of Asia." The book includes a consideration of the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, as well as information on the current Russian Five-Year Plan. Mrs. Dean strives to be impartial: she points out that the Soviet Union and America both want military bases in the North Atlantic; that not only Russia but other countries also have refused to accept international decisions — and that while Russia has made frequent use of the veto, America too would be unwilling to give it up in most fields. Against the "nineteenth-century diplomacy" and "twentieth-century propaganda" of the Soviets, Mrs. Dean balances an America vacillating between isolationism and interventionism. (*M. R.*)

Velázquez. By Arthur Stanley Riggs. Bobbs-Merrill. 1947. 325 pp.

This is a biography of Velázquez, as well as a history of the Spanish social structure and international political situation of his age. The artist himself remains, the author confesses, an indefinable figure from his birth in Seville and his decision to adopt the profession of painter although he was of good family — through his apprenticeship with the turbulent Herrera and the sympathetic Pacheco, his establishment at the treacherous court of Madrid, the broadening of his artistic background in the meeting with Rubens and subsequent trip to Italy — to the tyranny of non-artistic duties over his time. The integrity of Velázquez's observation provides us with acute comments upon the life around him, while his objective manner conceals his own attitudes. Some sixty photographs enrich the volume, among them the magnificent portraits in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the Gardner Museum; of Philip IV; of Don Balthazar Carlos, his appealing little son, painted with a dwarf; of the poet Gongora, which first gained the artist acceptance; and of Pope Innocent X, whose patronage brought together the art world of the day. In his analysis of the various influences on the painter, Mr. Riggs combines artistic with historical criticism, and scholarly research with popular writing. (*M. K. D.*)

The Gay Genius. By Lin Yutang. John Day. 1947. 427 pp.

This is a lively, imaginative biography of Su Tungpo, a Chinese poet of the eleventh century, whose works are still popular. He was a versatile genius, being also an artist, engineer, statesman, and philosopher. Above all, he was a warm human being. 'I think," Mr. Yutang writes, "Li Po reached a greater height of sublimity and Tu Fu reached a greater stature . . . but, without any apology, my favorite poet is Su Tungpo." His life had many adversities, but, in spite of bitter opposition and exile, he proclaimed his ideals of justice and freedom. "I have never opened my mouth," he once ruefully exclaimed, "without deserving at least two years of hard labor!" A staunch liberal, he vainly warned the Emperor against his prime minister's "state capitalism," which was drastically weakening the nation's economy. Mr. Yutang recreates the rich background of eleventh-century Chinese city and country life, which seems quite modern to a Westerner. There is an enormous amount of material available on Su Tungpo; the author lists more than a hundred major sources. (*J. D. L.*)

Letter from Grosvenor Square. By John Gilbert Winant. Houghton Mifflin. 1947. 279 pp.

The author's suicide just before the book was published casts a tragic air over the idealism he expresses. The account of his ambassadorship in England during the War reveals the integrity of the man. Mr. Winant discloses no sensational diplomatic secrets, but presents a clear story of events in England in 1941, a sanguine picture of an apparently complete coöperation between America and England, and of a sincere admiration for the national leaders. There is a simplified explanation of the British parliamentary system, so little understood in America, and of the work of Lend-Lease. Mr. Winant lists four events which were

the most effective in defeating Hitler: the Battle of Britain, Lend-Lease, the German attack on Russia, and the Japancse attack on Pearl Harbor. He treads on no one's toes, but pays tribute to the obscurer officials who signally aided the victory, and of course offers many revelatory glimpses of Churchill, Attlee, Roosevelt, and others. While Mr. Winant was not a remarkable writer, his second volume, planned before his death, would have completed an interesting, if charitable, history of the governmental side of the War. (*J. D. L.*)

A History of Modern Drama. Edited by Barrett H. Clark & George Freedley. Appleton-Century. 1947. 832 pp.

This history of the drama in Europe, Spanish America, and the United States deals chiefly with the period from Ibsen to the present day, although in some cases the last decade is but sketchily traced, on account of the lack of records or of dramatic activity. Mr. Freedley, Curator of the Theatre Collection of the New York Public Library, writes a long chapter on England, paying a good deal of attention to celebrated performers, and considering Shaw and Barrie as the two outstanding dramatists of the recent era. He succinctly characterizes the work of Milne, Coward, and Auden, and treats of the Irish Synge and O'Casey. Professor S. A. Rhodes's article on France is especially interesting for its description of such dramatic groups as Copeau's Théatre du Vieux-Colombier. In his chapter on Italy, Professor Vittorini claims for Pirandello "a strong anti-intellectualistic" way of thinking, instead of the "obstruseness" with which he is usually credited. Professor H. W. L. Dana's study of Russia is almost a book in itself, and is distinguished for erudition as well as style. He describes the great flowering of Russian drama from Chekhov and Gorki down to Simonov, also giving an account of the famous actor-playwright combination of Stanislavski and Nemirovich. Mr. Clark writes that it is difficult to formulate the background of the American drama, since very few plays produced here in the nineteenth century were published. Nor have the recent plays of O'Neill been published, yet he remains our "most distinguished and influential playwright." The other twenty-odd briefer chapters, too, are written by experts; the volume is valuable to the scholar and enjoyable to the general reader. (*J. D. L.*)

The Notebooks of Henry James. Edited by F. O. Matthiessen and Kenneth B. Murdock. Oxford. 1947. 425 pp.

Awaited with eagerness, this volume makes available the notebooks of Henry James, deposited in the Harvard College Library, for the first time. The nine books, covering the period from November 1878 to May 1911, are followed by the plan of an unwritten novel, "The K. B. Case," a preliminary sketch called "Sense of the Past," and the long scenario of *The Ambassadors*. The editors have provided the volume with an introduction and a running commentary which serves as a good background, helping to identify the various works but leaving the reader to form his own opinions. The notebooks reveal James's creative process in a way the short stories and novels cannot. It is here that he set down his thoughts on his life and art. Throughout appears that intense dedication to craft so characteristic of the novelist. They record his plans for most of his works; sometimes the idea is jotted down in a sentence or two, sometimes it is a detailed plan. In every case they indicate the process of transforming an embryonic idea into a finished piece. The initial conception often arose from an everyday conversation, and one of the most interesting examples is the ghost story told him by the Archbishop of Canterbury about two children pursued by "evil presences" — the tale which touched James's imagination and became the famous *Turn of the Screw*. There were, in addition, the practical considerations of the editors' demands, which usually called for greater condensation. Some of the entries, the editors note, are trivial, similar to those which James himself criticized in Hawthorne's notebooks. In fact, they add, most of them only skirt major issues — "and they will prove of interest in proportion to the reader's concern with the technical problems that any writer of fiction must face." (*M. R.*)

Library Notes

Retirements

MRS. MARY WATKINS DIETRICHSON, Business Branch Librarian, retired at the end of December, after over nineteen years with the Boston Public Library. A graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and of its Library School, she later took courses in business law, investments, and economics at the University of Minnesota and at Radcliffe College.

Mrs. Dietrichson's educational background and experience in business library work made her especially well fitted for her position. Besides general library work in Wisconsin and Colorado, she organized and headed the Minneapolis Business and Municipal Branch Library, and later worked in the Baker Library of the Harvard Business School. After two years in the Statistical Department of the Library, she organized and directed the work of the Business Branch. She had been active in the Special Libraries Association, and has been a contributor to its publication.

*

Mrs. Edith H. Bailey, Branch Librarian at the Phillips Brooks Branch Library, retired at the end of November after over fifteen years' service. A graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, she also studied for a year at the University of Chicago. During the next two years she taught English and History in various schools, beginning with the South Hadley Falls High School. Later she taught at Western College, Oxford, Ohio, and at the Hyannis and Willimantic Normal Schools.

During her fifteen years at the Phillips Brooks Branch Library, Mrs. Bailey created a real neighborhood center. Book clubs for children and educational movies for both juvenile and adult groups have been features of the service offered at this branch library. MORE BOOKS has already recorded the contact with authors on the part of the children of this district — a project sponsored by the library in coöperation with the schools.

Walter H. Page Rejects a Manuscript

IN February 1896, when he was associate editor of the *Atlantic*, Walter H. Page wrote two letters to the brother of an aspiring novelist, the first stating his intention to read the manuscript sent him, and the second criticizing it. He mentions in the letter of February 2 that under ordinary circumstances he would not find time to read the manuscript of a novel; but evidently, in this case, he had learned of the "pluck and persistence" of the author, and felt that both he and another reader ought to give the work their attention. He goes on:

"You interest me, too, by telling me of your hope to establish a Southern publishing house, & I should like to hear more of your success & plans. The one great difficulty is the comparatively few people who spend any considerable sums for books. Do you sell them by subscription? What territory do you cover? And what class of books do you handle? Do you find the market a growing one? These things interest me greatly, for I have had — in the past — several literary plans which were never carried out because of lack of any machinery adequately to cover the Southern market."

This interest in a southern publishing house grew directly out of Page's early background. A native of Cary, North Carolina, and a graduate of the University of Virginia, a good part of his youth was spent in active work through southern newspapers to further the development of that region, especially in the field of education.

After he had read the novel, Page criticized it in his letter of February 17. Although both the writer and his work are unknown, the letter is quoted as an example of the critical tasks demanded of an editor in the course of a day:

"The story seems to me to be too conventional. Similar stories — of the

marriage — even a double marriage — growing out of war-acquaintance and with a war experience as a background — have so many times been published, that the plot seems familiar. Any plot or no plot can be made effective by a writer of great genius, but only by great geniuses. So much for the longer view.

"Now to details — the style is not condensed or compact enough. The speeches are too long, & the reader wishes more quickly to come to the point.

"Then, as to the Gettysburg battlefield: there he is dealing with a well-known battle, every detail of which is ascertainable & has been written out by the military historians. Now is it a fact that any wounded men could have lain at a place where they could hear the songs of either army on that night? or that Uncle Lias could have gone with his fiddle over that particular field? The night after *such* a battle is hardly the time when men would sing songs. In this regard, the story seems to lack reality — the necessary reality when it takes a perfectly well-known battle.

"On the other hand, there is much that is interesting in Uncle Lias and his tune, and especially in the death of the old man. In the conception of the story this character stands out very nobly, I think.

"And there are many other attractive things — many things worthy of praise.

"Do you know that to write a successful novel of this sort requires not only the highest kind of power, but great practice and training as well? Your brother himself must be the proof whether he will succeed — nobody else can be. But, to succeed, he has to consider novelty of plot & greater condensation of statement."

Page adds a postscript saying that the letter "seems very unsympathetic & perhaps discouraging. I do not mean it so. I have tried to write a simple & clear & frank professional judgment." The manuscript was, of course, returned. J. S.

Lectures and Concerts

ETCHINGS and Drypoints by James McNeill Whistler. A Gallery Talk in connection with the exhibition in the Albert H. Wiggin Gallery through January. Arthur W. Heintzelman, N.A., Keeper of Prints, Boston Public Library. 3.00 Mon. Jan. 5.

Your Marriage, Before and After the Wedding. Dr. Herbert B. Lamson, Professor of Sociology at Boston University. 8.00 Thurs. Jan. 8.

Story Hour for Children. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cronan and Mrs. Margaret Powers, Boston Public Library Story Tellers. 4.00 Fri. Jan. 9.

Concert. Einar Hensen, Violinist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by Gilbert Boyer, Pianist. 8.00 Sun. Jan. 11.

Structure and Development of Personalities. Dr. William J. Pinard, Associate Professor of Psychology at Boston University. 8.00 Thurs. Jan. 15.

Story Hour for Children. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cronan and Mrs. Margaret Powers, Boston Public Library Story Tellers. 4.00 Fri. Jan. 16.

The Art of Poland. Dr. Irene Piotrowska, Polish Art Authority. 8.00 Sun. Jan. 18.

The Drawings for Bellows' Lithographs. Illustrated. Arthur W. Heintzelman, N.A., Keeper of Prints, Boston Public Library. 8.00 Mon. Jan. 19.

Family Management, Budgeting, and Planning. Dr. Jean C. Mendenhall, Instructor in Psychology and Sociology at Boston University. 8.30 Thurs. Jan. 22.

Story Hour for Children. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cronan and Mrs. Margaret Powers, Boston Public Library Story Tellers. 4.00 Fri. Jan. 23.

The Sun Heated House — The Use of Solar Energy in Heating Small Homes. Professor Lawrence B. Anderson, Head of the Department of Architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 3.00 Sun. Jan. 25.

The Child in the Home. Cheney Church Jones, Social Worker and Teacher. 8.00 Mon. Jan. 26.

Meet the Author. Bill Cunningham, Columnist of the Boston Herald. 8.00 Thurs. Jan. 29.

Story Hour for Children. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cronan and Mrs. Margaret Powers, Boston Public Library Story Tellers. 4.00 Fri. Jan. 30.

Lowell Lectures

A course of eight illustrated lectures on *The Hospital in Contemporary Society,* under the direction of Nathaniel W. Faxon, A. B., M.D., Director of the Massachusetts General Hospital and Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Tuesdays and Fridays at eight o'clock in the evening, beginning Tuesday, January 6.

1. Tues., Jan. 6. *The Evolution of the Hospital,* by Edward D. Churchill, B.S., M.A., M.D., D. Schi. (hon.), John Homans Professor of Surgery, Harvard University, and Chief of the West Surgical Service, Massachusetts General Hospital.

2. Fri., Jan. 9. *The Relief of Suffering,* by Henry K. Beecher, A.M., M.D., Henry I. Dorr Professor of Research in Anesthesia, Harvard University, and Chief of the Anesthesia Service, Massachusetts General Hospital.

3. Tues., Jan. 13. *Human Nature and the Understanding of Disease,* by Stanley Cobb, A.B., M.D., Bullard Professor of Neuropathology, Harvard University, and Chief of the Psychiatric Service, Massachusetts General Hospital.

4. Fri., Jan. 16. *The Care of the Patient,* by Leland S. McKittrick, S.B., M.D., Assistant Professor of Surgery, Harvard University, and Visiting Surgeon, Massachusetts General Hospital.

5. Tues., Jan. 20. *The Education of the Doctor,* by Oliver Cope, A.B., M.D., Assistant Professor of Surgery, Harvard University, and Visiting Surgeon, Massachusetts General Hospital.

6. Fri., Jan. 23. *How Medicine Grows and Its Relation to Science,* by Eugene M. Landis, S.M., M.D., Ph.D., George Higginson Professor of Physiology, Harvard University.

7. Tues., Jan. 27. *Unsolved Problems,* by Joseph D. Aub, A.B., M.D., Professor of Research Medicine and Director of the Medical Laboratories of the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital, Physician to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

8. Fri., Jan. 30. *The Place of the Hospital in the Social* Order, by Nathaniel W. Faxon, A.B., M.D., Director of the Massachusetts General Hospital and Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary.

A course of eight lectures on *Vital Problems of Eastern Europe,* by Alexander Szent-Ivanyi, S.T.M., D.D. Deputy Bishop and Ecclesiastical President of the Hungarian Unitarian Church, past member of the Hungarian Parliament and President of the Liberal Party of Hungary.

A general characterization of the nations and national groups, their languages, racial classification, geography, short past history and post World War II development. Also the problem of coöperation among these countries, the Danubian Confederation and the East-European Confederation.

Mondays and Thursdays at five o'clock in the afternoon, beginning Monday, January 19.

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

**
*

This list should be used in conjunction with Books Current, *a quarterly list the publication of which the Library began in October 1943.* Books Current *is meant for the Branch Libraries and for the Open Shelf and Young People's Departments of the Central Library; but the books listed in it are available for the whole library system. The books listed in* More Books *are in the Central Library and in the Business Branch; however, they may be borrowed through the various Branch Libraries. Fiction is listed in* Books Current *only.*

General Reference

Chao, Yüan-jên, and Lien-Shêng Yang. Concise dictionary of spoken Chinese. Pub. for the Harvard-Yenching Institute by Harvard Univ. Press. 1947. xxxix, 291 pp. PL1455.C574

"An outgrowth of the war-time courses in Chinese given at Harvard University."

Hony, H. C. A Turkish-English dictionary . . . with the advice of Fahir Iz. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1947. viii, 397 pp. *PL191.H6

Lew, Hyungki J., *editor*. New Life English-Korean dictionary. Seoul, New Life Press. 1946. vi, 1143 pp. Illus. *PL937.L4

"1st printing, October 1946 . . . 5th printing, February, 1947."
Maps on lining-papers.

Maus, Cynthia Pearl. The world's great Madonnas; an anthology of pictures, poetry, music, and stories centering in the life of the Madonna and her Son. Harper. 1947. viii, 789 pp. Illus. *4094.07–113

Biography. Letters

Axelrad, Jacob. Patrick Henry, the voice of freedom. Random House. [1947.] vii, 318 pp. Illus. E302.6.H6A9

Bibliography: p. 301–312.

Barrie, *Sir* James Matthew, *bart., 1860–1937.* Letters; ed. by Viola Meynell. Scribner's. 1947. vii, 311 pp. PR4076.A5 1947

Barrie's letters from 1884 to 1937.

Duckett, Eleanor Shipley. Anglo-Saxon saints and scholars. Macmillan. 1947. x, 488 pp. BR754.A1D8

Contents. — Aldhelm of Malmesbury. — Wilfrid of York. — Bede of Jarrow. — Boniface of Devon. — Epilogue. — Bibliography and abbreviations (pp. 460–477).

Sagendorph, Kent. Stevens Thomson Mason, misunderstood patriot. Dutton. 1947. 447 pp. Illus. F566.M43

Bibliography: pp. 427–435.

Business

American automobile association. Directory of accomodations, North American continent, the United States, Alaska, Canada, Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, Hawaii. 1947. Washington, D. C. American Automobile Association. 144 pp. **TX907.A51

Association of American railroads. *Accounting Division.* Railway accounting rules; mandatory and recommendatory accounting rules and forms and rules of order. Effective Sept. 1, 1947. Washington, D. C. Association of American Railroads. 341 pp. HF5686.H1.A51

Bader, Louis and Picker, Sydney. Marketing drugs and cosmetics. Van Nostrand. 1947. 342 pp. NBS

Bankers' almanac and year book for 1946/47. v. 102. London, Thomas Skinner and Co., Ltd. 2052 pp. **HG1536.B21

Best's chart of recommended life insurance companies. 20th annual ed. 1947. New York, Alfred M. Best Co. **HG8943.B56

Best's fire and casualty aggregates & averages. 8th annual ed. 1947. N. Y., Alfred M. Best Co. 137 pp **HG9765.B56b

Bollinger, Lynn L. Terminal airport financing and management. Harvard. Division of Research, Graduate School of Business Administration. 1946. 385 pp. NBS

Brown, Leo. Union policies in the leather industry. Harvard. 1947. 246 pp. (Wertheim Fellowship Publications.) NBS

Canners directory and lists of members of the canning machinery and supplies association. 1947. Washington, D. C. National Canners Assoc. 227 pp. **TX600.C22

Copeland, Melvin T., and Andrew R. Towl. The board of directors and business management. Harvard Univ., Graduate School of Business Administration, Division of Research, 1947. 202 pp. NBS

Cotton year book. 1946. Manchester [Eng.]. Textile Mercury. 782 pp. **TS1551.C85

Foreign office list and diplomatic and consular year book. 1947. London, Harrison and Sons, Ltd. 450 pp. **JX1783.A2

Great Britain. *Post office.* Post office guide. 1946. London. 420 pp. **HE6933.A2

Halsey, George D. Handbook of personnel management. Harper. 1947. 402 pp. NBS

Hazlitt, Henry. Will dollars save the world?

New York, The Foundation for Economic Education, Inc. [1947.] 95 pp. NBS

Meek, Marcellus W. Rabbit raising for profit. Greenberg. [1947.] 356 pp. NBS

National office management association. Proceedings, 28th annual conference. [1947.] 144 pp. HF5541.N27

Rand-McNally bankers directory, the bankers blue book. 143rd ed. 1947. Chicago, Rand, McNally & Co. 2464 pp. **HG1536.R18

Rowland, Floyd H. Business planning and control. Harper. [1947.] 337 pp. NBS

Security dealers of North America . . . Aug. 1947. New York, Herbert D. Seibert & Co. 1947. 1207 pp. **HG4907.S44

Slichter, Sumner H. The challenge of industrial relations: trade unions, management, and the public interest. Cornell Univ. Press. 1947. 196 pp. NBS

The technique of life insurance selling. 1947. New York. Consolidated Reporting Co. 142 pp. HG8876.L72

Tenner, Irving. Financial administration of municipal utilities. Public Administration Service. 1947. 152 pp. NBS

Thomas' wholesale grocery and kindred trades register; the official buyers' and sellers' guide. 49th annual, 1947. New York, Thomas. 1885 pp. **TX345.T45

Economics

Harris, Seymour E., *editor*. The new economics; Keynes' influence on theory and public policy. Knopf. 1947. xxii, 686 pp. 9330.1A553

Bibliography of Keynes' writings: pp. 663–686.

Hickman, C. Addison, *and associates*. World economic problems; nationalism, technology & cultural lag. New York, Pitman Publishing Corp. [1947.] xvi, 400 pp. Tables. 9330.1A563

Lent, Constantin Paul. Food enough for all. New York, Pen-Ink Pub. Co. [1947.] 120 pp. Illus. HD9000.6.L46

Originally intended as a 2d ed. of the author's True Democracy, but such extensive alterations have been made that it is substantially a new book.

Fine Arts

Drawing. Painting. Sculpture

Born, Wolfgang. Still-life painting in America. New York, Oxford Univ. Press. xiv, 54 pp. Illus. 8075.05–300

Güell, Juan Antonio Güell y Lopez del Pielago, *conde* de. La sculpture polychrome religieuse espagnole. Paris, Etablissements Dujardin. 1925. xviii, 128 pp. Plates, partly colored. *8084B.250

Slatkin, Charles E., and Regina Shoolman. Treasury of American drawings. New York, Oxford Univ. Press. 1947. xvii, 35 pp. Plates. 8141.05–106

Miscellaneous

Creighton, Thomas H., *and others*. Homes . . . selected by the editors of Progressive Architecture. New York, Reinhold Pub. Corp. [1947.] 190 pp. Illus., plans. 8117.05–164

How to design houses; for the layman. Photographs and floor plans.

Wilwerding, Walter J. Animal drawing & painting. N. Y., Watson-Guptill Publications. 1946. xv, 147 pp. Illus. 8142.05–122

Zaidenberg, Arthur. Sketching is easy. New York, Crown Publishers. [1947.] 255 pp. Illus. 8142.01–146

History

General

Collis, Maurice. Foreign mud, being an account of the opium imbroglio at Canton in the 1830's & the Anglo-Chinese war that followed. Knopf. 1947. x, 300 pp.. DS757.5.C6 1947

Curtius, Rufus Quintus. Quintus Curtius . . . with an English translation by John C. Rolfe. Harvard. 1946. 2 v.

The Loeb Classical Library. PA6156.C87 1946

Local History

Crosby, Everett U. Nantucket in print. [Nantucket, Mass., Tetaukimmo Press. 1946.] 225 pp. Plates. *F72.N2C79

"Check lists of writings about Nantucket": pp. 159–212.

A description of early Nantucket, with its history illustrated by contemporary letters.

Jefferson, Thomas, *1743–1826*. Thomas Jefferson and the national capital . . . Preface by Harold L. Ickes. Edited by Saul K. Padover. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1946. xxxvi, 522 pp. *F195.J4

Containing notes and correspondence exchanged between Jefferson, Washington, L'Enfant, Ellicott, Hallett, Thornton, Latrobe, the commissioners, and others, relating to the founding, surveying, planning, designing, constructing, and administering of the city of Washington, 1783–1818.

Mussey, June Barrows. Vermont heritage, a picture study. New York, A. A. Wyn. 1947. 64 pp. F50.M8 1947

The political and industrial history of Vermont, with nearly 200 old engravings from the Museum Society, Brattleboro, Vt.

Military History

Allen, Robert Sharon. Lucky forward, the history of Patton's Third U. S. Army. New York, Vanguard Press. [1947.] 424 pp. Illus., maps. D769.26.3d.A6

Puleston, William Dilworth. The influence of sea power in World War II. Yale Univ. Press. 1947. x, 310 pp. Map. D770.P8

Simonds, Peter. Maple leaf up, maple leaf down; the story of the Canadians in the second world war. N. Y., Island Press. [1947.] viii, 356 pp. Maps. D768.15.S5

World War II and After

Braly, William C. The hard way home. Washington, Infantry Journal Press. 1947. xi, 282 pp. Illus., map. D805.J3B67

Japanese prison camps in World War II.

Capa, Robert. Slightly out of focus. Holt. [1947.] 243 pp. Illus. **D811.5.C28**
The illustrations are photographs taken by the author, 1942–1945.

Gisevius, Hans Bernd. To the bitter end . . . Translated from the German by Richard and Clara Winston. Houghton Mifflin. 1947. xv, 632 pp. **DD256.5.G52**
The author is "one of the few survivors of the group of Germans who actively plotted to do away with Hitler."—*Introduction.*

Landheer, Bartholomeus. The Netherlands in a changing world, a series of essays. Roy Publishers. N. Y. [1947.] 224 pp.
Bibliography: pp. [209]–224. **D829.N2L3**
Maps on lining-papers.

Trevor-Roper, H. R. The last days of Hitler. Macmillan. 1947. xiv, 254 pp. **DD247.H5T7**

Literature

Drama

Prior, Moody Erasmus. The language of tragedy. Columbia Univ. Press. 1947. viii, 411 pp. **PR633.P7**

Reynolds, George Fullmer. The staging of Elizabethan plays at the Red Bull theater, 1605–1625. New York, Modern Language Association of America. 1940. 203 pp. Illus. **PN2596.L7B27**

Essays. Criticism

Frye, Northrop. Fearful symmetry, a study of William Blake. Princeton Univ. Press. 1947. 462 pp. Plates. **PR4147.F7**

Heimer, Melvin Leighton. The big drag . . . illus. by Peggy Bacon. New York, Whittlesey House. [1947.] 201 pp. **F128.627.H4**
"Wittily explores the phenomenon that is Broadway."

Hutchinson, Francis Ernest. Henry Vaughan, a life and interpretation. Oxford, Clarendon Press. viii, 260 pp. Plates. **PR3743.H8**

Mertins, Louis and Esther. The intervals of Robert Frost; a critical bibliography . . . with an introduction by Fulmer Mood. Berkeley, Univ. of California Press. 1947. 91 pp. ***Z8317.78.M4**

Poetry

Broomell, Myron Henry. The time by dialing. New York, The Swallow Press. 1947. 62 pp. **PS3503.R738T5**

Estabrook, Emma (Franklin). The American desert. Francestown, N. H., Marshall Jones Company. [1946.] 48 pp. **XZ47.10–2**

Grose, John S. Poems and friendly talks. [Sacramento, Calif., Sanwal Printing Co.] 1947. 90 pp. **XZ47.10–1**

Sosso, Lorenzo. San Francisco and other verse. Larkspur, Calif., Priv. print. [San Francisco, Thomson Printing and Litho Service.] 1946. 103 pp. Illus. **XZ47.10–4**

Van Doren, Mark. The careless clock; poems about children in the family . . . illus. by Waldo Peirce. New York, W. Sloane Associates. [1947.] ix, 114 pp. **PS3543.A557C3**

General

Coatsworth, Elizabeth J. Maine ways . . . illus. by Mildred Coughlin. Macmillan. 1947. 213 pp. **F25.C625**

Cunningham, Bill. The pearl of her sex. Illus. by Gardner Rea. Putnam. [1947.] 182 pp. **PS3505.U427P4**
An informal portrait of the author's wife.

Green, Paul. Salvation on a string and other tales of the South. Harper. [1946.] viii, 278 pp. Illus. **PS3513.R452S3 1946**

Instituto internacional de literatúra iberoamericana. An anthology of Spanish American literature. New York, F. S. Crofts. 1947. xxi, 824 pp. **PQ7083.I5 1947**
Prepared under the auspices of the Instituto internacional de literatúra iberoamericana by a committee consisting of E. Herman Hespelt, chairman and editor, Irving A. Leonard, John T. Reid, John A. Crow [and] John E. Englekirk.

Medicine

Levy, David Mordecai. New fields of psychiatry. New York, Norton. [1947.] 171 pp. **RC358.L47**

Pellman, Charles. Overcoming stammering. New York, Beechhurst Press. [1947.] 160 pp. **RC424.P45**
"A glimpse into a childhood of stammering: an autobiographical sketch, by Aaron Pellman": pp. 140–154.
The author recommends "correction based upon the physiology of speech and proper mental hygiene."

Pleasants, Henry. A doctor in the house. Philadelphia, Lippincott. [1947.] 286 pp.
Reminiscences of a medical career. **R154.P67A3**

Music

Ikonnikov, Alekseĭ A. Myaskovsky; his life and work, tr. from the Russian. New York, Philosophical Library. [1946.] 162 pp. **ML410.M64 I 4**

Kenny, Nickolas A. How to write, sing and sell popular songs . . . with advice and special articles by: Irving Berlin, Cole Porter, Richard Rodgers . . . [and others]. New York, Hermitage Press. [1946.] xi, 255 pp. **MT67.K4H6**

Pergolesi, Giovanni Battista, *1710–1736.* Opera omnia. [Roma, Gli Amici della musica da camera. 1942.] 5 v. Facsims. ***M2.P35C3**
Each volume consists of five parts (originally issued separately), each with t.p. and separate paging.

Tenschert, Roland. Frauen um Haydn. Wien, Donau-verlag, P. Daskaljuk. [1946.] 175 pp. Music. **ML410.H4T4**

Philosophy

Kierkegaard, Søren A., *1813–1855.* Either/or; a fragment of life. London, G. Cumberlege, Oxford Univ. Press. 1946. 2 v. **PT8142.A24 1946**
Translated by David F. Swenson, Lillian Marvin Swenson, and Walter Lowrie.

Tsanoff, Radoslav Andrea. Ethics. Harper. [1947.] xiv, 385 pp. **BJ1011.T75**
The author is professor of philosophy at the Rice Institute.

Politics and Government

Bartlett, Ruhl Jacob, *editor*. The record of American diplomacy; documents and readings in the history of American foreign relations. Knopf. 1947. xx, 731 pp. *9353.1A39

Blanshard, Paul. Democracy and empire in the Caribbean, a contemporary review. Macmillan. 1947. xi, 379 pp. F2171.B66

Commission on Freedom of the Press. Government and mass communications, by Zechariah Chaffee, Jr. A report. Univ. of Chicago Press. [1947.] 2 v. Z657.C693

Cooper, John Cobb. The right to fly. Holt. [1947.] x, 380 pp. 13 maps. UG630.C57
Global charts by Lester H. Cooke, jr. under the supervision of John Q. Stewart.

Patterson, Caleb Perry. Presidential government in the United States; the unwritten constitution. Chapel Hill, Univ. of North Carolina Press. 1947. ix, 301 pp. JK516.P3

Porter, Albert Ogden. County government in Virginia, a legislative history, 1607–1904. Columbia Univ. Press. 1947. 356 pp. *3563.110.526

Weldon, T. D. States and morals, a study in political conflicts. McGraw-Hill. [1947.] xi, 301 pp. JC257.W4 1947

Psychology

Allport, Gordon W., and Leo Postman. The psychology of rumor. Holt. [1947.] xiv, 247 pp. Illus. HM291.A485

Wolff, Werner. What is psychology; a basic survey. New York, Grune & Stratton. 1947. xiii, 410 pp. Illus. BF121.W6

Occult Sciences

Rhine, Joseph Banks. The reach of the mind. New York, W. Sloane Associates. [1947.] 234 pp. Illus. BF1031.R38

Stevens, William Oliver. Unbidden guests, a book of real ghosts. Dodd, Mead. 1946. xvi, 322 pp. BF1461.S84 1946

Religion. Theology

Barthas, C. Our Lady of Light, translated and abridged from the French of Chanoine C. Barthas and Père G. Da Fonseca, S. J. Milwaukee, The Bruce Publishing Company. [1947.] viii, 225 pp. BT660.F3B275

Cadbury, Henry Joel. Jesus: what manner of man. Macmillan. 1947. ix, 123 pp. BT304.C27

Davidson, Robert Franklin. Rudolf Otto's interpretation of religion. Princeton Univ. Press. 1947. viii, 213 pp. BL43.O 8D3

Gibb, H. A. R. Modern trends in Islam. Univ. of Chicago Press. [1947.] xiii, 141 pp. BP163.G5

Gulovich, Stephen C. Windows westward; Rome, Russia, reunion. New York, D. X. McMullen Co. [1947.] viii, 208 pp.
Bibliography: pp. 157–185. BX1520.R8G8

Leiper, Henry Smith, *editor*. Christianity today, a survey of the state of the churches, sponsored by the American Committee for the World Council of Churches; with foreword by the Archbishop of Canterbury. New York, Morehouse-Gorham Co. 1947. xvii, 452 pp. BR479.L42

Pell, Elsie Estelle. François Mauriac in search of the infinite. N. Y., Philosophical Library. 1947. 93 pp. PQ2625.A93Z72

Persons, Stow. Free religion, an American faith. Yale. 1947. 168 pp. BL2760.P4

Taft, Charles Phelps. Why I am for the church; talks on religion and politics. Farrar, Straus. 1947. vii, 103 pp. BR123.T25

Van Dusen, Henry Pitney. World Christianity; yesterday, today, tomorrow. Nashville, Abingdon-Cokesbury Press. [1947.] 302 pp. BX8.V33

Science

Anderson, Raymond W. Romping through mathematics . . . illustrated by Harry Zarchy. Knopf. 1947. 152 pp. QA36.A6

Dawes, Benjamin. The *Trematoda* of British fishes. London. Sold by B. Quaritch. 1947. 364 pp. Illus. QL391.T7D32

Eldridge, John A. College physics. 3d ed. Wiley. [1947.] x, 720 pp. Diagrs. 8203.74R

Gamow, George. One, two, three . . . infinity; facts & speculations of science . . . illus. by the author. New York, Viking Press. 1947. xi, 340 pp. Q162.G23
"A general picture of the universe."

Sandars, Edmund. An insect book for the pocket. London, Oxford Univ. Press. 349 pp. Illus. (part col.) QL8.G8S33

Strausbaugh, Perry D., and Bernal R. Weimer. General biology. 2d ed. Wiley. 1947. vii, 718 pp. Illus. QH308.S83
"This second edition is not merely a selective revision. It is in large measure a rewritten book." —*Preface.*

U. S. *Hydrographic Office*. Star tables for air navigation, computed altitude and true azimuth for all latitudes. Prelim. ed. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1947. viii, 321 pp. *TL587.U6 1947

Sociology

Dallin, David J., and Boris I. Nicolaevsky. Forced labor in Soviet Russia. Yale. 1947. xv, 331 pp. Illus., maps. 9331.5A14

Hourani, Albert Habib. Minorities in the Arab world. Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. N. Y., Oxford University Press. 1947. viii, 140 pp. Maps. DS39.H6

Lind, Andrew W. Hawaii's Japanese, an experiment in democracy. Princeton. 1946. viii, 264 pp. Plates. D767.92.L5

Toor, Frances. A treasury of Mexican folkways. New York, Crown Publishers. [1947.] xxxii, 566 pp. *4079.03–123
The customs, myths, folklore, traditions, beliefs, fiestas, dances and songs of the Mexican people. Illustrated with 10 color plates, 100 drawings by Carlos Merida, and 170 photographs.
Songs and dance music: pp. 377–453.

Technology

Bachrach, Max. Fur; a practical treatise. Rev. ed. Prentice-Hall. [1947.] xiv, 672 pp. Illus., diagrs. 8037A.82R

Brans, P. H. Radio tube vade-mecum. 1946. Anvers (Borgerhout) Editions techniques P. H. Brans. [1946.] xii, 232 pp. 8017B.109

Brotherton, M. Capacitors, their use in electronic circuits. Van Nostrand. 1946. vi, 107 pp. *8249.5

Gaskill, Arthur L., and David A. Englander. Pictorial continuity; how to shoot a movie story . . . photographs and drawings by Irving Levine. New York, Essential Books. [1947.] viii, 149 pp. Illus. 8029E.89

Hervey, John. The American trotter. Coward-McCann. 1947. xi, 551 pp. SF293.T8H4

Joint committee on forestry of the National research council and the Society of American foresters. Report. Problems and progress of forestry in the United States. Washington, D. C., Society of American Foresters. [1947.] v, 112 pp. *SD143.J6

Morgan, Alfred. The boys' book of engines, motors & turbines . . . illustrated by the author. Scribner. 1946. x, 264 pp. 8035G.8

Pearson, Haydn S. Successful part-time farming. McGraw-Hill. [1947.] xii, 322 pp. Illus. S501.P37

Rosenfield, Isadore. Hospitals, integrated design. Reinhold. [1947.] 308 pp. Illus. 8113.05–111

Southwell, John. Getting a job in television. McGraw-Hill. 1947. xi, 120 pp. TK6644.S6

U. S. *Bureau of the census.* Sixteenth census of the United States: 1940. Measurement of geographic area, by Malcolm J. Proudfoot, assistant geographer. [Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1947.] v, 120 pp. *TA613.U6 1940

U. S. *Bureau of ships.* Lubricants and lubrication systems. Navy dept., Bureau of ships. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. [1947.] 24 pp. *4031C.31S

Travel and Description

Barbeau, C. Marius. Alaska beckons . . . illustrated by Arthur Price. Caldwell, Id., The Caxton Printers, Ltd. 1947. 343 pp. Illus. E78.A3B3

Forbes, Esther. The Boston book . . . Photographs by Arthur Griffin. Houghton Mifflin. 1947. 122 pp. Illus. F73.5.F6

Look. New England; a handbook in pictures, maps and text for the vacationist, the traveler and the stay-at-home. Houghton Mifflin. [1947.] 393 pp. F9.L66

By the editors of Look in collaboration with Mary Ellen Chase.

Thorbecke, Ellen. Promised land . . . with an introduction by Dr. W. J. R. Thorbecke . . . Cover, diagrams and sketches designed by I. David. Harper. [1947.] 171 pp. DS149.T52

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

Volume XXIII, Number 2

Contents

	Page
WILLIAM BOLLAN, AGENT OF MASSACHUSETTS *(with facsimile)*	43
By Malcolm Freiberg	
THE BLATHWAYT PAPERS	55
By Ruth Emery	
A GREAT DAUMIER COLLECTION	62
By Arthur W. Heintzelman	
PHILO AS THE GENIUS OF MEDIEVAL THOUGHT	64
TEN BOOKS: SHORT REVIEWS	
Milton Shulman: *Defeat in the West*	65
Henry Bamford Parkes: *The American Experience*	65
Robert St. John: *The Silent People Speak*	65
Lewis Mumford: *Green Memories: The Story of Geddes*	66
Howard Watson Ambruster: *Treason's Peace*	66
Francis B. Simkins: *The South Old and New, A History, 1820–1947*	67
Oliver Cromwell Cox: *Caste, Class, and Race*	67
D. B. Wyndham: *The Hooded Hawk*	67
John Bakeless: *Lewis and Clark, Partners in Discovery*	68
Charles Hurd: *Washington Cavalcade*	68
LIBRARY NOTES	
Book Design in New England	69
The Study on Bollan	69
A Study of Best Sellers	70
Huneker Writing Fiction	71
Lectures and Concerts	71
Lowell Lectures	72
LIST OF NEWLY-ACQUIRED BOOKS	73

EDITOR: ZOLTAN HARASZTI

More Books is published monthly, except in July and August, by the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston at 230 Dartmouth Street, Boston 17, for free distribution at the Library and its Branches, and at a subscription price of fifty cents a year by mail. Entered as second-class matter, March 16, 1926, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Printed at the Boston Public Library, 15–17 Blagden St., February, 1948, Vol XXIII, No. 2

Issued monthly by the Trustees, for free distribution; by mail, fifty cents a year.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

FEBRUARY, 1948

William Bollan, Agent of Massachusetts

By MALCOLM FREIBERG

I. Lawyer and Advocate-General

1

FOR many years before the American Revolution, almost every vessel bound for Boston out of London carried official communications from William Bollan, the Agent of Massachusetts in Great Britain. With the exception of a seven-year period in the 1760's, Bollan served the Bay Colony continually from 1745 to 1775, yet the wealth of his correspondence remains buried in the manuscript folios of the Massachusetts Archives, and among the papers of the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Boston Public Library. Most of Bollan's letters have never seen print; only a comparatively few appeared in various collections. History has overlooked William Bollan. This is all the more surprising, since in his lifetime he occupied with dignity a position that demanded perseverence, tact, and diplomacy.

The Massachusetts Archives, especially, are an inexhaustible source of unused material. They contain hundreds of letters addressed to the House of Representatives, the Council, the governors, and many other officials, all in the neat and legible hand of the painstaking amanuensis Bollan employed during his career and all signed in his own hasty scrawl. At the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Bowdoin and Temple Papers (some of which have been printed) as well as the Dana and the Miscellaneous Papers offer much information. The Boston Public Library has a long report to the Lords of Trade, written as early as 1743, a few occasional letters, and six of his more significant tracts, including *The Importance and Advantage of Cape Breton* (London, 1746), *Coloniae Anglicanae Illustratae* (London, 1762), and *Continued Corruption, Standing Armies, and Popular Discontents Considered* (London, 1768).

The work of colonial agent has been compared, rather facilely, to that of the lobbyist of our time. While it is true that the agent "fought legislation and promoted legislation, disseminated propaganda" and "bestowed 'gratuities,' "[1] there was no stigma attached to the post. The selection of a representative at the Court of Great Britain was an excuse for bitter harangues in the legislative halls of the colonies; an agent's salary was a matter of public record, and of private quarrel if the money went unpaid, as it so often did; and an agent had to be ready to answer for his slighest action. Contemporary lobbyists would hardly welcome the publicity that the colonial agent had to undergo.

The agency almost invariably called for capable and outstanding men: in the seventeenth century Roger Williams served Rhode Island, while Miles Standish, John Leverett, William Stoughton, and Increase Mather were agents for Massachusetts; in the eighteenth century, William Bollan was preceded by Jeremiah Dummer and a future governor, Jonathan Belcher. When the General Court appointed Bollan in 1745, he began a career that proved the longest of any colonial agent — that brought him censure and praises; was rich in accomplishments and failures; and paired him with Benjamin Franklin in the years preceding the Revolution.

Accounts about Bollan do not extend beyond brief sketches, and even these are full of mistakes. In all of them — including the latest by James Truslow Adams in the *Dictionary of American Biography* — the dates of his birth and death are years out of the way. In the light of the abundance of first-hand material, the life and activities of this important figure of Colonial Massachusetts need to be studied.

2

BORN in England, William Bollan came to Massachusetts as a young man in the 1720's. His birth and antecedents are shrouded in doubt. Indeed, the only inference one may safely draw is that he received a formal education, since he knew several foreign languages; where he was trained is unknown, the only certainty being that he attended neither Oxford nor Cambridge.

The earliest record of Bollan in Massachusetts is in 1726, in the constitution of the Episcopal Charitable Society then newly formed in Boston. "We, whose names are underwritten," the document read, "do hereby agree to pay the several Sums of Mony, over against our surnames; for the ——— Charitable Society . . . for the Relief of those, in a Special Manner, who become Members of, or benefactors to this Society, and afterwards suitable Objects of it's Charity; and Such others (provided they are of the Church of England) whom this Society Shall think meet."

On the reverse of the document is a list of donors and the amounts subscribed. Peter Faneuil contributed £2, Thomas Bromfield £1, and William Bollan £2. But Bollan apparently withdrew his subscription, for a line was drawn through his name. The next year he had another change of heart — on a much more important subject. On April 3, 1727 he and Sarah Phillips filed marriage intentions, but the wedding never took place.[2]

Bollan established his small measure of success in the Massachusetts Bay as a lawyer. In the summer of 1727 he drew up a complaint for Richard Trivett, cordwainer, of Marblehead, against John Moffatt, mariner, master of the ship *Morehampton*. Trivett's complaint concerned a Negro allegedly stolen by Moffatt for forced service aboard the latter's ship. The master asserted that nothing was known of the Negro's presence on his ship until it was at sea. The outcome of the case was not recorded. In the next few years Bollan acted as counsel for various litigants. His activities soon caught the eye of Harvard College. By 1732 the name of "our Counsellor at Law, Mr Bollein" was written into the College records.[3] He was employed by the College for three years. Bollan also represented in a legal capacity the church he attended. On October 13, 1733 a committee of King's Chapel reported that they

> Are of Opinion . . . That Robert Auchmuty, Esqr, John Reed, Esqr, and Mr. William Bollan be Immediately Retain'd in order to prosecute Such officers as the Committee shall think proper, who have or shall hereafter distrain or imprison any members of the Church of England within this Province, for their not paying towards and Building Dissenting meeting-houses, or Supporting Dissenting teachers; and that the Committee be Impowered to Support and Mentain Relief of the Suffering members of the Church of England within this Province.[4]

For his services Bollan was awarded a fee of £3 by the "united Vestries" of King's Chapel.

These were minor items. A major one came up in the case of *Frost vs. Leighton*. In this case, fought from 1734 to 1739, the "Superior Court of Judicature of the Massachusetts Bay twice refused to carry out a Royal Order, issued by his Majesty in Privy Council, giving as reason for such refusals that the charter of the Province did not confer upon them powers which would enable them to obey the order."[5] The part of the Crown was taken by William Shirley, who had been appointed Advocate General of the Admiralty Court by Governor Belcher in 1733. When Shirley retired from the case in 1736, Bollan was retained as his successor.

The case concerned the right of the Crown to colonial mast-trees reserved for the British navy. It began when William Leighton, under contract to one Ralph Gulston, Turkey merchant of London, entered lands near the present Berwick, Maine, to cut mast-trees set aside for the use of the Crown. The royal claim was based on the fact that title to the trees

existed prior to October 7, 1691, the date of the charter granted by William and Mary to Massachusetts. Gulston satisfied himself of his license to have the trees felled before hiring Leighton. But after the cutting was done, John Frost, owner of the land, brought suit for trespass against Leighton.

When the case came up in April, 1734 at the Inferior Court of Common Pleas at York, William Shirley, counsel for Leighton, refused to take the advice of the court to change his client's plea of not guilty of forceful entry upon Frost's property. The court awarded judgment against the defendant. Shirley then appealed to the Superior Court of Judicature, only to have that body uphold the findings of the lower court. At this point, the amount of the judgment, "a particular sum of one hundred and twenty pounds damages, and costs of Court taxed at forty shillings," was collected from Leighton. When Shirley's attempt to appeal through the court to the Privy Council in England failed, Gulston, insisting on the validity of the royal claim to the trees, filed an appeal in London. He met with success, when, on April 2, 1736 the "Right Honorable Lords of the Committee of Council for hearing Appeals from the Plantations" agreed to recommend to the King that "both judgments should be reversed," and that "the money collected of Leighton should be restored." A royal order to this effect was issued and sent to Governor Belcher.

It was about this time that Bollan replaced Shirley as Leighton's attorney. He presented the royal order to the Superior Court of Judicature for action, and on June 21, 1738, the court answered him that

> . . . as to giving an order for an execution against John Frost as prayed for, The Court having considered the Royal Charter together with the Laws of the Province, and the Constant Usage & Practice of this Court are of opinion that they have no Authority to give order for such an execution.[6]

The court failing him, Bollan turned directly to Governor Belcher, addressing to him a petition for favorable action.

It was a shrewd move. Bollan knew that the governor as a royal appointee was bound to execute any directions from the Crown. He also knew that the original order from the King for reversal of the decision had been directed to the "Governor or Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, and all others whom it might concern." So he addressed his petition to Belcher alone, rather than to Belcher and the Council. The latter, chosen by the popularly elected Assembly, might be subject to the desires of the voting populace. But Belcher, who was well aware that the mast-tree question was a "burning" one, refused to take action alone. Accordingly, he turned over Bollan's petition to the Council. On September 17, 1738 that body moved that it was not proper for the Governor to do anything in the case. Belcher's tactics had succeeded and he endorsed the Council's decision with the state-

Boston N. England Febry 26th 1742.

Mr. Shirley this Govr & Vice Admiral of this province soon after his being made such, was pleased to appoint me this Kings Advocate, and according to the practice here, it is the Duty of the person filling that place to prosecute all offenders against the Acts of Trade, The Discharge of which Trust has been lately attended with such Discoveries, and is at present accompanied with so many Difficulties, that after Communicating them to his Excellency, he gave me Orders to make them particularly known to your Lordships, and indeed I conceive our to be of such Nature & Consequence that, had I not received his Commands to that End, I shd have thought myself Obliged in Faithfulness to the Crown to lay them before Your Lordships: after mentioning which I shall make no further Apology for giving Your Lordships this trouble; but proceed to inform you that there has lately been Carried on here a large Illicit Trade, Destructive to the Interest of Great Britain in her Trade to her own Plantations, and Contrary to the main

Beginning of Bollan's Memorial to the Board of Trade (Reduced)

ment that "The forgoing advice of His Majesty's Council being agreeable to my own Sentiments I am prevented doing any service in this affair."

Leighton secured a second order of the King. Armed with this, Bollan, through an intermediary, asked the return of the money which Frost had originally won from Leighton. Frost's answer was a flat refusal. Thereupon Bollan again turned to Belcher.[7] The Governor handed over the second royal order to the Council, as he had done with the first. This time the Council, on June 15, 1739 voted to recommend the courts to take up the matter anew. Bollan submitted the royal order to the Superior Court at York, which on June 26 decided to uphold their earlier ruling. The decision read, in part:

> The Court . . . are of opinion, that they have no authority by any Law of this province, or usage of this Court to order such an execution; and the provision made in the Royal Charter respecting appeals to His Majesty in Council does not as they apprehend, warrant any such execution, but points to a method of another nature in all appeals to be made conformable to the sd Charter.[8]

This effectively ended the case for everyone concerned except Bollan. He made an attempt to begin the suit all over again by starting it afresh in the Inferior Court. But his motion was defeated. With this, his long and unsuccessful pleading for the rights of the Crown came to a stop. Those rights were twice denied by a colonial court that refused to contravene the Massachusetts charter in order to execute a royal order.

3

ANOTHER important case was that dealing with the land titles of the Mohegan Indians of Connecticut. Early in the seventeenth century the Indians had ceded large tracts of their land to Connecticut. The cessions continued and in 1680, upon application from them, the colony confirmed the Indians' title to the few acres which they still possessed.[9] The affair might have terminated there but for the fact that the transfers were so vaguely drawn that it was difficult to judge whether or not the Indians had title to the ceded lands. In 1705 the Mohegans brought suit to recover some of the territory. Arguing their rights was the Mason family, who had originally been friendly advisers to the Indians, but whose interests in their claims were now more personal than altruistic. When the commission appointed by the Crown, despite the ambiguity of the land transfers, decided in favor of the colony, the Mason family continued to press the Indian claims. The case came up again and again, and each time the colonial claims were upheld.

In 1738 the case was reopened. When John Mason of New London once more brought up the Indian claims, the Crown appointed a five-man

commission to hear the pleas of both the Indians and the colony.[10] In choosing counsel the Crown named "John Read, Esqr. of Boston . . . for the Governor and Company of Connecticut" and "William Shirley, and William Bollan for the Mohegan Indians."

Title to the desired territory hinged on who was rightful Sachem of the Mohegans. At the start of the hearings, Shirley and Bollan tried to introduce the claims of a pretended Sachem, but were rebuffed. John Sharpe, London attorney, wrote to the colony's agent that it "appears that Mr. Shirley and Mr. Bollan . . are stiled in the Minutes Council for the Mohegan Indians, but which I think is wrong, they being really Council for Mason & his party." When Shirley and Bollan decided to force the issue and declare the Sachem the only genuine ruler of the Mohegans, the commissioners decided against them once more. The two Massachusetts attorneys made another motion. It was to permit the "whole Tribe, or Nation, to come into . . . Court, & to insist to be heard by themselves." The motion, which the commission also denied, had been made, in the words of John Sharpe, only to "brow beat, insult & menace the Court, and to overawe and terrifye 'em into a Complyance with their unreasonable Demands. It was a Barefaced, Shamefaced and Tumultuous Attempt." Shirley and Bollan even submitted a motion to have the commission allow Mason to become the guardian for the "Chief Sachem & Tribe of the Mohegan Indians," but met with no luck. In its final decision, the commission denied the claims of the Indians and reaffirmed the earlier rulings that had favored the colony's title to the lands.

In spite of his failure in the case, the practice of law in New England was occupying more of Bollan's time, and his presence as counsel in various types of litigation was becoming more frequent. But his interests extended beyond the law. He became a subscriber to Prince's *Chronology* and in so doing was deemed to have entered the society of "individuals . . . [who] may be justly regarded as the principal Literati of New England."[11] And money was coming in from sources other than the law. Bollan had a lucrative income from land sales — sums of £1000, £125, and £1400 in 1735, 1736, and 1741.[12] When the Land Bank scheme was in sight, he shied away from it, as most other creditors did. A list of subscribers to an "agreement not to receive Land Bank bills" was drawn up in 1740, and Bollan's name was on that list.[13]

4

THE law continued Bollan's major endeavor, and when Shirley became governor of Massachusetts in 1741, he named his former colleague to a post where he could use his talents to best advantage — to that of King's Advocate or Advocate General for Massachusetts. It was

the "Duty of the person filling that place to prosecute all offenders against the Acts of Trade."[14] Shirley himself had held the job for nine years, and was acquainted with the nature of the work and the type of person needed for it. The Lords of Admiralty approved the choice on September 21, 1742 and Bollan "accepted under a firm persuasion that the distinguishing myself by the faithful & effectual performing [?] of it wou'd recomend me to the favour and support of my superiors."[15] Within three months the new Advocate General had an opportunity to exercise his authority. When an attempt was made to prevent the testimony of witnesses in a smuggling case brought into the Admiralty Court by him, he "found it necessary to have eleven persons comitted to jail in Boston, where they lay a long time." The Superior Court of Judicature, doing what was customary in such cases, released the witnesses on writs of habeas corpus, but Bollan was not deterred. He "pursued the matter until a lawful judgment was obtain'd whereby the device formed for depriveing the king & his officers of their interest in the truth was defeated."[16]

Breaches of the Acts of Navigation were a regular occurrence in New England at this time. What was even worse, the Admiralty Courts were almost powerless to prosecute offenders. When the Board of Trade sent to Governor Shirley "Quaeries" as to "What Methods are Used in the Province under Governmt to prevent Illegal Trade; and are ye same Effectual?,"[17] Shirley turned the matter over to Bollan. The latter replied to the Board in a long memorial giving the limitations of admiralty jurisdiction in the colony. Then he went beyond the original request for information and proposed "some Remedies which appear to us, who are upon the Spot and there Observe the Working of these things, to be most likely to Effect the Cure of these Mischiefs."[18] The manuscript, now in the Boston Public Library, occupies thirteen folio pages.

Violation of the Navigation Acts had become so bad, Bollan wrote, that he could compose his letter to the Board "Clad in a Superfine French Cloth, which I bought on purpose that I might wear about the Evidence of these Illegal Traders having Already begun to destroy the Vital parts of British Commerce." But, he assured the Lords of Trade, he would also use his new clothing "as a Memento to Myself and the Customhouse Officers to do everything in our power towards Cutting off this Trade So very pernicious to the British Nation."[19]

The "large Illicit Trade" Bollan complained of was carried on "by importing into this province large Quantities of European Goods of Almost all Sorts from diverse parts of Europe, Some of which are by the Laws wholly prohibited to be imported . . . there, Unless brot. directly from Great Britain."[20] What was pernicious about this kind of trade was the type of person who maintained it:

. . . the persons concerned in this Trade are many, Some of them of the

greates Fortunes in this Country, and who have made great Gains by it, and having all felt the Sweets of it, they begin to Espouse and Justify it, Some openly some Covertly, and having perswaded themselves that their Trade ought not to be bound by the Laws of Great Britain, they labour, and not without Success to poison the Minds of all the Inhabitants of the Province, and Matters are brought to such a pass that it is Sufficient to recommend any Trade to their general Approbation and Favour that it is Unlawfull . . .[21]

Even worse, in Bollan's eyes, were the "Difficulties which attend the Suppression of this Mischief." One of them was that breaches of the Act of Navigation, such as the direct shipment of European goods to the colonies, were "not Cognizable in the Court of Admiralty." The alternative was trial in common law courts, which was hardly satisfactory, for

. . . in the First place by the Course of Judicial Proceedings Establish'd in this province there will be a Necessity for the Prosecutor to pass thro' various Tryals, (and frequently in distant Counties) in Courts disinclined to the prosecution, and with Scarce any hopes of Success; For in the next place the prosecutor cannot there have process to Compell an Appearance of Unwilling Witnesses (And all Witnesses for the Crown in Cases of this Nature are generally such) and Finally a Tryal by Jury here is only trying one Illicite Trader by his Fellows, or at least his well wishers. . . .[22]

There was another difficulty. It stemmed from the corruption of those who were

Employed to Carry on this Trade, which is become so great that we have had some late Instances of Oaths taken at the Custom-House by Masters of Vessells in direct Contradiction to their certain Knowledge of the Truth, and to this crime these Illicite traders have lately added this Contrivance, Viz[t], to Conceal or Spirit away the Seamen who might otherwise be Witnesses and by their Testimony possibly cause a Condemnation of some of the Vessells Employ'd this Way; and thus when Vast Quantities . . . are Illegally Imported here, after they are Unladen and Secured the Master appears boldly, and is ready to Swear any thing for the Good of the Voyage, and the Sailors are dispersed and gone, and there is nothing to be found, but an Empty Vessell, Ag[t] which no proof can be obtained.[23]

To solve these problems, Bollan asked for Parliamentary legislation that would enlarge Admiralty Court jurisdiction to cover "all Offences whatever past and future against the Acts of Trade."[24] He was hopeful of results. "Once the Importers come to find that they are Chargeable with Actions for the Goods Illegally Imported or their Value, after they have Imported them Safely and Disposed of them, I think they cannot but be deterr'd from making such Unlawful Importations; For then they will see a New Danger, great and of long Duration."[25]

Bollan ended his memorandum with a prediction of what might happen if preventive measures were not taken:

. . . this Illicit Trade is Carried on to So great a Degree and in so many Va-

rious Shapes that I make no doubt but if proper preventive Measures be not soon taken, a great part of the Bounty Money given by Great Britain to the Importers of Naval Stores from the Plantations will in a Short time be laid out in Holland or other parts of Europe in the purchase of Goods there, to be Illegally Imported here, if that has not been already practis'd.

. . . Unless effectual Measures are Speedily taken, to Stop this Growing Evil; the Illicit Traders will by their Numbers, Wealth and Wiles have got such power in these parts that Laws and Orders may come too late from Great Britain to have their proper Effect against it.[26]

5

BOLLAN'S efforts were in vain. Upon receipt of his memorial on May 4 1743, the Lords of Trade did nothing but "read" it. No recommendations were made, and no legislation was forthcoming. Nothing happened when two more petitions to the same effect were submitted by Bollan in 1749 and 1755. Even when he pointed out in 1759 that the "imports & exports made yearly in the course of this illicit trade amounted to a sum between £3 & 400,000" the Board took no action.[28]

The two petitions of 1749 and 1755 against breaches of the Acts of Trade were written in England and never found their way home to the colony. By this time Bollan was the agent of Massachusetts in London, and he could ill afford publication of the fact that he was attempting to suppress Massachusetts's trade at the same time that he was representing her interests in Britain. Moreover, in 1751 he defended the colonial right to "legal or illegal" trade, although this trade was with the West Indies. If he seemed to be serving two masters during the 1750's, it was because he remained Advocate General during the greater part of his agency career. However, it should be noted that because he "resided in London," the office was "executed by an advocate appointed by the Governor."[29]

Bollan was now in his early forties; it was high time to be thinking of marriage. Through his association with William Shirley, he had come to know the Governor's young daughter Frances, seventh of nine children. He courted young "Fanny" Shirley, and in due time the pair became engaged and filed marriage intentions in Boston on August 20, 1743.[30] They were married three weeks later in a ceremony at King's Chapel that was reported in the Boston *News-Letter*.[31] The marriage was happy but short, for Frances Shirley Bollan died a year and a half later in giving birth to a girl who was named after her. The girl did not see much of her active father in her first twenty years. He was in England, working for the colony, while she remained in Massachusetts.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTES

1. James J. Burns, *The Colonial Agents of New England* (Washington, 1935), iv.

2. Most accounts place Bollan's birth in 1710. If this were the case, he would have been 16 years old when he became a member of the Episcopal Charitable Society in Boston. This seems rather unlikely, and even more so in view of the fact that he filed marriage intentions a year later. My inference is then that Bollan was more likely born c.1705 rather than c.1710. The only contemporary hint is Governor Belcher's puzzling comment on October 16, 1739, in a letter to his son, "I don't know whether [Judge Robert] Auchmuty bought [brought?] him 15 or 16 years agoe, but I believe he took him then as Job (sayes he) came into the world." (*Collections* of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Sixth Series, VII, 213–4.) If this remark refers to Auchmuty's staking Bollan's passage to Massachusetts, or even to taking him as a legal assistant, it would date either event as occuring in 1723 or 1724.

Similarly, most accounts (*e.g.*, Alden Bradford, *Biographical Notices of Distinguished Men in New England* [Boston, 1842], 60; Adams, *op cit.*) give the year of Bollan's death as 1776. The Dana Papers at the Mass. Hist. Soc. show that he died on May 24, 1782.

3. Colonial Society of Massachusetts *Publications,* XVI, 606.

4. Henry W. Foote, *Annals of King's Chapel,* I (Boston, 1881), 462.

5. Andrew McF. Davis, "The Suit of Frost v. Leighton," Col. Soc. Mass. *Publ.,* III, 248.

6. *Ibid.,* 255.

7. Belcher by this time was losing his patience. On October 16, 1739 he wrote to his son that "Bollam is a saucy impudent fellow." *Collections* of the Mass. Hist. Soc., Sixth Series, VII, 213.

8. Davis, *op. cit.,* 262.

9. Alexander Johnston, *Connecticut, A Study of Commonwealth-Democracy* (Boston, 1887), 217–8.

10. *Talcott Papers* (Connecticut Historical Society *Collections,* V), II, 21–2.

11. *New England Historical & Genealogical Register,* VI, 189–90.

12. Col. Soc. Mass. *Publ.,* VII, 91–2, note 5.

13. Andrew McF. Davis, "Boston 'Banks' — 1681–1740 — Those Who Were Interested in Them," *N. Engl. Hist. & Gen. Reg.,* LVII, 279.

14. "Letter from Advocate General Bollan," February 26, 1743, Boston Public Library, *Historical Manuscripts,* No. 1 (Boston, 1900), 3. Also printed in Col. Soc. Mass. *Publ.,* VI, 299–305. The Boston Public Library owns the original manuscript of this letter.

15. Bollan to the Duke of Newcastle, April 12, 1766. Copy in Mass. Hist. Soc. Lib. from British Museum Additional Manuscripts, 32, 974, fo. 364.

16. *Loc. cit.*

17. "Letter from Governor Shirley," February 26, 1743, Bost. Publ. Lib. *Hist. Mss.,* No. 1, 1. Also printed in Col. Soc. Mass. *Publ.,* VI, 298–9. The Boston Public Library owns the original manuscript of this letter.

18. "Letter from Advocate General Bollan," 5.

19. *Ibid.,* 4.

20. *Ibid.,* 3.

21. *Ibid.,* 4.

22. *Ibid.,* 4–5.

23. *Ibid.,* 5.

24. *Loc. cit.*

25. *Ibid.,* 6.

26. *Ibid.,* 7–8.

27. *Journal of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations from . . . 1741–2 to . . . 1749* (London, 1931), 64.

28. Bollan to Newcastle, April 12, 1776, Br. Mus. Add. Mss., 32, 974, fo. 364.

29. Gov. Francis Bernard to Lord Halifax, May 17, 1764, Sparks MS., Bernard Papers, III, 218 (Harvard College Library).

30. Boston Record Commissioners, *Report . . . Marriages from 1700 to 1751* (Boston, 1898), 275.

31. Issue of Sept. 15, 1743.

The Blathwayt Papers

By RUTH EMERY

(*Continued from the January issue*)

A NUMBER of entries in the Blathwayt papers concern the doings of the aristocracy and read like news in the society column. "My Lord Duke of Shrewsbury comes to towne tomorrow for a few days, to conclude the Busyness concerning his marriage with my Lord Carbery's daughter." "The Princesse and Prince of Danemarke with the Duke of Gloucester went yesterday to Windsor to passe the summer there."

To the King and his secretary these were matters of personal interest; they were about relatives and intimate acquaintances of the former, and the latter, through his long years in public service, had been closely connected with most of them. The name of the charming Shrewsbury, whom Swift once called "the favorite of the nation," had private associations for both men. William's feelings for the Duke were warm; he referred to his minister as "King of Hearts" and even their official correspondence had a cordial tone. When Shrewsbury's political vacillations made his resignation from the Government necessary, William let him go but forgave and employed him again when the affair blew over.

Blathwayt's relations with the Duke had frequently been antagonistic. They had served together in the Trade and Secretary of State offices where Blathwayt drudged until three in the morning to attend to the last dispatch on his desk while the nobleman cavalierly left everything to a subordinate, jesting that he "never read or wrote a letter." Politically they held opposite views; Blathwayt was a consistent Tory while the Duke, despite his tendency to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, had stood on important issues with the Whigs. Both men were in the office of Secretary of State at the time of Captain Kidd's commission, and it was Shrewsbury who, in a personal letter to William, had suggested that the matter be kept secret from Blathwayt. His motive seems not to have been any personal animosity toward his colleague but rather a wish to please the Whig colonial faction under Bellomont which had solicited his intercession with the King in this instance.

Blathwayt's long public career had accustomed him to this sort of political manoeuver and it is probable that he did not regard it as unfriendly to himself. Because of the complexity of the relationship, however, the several references to Shrewsbury in the reports from the London office must have evoked more than a casual response.

Information in the letters about the "Princesse and Prince of Danemarke" was in a sense family news to the King, for they were his sister-

in-law, Anne, and her husband; but each item bore political significance, too, because of the troublesome question of the succession. There had never been any real affection between William and Anne. At the time when her favorite, the Duke of Marlborough, had been named in the treasonable plots against William, Anne had chosen to retire from court with the Duke and his Lady in defiance of the King. Prince George, her husband, was not dangerous politically. Anne's uncle, Charles II, had summed up the Prince with "I've tried him drunk and I've tried him sober and there's nothing in him." Yet William had associated him with Anne in the Marlborough disgrace and his personal feelings for his brother-in-law are suggested by his order to the guard to give no salute when the Prince entered the palace but to roll the drums loudly at his departure.

William's weakened position after the death of the Queen made a *rapprochement* with Anne seem advisable. She was placated by slight honors for Marlborough and established with her own court at St. James Palace. Even so, her loyalty could not be entirely counted upon; rumor had it that she corresponded with her exiled father and entertained the idea of abdicating in favor of a Stuart restoration when the crown should be hers. Any news, consequently, of the movements of the "Princesse and Prince of Danemarke" must have been followed watchfully by the King.

Of all the incidents reported in the Blathwayt correspondence, probably the most disturbing one to the King was the tragic death of the little Duke of Gloucester, Anne's son. The only one surviving of Anne's ill-fated children, this fine boy was the choice of the Protestants and Whigs for the succession, and Parliament in the Bill of Right (1689) had named him after William and Anne. Hence the security of the King's position and the very peace of the realm were dependent upon his well-being. The letter of July 30th, 1700, broke the bad news: "I write this in great hast by Mr. Vernon who goes over with the sorrowful and surprising account of the Duke of Gloucesters death; His Highness was taken ill on Thursday last of a feauer with a sore throat and dyed about one this morning." Another letter written two days later described the plans for the royal funeral and court mourning.

The apprehension which the King must have felt at the news was justified by the outbreak of Jacobite uprisings following the Duke of Gloucester's death. The hopes of the Legitimists had been renewed and were to continue to agitate public life even after the Act of Settlement in 1701 fixed the succession on the House of Hanover.

Besides these serious threats to the safety of the Kingdom, another episode recounted in the letters must have seemed negligible, though it involved in its course an attack on the government. "Last Sunday in the Evening," Yard reported on June 6, 1699, "Capt. Kirke of my Lord Ox-

fords Regiment and Mr. Conway Seymour walking in the parke; as they passed by each other Kirke said aloud there is beau Conway, which the latter resented, some words passed further, upon which they went behind Arlington House in the Parke and fought and Seymour received a slight wound in the neck which was all the hurt done." Seymour was a figure well-known in London society. He had lately come of age and into possession of property amounting to seven thousand pounds annually, and his extravagances in dress and manner of living had won him the nickname of Beau Seymour. To William the young man was better known as the son of Sir Edward Seymour, most articulate member of the Tory opposition.

There was nothing unusual in the incident. Duelling, though forbidden by law, was a common practice of the time and was seldom prosecuted. Another letter from London a fortnight later tells of a distressing sequel in the death of Conway Seymour from his wounds. By order of the Council, the report states, Captain Kirke and his second had been deprived of their command as penalty. Normally official action would have stopped there.

The Blathwayt correspondence does not give an account of the trial for manslaughter instituted by Sir Edward which caused such a stir in England. Public sympathy for the father's bereavement was somewhat weakened by his vindictiveness and by his unwarranted use of an army man's act of youthful folly as evidence of military tyranny in the government. But William already knew the extravagance of Seymour's conduct in Parliament and when he heard of the trial he probably trusted the good sense of his people to dismiss such an unreasonable charge.

A BREAK of several months — 13 October, 1699-5 July, 1700 — occurs in the reports from the London office. During that time the King and Blathwayt were in England attending to domestic affairs. One of the last letters written before they left for home gave them a hint of the kind of reception the King might expect: extra guards had been provided for his safety. The letter concludes with an anxious note about the weather on which travel was so dependent in the days of sailing ships: "I hope the wind will continue as tis now, Easterly till his Maty is landed in England. I wish you a good voyage."

The correspondence when it is resumed in the summer of 1700 makes no reference to the events of the King's stay in England. His reunion with his British subjects had been a tempestuous one. In a stormy session of Parliament his Dutch Guard was disbanded, his grants of Irish lands to his Dutch friends cancelled, and his ministers subjected to humiliating attacks. William had taken the opposition personally, not sensing that he was violating a parliamentary principle in trying to foist a Whig ministry on a predominantly Tory House of Commons. Too angry to speak, he

dismissed the House at last without the usual address from the Throne. And it is certain that, when international affairs called him back to the Continent, he went to his favorite palace at Loo with relief.

He stayed three months in Holland. During this time it was evident that both domestic and foreign affairs were moving to a crisis.

The reports from Whitehall must have caused the King considerable anxiety. The Council was proceeding to decrease the Navy at a time when negotiations in continental politics were breaking down and war seemed inevitable. Repeatedly the Blathwayt letters carry items on the subject: "Their Ex^lys had with them at their meeting the Lords Comm^rs of the Admiralty to consider reducing the Expence at Sea, so as that same may come within the allowance given this year of 7000 men." The Admiralty had proposed that "the Nassau Shrewsbury and Eagle be reduced to Guard Ships and the two Fireships and Bomb Vessell payd off, to saue charge."

It was during these three months that William's long-cherished plan for maintaining the balance of power in Europe by dividing the Spanish Empire were brought to nothing. After long deliberation the Habsburg Emperor refused to sign the Treaty. The Spanish Ambassador in England, emboldened by the King's recent friction with his Commons, delivered an insolent note to the Ministry declaring that Spain would appeal to Parliament over the King's head to prevent the partition of her Empire. William ordered diplomatic relations with Spain at an end, but he probably suspected that the ambassador had reason to believe that his Tory House of Commons would vote against him. In the Blathwayt correspondence there is reference to his instructions that the meeting of Parliament should be postponed until his return. When it did convene in late October, it confirmed his worst fears by accepting the Spanish terms and attempting to impeach the King's ministers for having approved the Partition Treaty.

In the Blathwayt Papers in the Boston Public Library the news letters from London end with the return of William to England to meet his Parliament in October 1700. Appended to the London reports are three letters from William Blathwayt to his clerk at Whitehall. They were written in 1701 from Holland, where the King and his secretary had gone to arrange the Grand Alliance. England by this time had become fully aware of her danger. The Tory group in Parliament had been recalled from their impeachment proceedings by the clamoring of the populace at the door. For the man in the street saw that his representatives, in allowing the Spanish Empire to pass undivided to a grandson of Louis XIV, had placed that wealthy domain at the disposal of Louis himself. A declaration of joint trade regulations for France and Spain made the ruinous effect upon English commerce clear, and when Louis, in violation of a former treaty, an-

nounced his support of the Jacobite party in exile, it was evident that England must fight.

Events had justified William's position and, when he went back to the Continent to negotiate an alliance against the Franco-Spanish union, he had the whole-hearted support of his people. Hostilities were postponed for some months after Blathwayt's letters in the fall of 1701. But an entry in Aguust shows that an outbreak was expected daily: "The Comte d'Araux [French Ambassador at The Hague] has had formall Directions from France to return home, which makes us apprehend some sudden blow towards Cologne or Juliers."

All three of these letters refer to the King's health which was now noticeably failing. The last indicates that the business on the Continent was done and William and his secretary were ready to return to England: "The King is very well and impatient for a fair wind."

WILLIAM BLATHWAYT was born in London in 1649, the son of a lawyer. Upon the early death of his father, his education was undertaken by an uncle, Thomas Povey, who was employed in the colonial office. It was natural, therefore, that young William should have been trained for government service. In the office of Sir William Temple, Ambassador to The Hague, he learned to speak Dutch, and proved himself so competent generally that, in spite of his youth, he was entrusted with diplomatic missions to Denmark, Sweden, and Germany. Then at twenty-three he traveled for some months, on a Grand Tour of his own, on the Continent.

Upon his return to England, his uncle secured a place for him in the Plantation Office. The colonial administration at this time was in an experimental stage; it was in the hands of a committee of the Privy Council under the name of the Lords of Trade. Since the personnel of the committee changed frequently and Blathwayt was the one continuing member, he soon became virtually permanent secretary of the Plantation Office. He was required to sit regularly with the Privy Council to give information about colonial administration. When a separate Board of Trade was established, he continued with the new organization and later became a full member of the Board. Upon his retirement from the Board in 1707, he had served thirty-two years in colonial administration. In all his dealings with the Colonies he was a strict mercantilist, favoring strong Tory governors rather than any degree of self-rule.

The Secretaryship at War Blathwayt secured by purchase in 1683 and held simultaneously with his colonial office. His duties here were loosely defined; he served largely as liaison between the Government and the Armed Services. All orders for recruiting or disbanding troops, for

moving or quartering them, passed through his hands. Paymasters' accounts were issued from his office.

His appointment as Acting-Secretary of State came as a result of the campaign in Flanders in 1692. On such a military enterprise the King would naturally take his Secretary at War with him. But a Secretary of State was necessary also, since orders issued by the King required the counter-signature of the State officer. It seemed expedient to combine the two offices in one for this purpose, leaving the regular Secretaries of State for the Northern and Southern Departments to carry on their duties in England. So Blathwayt accompanied William to the Continent in his joint capacity of Secretary at War and Acting-Secretary of State in 1692 and every year thereafter until 1701.

The burning political issues that so much disturbed the peace of England during the later Stuarts seem not to have concerned him particularly. The duties of his offices included loyalty to the Crown, and that he gave to each sovereign in turn. As Secretary at War he carried out the orders of James II in his latest desperate attempts to rally the country against the invading army of William. For a few weeks after the new King's arrival in London, he was relieved of his commission. But his administrative ability and readiness to serve impressed William so favorably that he soon restored his office to him.

With William's death in 1702 Blathwayt's connection with the office of Secretary of State was at an end. He continued in the War Office until 1704. But the leading faction in the Tory Party under Harley and St. John had long marked him as one to go, for the hostility that this political group bore against the King was extended to his secretary also. Envy of the substantial returns from his offices probably had something to do with his dismissal; when the War Office was taken from him, it went to St. John. The same forces soon deprived him of his other appointments. In 1707 he was replaced on the Board of Trade. In 1710 he lost his seat in the House of Commons, which had been secured through patronage but which, he confidently had written a friend earlier, the voters of Bath had given him for life. This was his last connection with the administration, though he was occasionally summoned to give information about colonial or military affairs during the remaining seven years of his life.

The record of Blathwayt's personal life is somewhat incomplete, partly because the available documents are largely official ones, but partly, too, because of the reserved nature of the man. Unlike his contemporary Pepys, he felt no compulsion to commit his private experiences to paper. An excellent biography by Gertrude Ann Jacobson (Yale University Press, 1932) presents the accessible facts. Blathwayt's family life seems to have been a happy one, though the early death of his wife left him with the responsibility of four small sons and a daughter. There is

no evidence that he considered marriage again; he brought his older sister to care for the children and to be mistress of his house. The record shows him a devoted father, indulgent to the point of sending to Ireland for ponies, yet rigorous in the education of the children. The boys were sent with tutors to the Continent; the oldest one at fourteen he took with him on one of his trips to Holland.

Blathwayt's marriage brought him Dyrham Park, the lovely country seat of the Wynter family in Gloucestershire. The rôle of country squire appealed to him and he took great pride in developing the estate. He employed Talman, popular Dutch architect and comptroller of works under William III, to turn the Tudor mansion into a classical model, and he sent abroad for materials, to Italy for marble and to the Carolinas for red cedar. Customs lists of his purchases on his trips to Holland include choice Dutch and Flemish paintings, silks and velvets, Delft ware and fine china. His extensive library was particularly well stocked with works on the colonies and theoretical economics. In his correspondence there are occasional references to his search for rare books. The gardens he entrusted to Le Nôtre, known throughout Europe for his landscape design. Tulip-trees, yuccas, and flowering oaks were brought from the colonies. The elaborate formal gardens adjoined a deer-park with pleasant walks and a view of the town beyond.

With the loss of his offices Blathwayt withdrew to Dyrham Park and followed the pursuits of a country gentleman, riding over his wide estate, instructing his tenants. But he still kept his London house and hurried there with pathetic eagerness when he was called by the Government. It pleased him to think that the country still needed him. He was in ill health in 1716. The shock of his daughter's death hastened the course of his disease, and he died a few weeks later, in August 1717.

A Great Daumier Collection

Exhibitions in the Print Department

TO possess a representative collection of lithographs by Honoré Daumier, whose fine prints may be compared with the drawings of the old masters, is the ambition of every collector. The obtaining of an almost complete collection, with many proof prints before letters and annotations in the hand of the artist, is a dream, one might suppose, impossible to achieve. This, however, has become a reality in the recent acquisition of the Albert and Robert Maroni Collection, the gift of Mr. Albert H. Wiggin to the Print Department in the Boston Public Library.

The collection consists of some 4,000 white paper and india proofs, which provide a broad documentary picture of Daumier's France in all its dramatic aspects. Many of these rare prints were originally in the famous Malherbe and Goncourt collections.

With the excellent examples of Daumier's work already in the Albert H. Wiggin Collection, this representation of the master's work may be the most complete in the world. It has, certainly, unique examples not to be seen anywhere else, among which is the superb single existing proof of "Le Rhin." In many cases only several prints are known, such as "L'Ivrogne," "Rue Transnonain," "Enfoncé Lafayette," "Ne vous y frottez pas," "Très Hauts et très Puissants," "Un Cauchemar," "La Dame des Oeufs," "Barbe-Marbois," "La Cour du Roi Pétaud," "Cortège," "Charenton Ministériel," "Le Fantôme," "Cavalerie légère," "Nous n'avons pas la croix, nous . . .," "Le juste milieu va bien, mais les affaires ne vont pas," and "Le Ventre Législatif," to name only a few.

What was accomplished in the making of this collection is only a little short of perfection, and the fascinating task of Monsieur Albert Maroni in tracing and hunting down widely-scattered rarities is evidenced by the complete sets which include "Voyage en Chine," "Histoire Ancienne," "La Chasse," "Représentants Représentés," "Robert-Macaire," "Les Bons Bourgeois," "Philanthropes du Jour," "Les Gens de Justice," "Croquis Parisiens," "Moeurs Conjugales," "Les Papas," "Pastorales," "Professeurs et Moutards," "Tout ce qu'on voudra," "Types Parisiens," "Les Beaux Jours de la Vie," "Les Baigneurs," "Actualités," and many others. If in the remaining sets there are any missing links, they are of unimportant subjects which can be easily added to the collection as opportunities are presented.

This collection of Daumier's prints makes the Library the center of study and research of the great artist's work.

Students will find valuable lessons in direct lithography in strong, fluid, and unfaltering technique. These dynamic compositions are spontaneous efforts of the artist, with all the elements of his subject fixed in his mind beforehand and not to be reworked when once the thought was recorded. Temperament here asserts itself free from any technical difficulties. Although Daumier received much help from the study of the old masters, the intrinsic value of his work is original and personal. He stood solidly on his own methods and

ideas, building up a style based upon a thorough foundation acquired through the study of oriental composition and a glance at Rembrandt's pen and bistre drawings.

It is obvious that Daumier did not want for subject matter; it was almost a continual exercise of a cartoon a day. We are told that the stones were sent to the printer, who fixed the drawing and pulled the proofs immediately after the subject was finished. Known as trial proofs before letters, these prints are now rare and fetch high prices. The manuscript notes, indicating how the prints should be handled in publication, and giving an explanation of the subject or suggestions for the captions, are extremely interesting.

Collectors will find excellent opportunities to make comparisons with their own prints, for there are great numbers of early rich specimens both before and after letters. The collection abounds in examples noted in the *Catalogue Raisonné de l'Œuvre lithographié de Honoré Daumier* by N.-A. Hazard and Loys Delteil as R., RR., and RRR, indicating *rare, très rare* and *extrèmement rare* impressions.

Daumier was an innovator, who developed a new artistic vocabulary appropriate to his particular type of reporting. The art of every esthetic creed — realistic, imaginative, academic, and impressionistic — is represented in him. Rhythm was one of his greatest assets, and the use of it greatly animates the action of his figures. He organizes his compositions in simplest form by a process of elimination. It is amazing that, in these many achievements, there is rarely a repetition or static movement. Being a painter, Daumier uses his knowledge of color value to achieve a consistent whole. His cartoons have the faculty of making his thoughts penetrate deeply, demanding the observer to draw freely on his own imagination. Contrary to most artists, Daumier was working for a specific purpose. That his cartoons might become collectors' items was hardly in his mind, for they were designed for reproductive publication, to meet the needs of a particular moment. To produce lasting art under these circumstances is indeed a great achievement.

An eminent French authority, who has followed the rapid growth of the Albert H. Wiggin Collection, upon a recent visit to Boston remarked that this collection must be considered the source of Daumier knowledge, and placed it alongside the Library's other important collections of Forain, Toulouse-Lautrec, Legros, and Buhot.

The purpose of this article is merely to announce this new acquisition and describe in general the February exhibition. There will be further discussions of the nature and resources of this great collection.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

Philo as the Genius of Medieval Thought

PHILO, a two-volume work of nearly a thousand pages, recently published by the Harvard University Press, is the second book in Professor Harry Austryn Wolfson's projected series, *Structure and Growth of Philosophic Systems from Plato to Spinoza.* Those who know the author's great study of Spinoza will find here the same combination of profound erudition and beautiful clarity of style; and one may predict that the work will offer rich suggestions not only to specialized scholars but also to a wider public.

Philo Judaeus, who died about the middle of the first century, was, as an Alexandrian Jew, in a particularly favorable position to reconcile the divine law of Israel with Greek philosophy. As "perhaps the greatest philosophical preacher that ever lived," most of his known works, written in Greek, are in the form of commentaries on the Pentateuch; but he used the verses of Scripture as "the pegs upon which to hang his philosophical speculations."

The author examines Philo's statements, discussing with semantic subtlety the meaning of his Greek expressions, and expounding passages where the Alexandrian agreed with or deviated from the schools of philosophy. "The entire philosophy of Philo," he states, "may be reconstructed as a criticism of Stoicism." On the other hand, Philo followed Platonism with important revisions, determined by the one great innovation which he, as a believer in the Mosaic Law, was bound to make — namely the necessity of subordinating philosophy to Scripture. Philosophy thus became, and remained for seventeen centuries, the hand-maid of divine revelation. In recapitulating the various features of Philo's teaching, Professor Wolfson indicates their influence on Christian philosophy from St. John the Evangelist through the Church Fathers to Thomas Aquinas, as also on Arabic and medieval Jewish literature. Finally he sets off the whole Philonic system by Spinoza's criticism.

Professor Wolfson discusses Philo's attitude toward the allegorical method of interpreting Scripture, and presents a thorough study of his relation to Platonic ideas. Here Philo's interpretation of the Logos is of special import in view of its subsequent development in the foundations of Christology. "It is the mind of God, renamed Logos, in which the ideas and the intelligible world consisting of the ideas were conceived . . . ," the author explains. Philo also thought of the Logos as an instrument in the creation of the world and, as a third stage, as having the attribute of immanence in the world.

Like Plato, Philo believed in the indestructibility of the world but, unlike Plato, he also believed that God could destroy the world if He chose. God acts of His free will, and although He has ordained laws of nature, He can by His will break them; hence the possibility of miracles. There is a divine providence over men and the angels are its instruments. The immortality of the rational soul, which struggles against the irrational or earthly soul in man, is not due to its own nature but to the grace of God who has given it freedom of action.

Professor Wolfson also elucidates Philo's belief in prophecy, his conception of God, and his ethical and political doctrines. In Philo's theology a new principle appears which asserts that God is unknowable and unnamable. His ethics may be summarized by the view that "not only must one act virtuously; one must also be of a virtuous state of character." While in many passages Philo appears to follow Plato and Aristotle in regarding the contemplative way of life as superior to the practical, he elsewhere commends the equality of both, provided that the practical life is "in accordance with the Law." His political ideas were influenced by hope for a Messianic age and characterized by his recognition of a religious and cultural, rather than a racial and territorial, unity. M. M.

Ten Books

Defeat in the West. By Milton Shulman. Dutton. 1948. 336 pp.

The author, a Canadian intelligence officer, has constructed from German military documents and personal interviews with captured generals an able account of the progressive defeat of the German Army. His skillful combination of copious quotations with factual narrative and critical commentary gives dramatic vividness to his study. According to Major Shulman, three basic weaknesses were the effective causes of German defeat, namely, Hitler's leadership, the tradition of blind discipline in the General Staff, and the ignorance of the commanding generals of the condition of both their own army and that of the enemy. Future historians may amend this psychological emphasis, but the author's delineation of Hitler's rôle will probably remain unchanged. Because of the swift Czech, Polish, and French victories ensuing from his early "intuitions," Hitler was able to assume an all-inclusive supremacy of command. His unchecked misconceptions were responsible for wasting the military opportunity of Dunkirk, by-passing the projected campaign against the English in the Mediterranean for the hazardous Russian offensive, and paralyzing decisive action in the West. While more acute than Hitler in assessing military situations, the officers of the General Staff were too narrow in outlook and hidebound by tradition to make adequate adjustments to them. Lacking the imagination to support Rommel's advantage at El Alamein, they possessed neither the initiative to attempt disposal of Hitler nor the courage to circumvent his impossible orders. The poor operation of German intelligence, the incredible lack of co-ordination, and the psychological disintegration of officers and men under the impact of imminent defeat should serve well to dispel any belief in the superiority of the German military organization. Yet in conclusion Major Shulman stresses the potential danger the defeated military staff could present. *(L. M. S.)*

The American Experience. By Henry Bamford Parkes. Knopf. 1947. 343 pp.

Americans have always welcomed a foreign point of view in the appraisal of their civilization. The present work by a native of England, now an American citizen and Professor of History at New York University, will be read with more than usual interest because of its somewhat unorthodox approach. Professor Parkes sees American culture, not as an extension of European traditions, but as the unique product of a people who rejected those traditions. He has selected his material to contrast the Old World patterns of status and authority with the habits of individual freedom and equality which developed here. He would not deny the debt of American theorists to those of Europe, but he holds that, because of the peculiarly favorable environment in the United States, ideals became a reality here as they never did abroad. In an agrarian democracy of independent property-holders early America produced a self-reliant, optimistic kind of personality with relatively little conflict between its aims and the actual situation. Life was conceived as a struggle between good and evil, a drive to conquer external obstacles, and the results seem to warrant a general confidence in human nature. Mr. Parkes concludes, however, that this rural philosophy is poor equipment with which to meet the problems of modern industrial capitalism. Until we outgrow our "agrarian" habits of thinking, we shall not be able either to appreciate the socialistic trends of the rest of the world or to work out an appropriate American solution. *(R. E.)*

The Silent People Speak. By Robert St. John. Doubleday. 1948. 397 pp.

The Yugoslavians are the "silent people" of this book. The author, a veteran war correspondent and author of *From the Land of Silent People*, returned to Yugoslavia last year. Visiting Belgrade and travelling through all the primitive back country, by jeep and freight car, Mr. St. John talked to hun-

dreds of people. Eschewing open discussion of politics, he has recorded the innumerable reports of his travels and conversations. The book is thus the story of the New Yugoslavia being built by a people who support the Tito regime — a courageous nation which suffered greatly at the hands of the Germans and Italians, as well as from the raids of the Chetniks and Ustaši. The author's talks with the peasants reveal their goal of increased agricultural production, and his conversations with workers reflect the Yugoslavian program of industrialism and five-year plans. Discovering that most of the moneyed classes have left the country, Mr. St. John found surprisingly few opponents of the new regime. What he calls the "right of all men to a decent living" is the keynote of the New Yugoslavia. To be sure, the regime has established such totalitarian measures as forbidding citizens to leave the country, banning the distribution of much literature of the outside world, making compulsory the carrying of identity papers, the establishment of a strong military force, and a press which "doctors" foreign news. The author does not discuss at length these factors in Yugoslavian life, but chooses rather to describe the advances being made toward the goal of a better standard of living. An apologia for the present Yugoslavian regime which will be called naive by some, Mr. St. John's book neverless has its value. (*M. R.*)

Green Memories: The Story of Geddes. By Lewis Mumford. Harcourt, Brace. 1947. 342 pp.

Difficult as it is to write about such a near subject, Mr. Mumford has managed to make the story of his only son, killed at nineteen on the Italian front, an almost classic biography. The account is intimate and sad, yet not sentimental. The "fetish of regularity," so popular in the 'twenties, ruled Geddes's early childhood. His parents attempted to repress fantasy, but discovered later that they had merely left him alone before the inevitable childish fears. He developed quickly from a boy naturalist and hunter in a New York town, and a mediocre student at prep school, to an ambitious young man, in love for the first time. Free from "indoctrination" with the ideas which Mr. Mumford has expressed in his *Faith for Living, The Culture of Cities,* and other books, Geddes delightedly plunged into family discussions of the humanities courses which his father was giving at Stanford. His intellectual heritage was thus a remarkable independence of spirit — an ability to evaluate rationally his life as a soldier in both training camp and battle — which brought maturity just before his death. (*J. D. L.*)

Treason's Peace. By Howard Watson Ambruster. Beechhurst Press. 1947. 438 pp.

The author, a chemical engineer who has long been active in exposing the German-owned international cartel I. G. Farben, has here assembled an immense mass of data — stories of corruption and double-dealing, of evasions of government prosecutions, and of sinister political influences — with which he tries to document his accusations. He begins the account of Farben's infiltration in American business before the first World War and carries it through to the Morgenthau plan for the destruction of German industry. Through its wide-spread affiliations with American companies, the Farben concern could impose its policies even in war-time, restricting competitive manufacture of products needed by the armed forces. A notorious instance of abuse was Sterling Products, Inc., which, after being indicted for subversive activities, was let off with mild consent decrees. The relations of such powers as Du Pont and especially the Standard Oil with Farben were effective in safeguarding the interests of the cartel and keeping its officers out of jail. Mr. Ambruster tells of the destruction of secret files, the penetration of South America for propaganda and Gestapo purposes, and Farben's financial support of the Nazi party. Another chapter tells of "fake" claims in advertisements of Bayer's aspirin and other Farben products. An appendix gives the list of some 250 American corporations which have had financial or other relations with I. G. Farben. Mr. Ambruster's tone is caustic, and

his ire extends to isolationists and pacifists. (*M. M.*)

The South Old and New a History, 1820–1947. Francis B. Simkins. Knopf. 1947. 491 pp.

The author's purpose is "to trace the development of those political and social traits which make the region between the Potomac and the Rio Grande a cultural province conscious of its identity." Contrasting conditions before and after the Civil War, he discusses such matters as slavery, plantation life, religion, whites and Negroes under Reconstruction, education, and the growth of cities. The settlement of the South by Anglo-Saxon gentry, with imported slave labor, allowed a feudal, agrarian system to take root. Their habitual conservatism only increased the shock of defeat in the Civil War, but it did not alter their outlook. Since 1865 the chief problem has been to adjust Southern standards to those of the North. The rise of industry, however, has not overcome the chronic poverty. The author attributes this to an unwise faith in cotton, to incomplete technology, and to absentee ownership. The most interesting part of the book deals with the race problem. Avoiding a prejudiced attitude, Mr. Simkins shows that Southern insistence on white supremacy has never flinched. The educational standards of Negroes have been raised, and some new fields of employment have been opened to them, but their economic opportunities are always restricted. Their second-class citizenship and socal ostracism block their advance. It is even doubtful whether the Negroes' progress since Reconstruction has exceeded their retrogression. (*T. C.*)

Caste, Class, and Race. By Oliver Cromwell Cox. Doubleday. 1948. 624 pp.

"The social scientist should be accurate and objective but not neutral," the author, a professor at Tuskegee Institute, states in his preface. A courageous and scholarly contribution to the study of race relations, the book studies the problem of the Negro in a universal context. First, it analyzes the caste system of India. Then, turning to a discussion of class, it distingushes caste hierarchy from modern social stratification. The author summarizes briefly the historical development of social strata, and in addition, compares them with political classes and ethnic groups. His approach, in part at least, is admittedly Marxist, for it views society in terms of the modern class struggle and considers the problem of race relations within the framework of this conflict. Race prejudice, he believes, arose "gradually in Western society as capitalism and nationalism developed," and it "constitutes an attitudinal justification necessary for an easy exploitation of some race." Rejecting the theories which regard race-relations as a moral problem, Mr. Cox inclines to believe that racial antagonism is "political-class antagonism and race prejudice is initiated and maintained by labor exploiters." The conclusion that he would have us draw is that "the problem of racial exploitation . . . will most probably be settled as part of the world proletarian struggle for democracy." (*M. R.*)

The Hooded Hawk. By D. B. Wyndham Lewis. Longmans, Green. 1947. 312 pp.

This is an apologia for the great biographer of Dr. Johnson. Stating as his purpose the defense of the much-maligned Boswell, Mr. Lewis has recounted his life story, using as sources the memoirs of contemporaries, his correspondence, and his private papers published by Colonel Isham in 1932. A child of the eighteenth century, Boswell shared its faults and its virtues alike. Though he "drinks too mush, is too fond of women, is mentally unstable, notoriously given to hypochondria, and a relative failure," Mr. Lewis's Boswell is also "an amusing talker and an admirable listener." Further, he has "a foolish simplicity and candour, a steadfast faith, and a longing for goodness." A worshipper of celebrities, Boswell daily met Reynolds, Garrick, Goldsmith, and others of the Johnsonian circle, while on his travels he visited Voltaire, Rousseau, and General Paoli. His first historic meeting with Johnson took place on May 16, 1763, their friendship lasting until Johnson's death in 1784. Boswell was not with John-

son when he died — a fact which robs the *Life* of "its natural and artistic" conclusion. But no shortcoming could spoil Boswell's *Johnson,* the greatest biography in English literature and perhaps in any literature. (*M. R.*)

Lewis and Clark. Partners in Discovery. By John Bakeless. Morrow. 1947. 498 pp.

President Jefferson had other than secretarial qualities in mind when he engaged young Captain Lewis, who with all his remarkable abilities could never master spelling, as his confidential secretary. He entrusted him with the exploration of the unknown West. Lewis chose as co-leader of the "Corps of Discovery" the brave Indian fighter Clark, under whom he had served in a rifle company of General Wayne's forces. The expedition was, in the words of the explorers' own record, "sent out by the Government of the United States in May 1804, to explore the interior of the Continent of North America, did penetrate the same by way of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, to the discharge of the latter into the Pacific Ocian [*sic*], where they arrived on the 14th of November 1805 and from whence they departed the 23 day of March 1806 . . ." Their reports on geography, fauna, Indian languages, and the like was unique at the time. The adventures, never fictionized in this excellent account, were strange and perilous — attacks from grizzly bears, the killing of a rattlesnake, narrow escapes from drowning in a swollen torrent, or from falling off a precipice, and, of course, the constant dangers from hostile Indians. The most engrossing part of the narrative is the leaders' resourceful dealings with the Indians, especially the curious forms of hospitality offered by friendly savages. The squaw Scagawea accompanied the expedition to the end, giving valuable help, and Clark later educated her papoose. After their return, Lewis and Clark became successively Governors of Louisiana, later Missouri Territory. Lewis's tragic death from gunshot wounds in a lonely lodge on the way to Washington in October 1809 was caused either by suicide or murder — the mystery has not yet been solved. (*M. M.*)

Washington Cavalcade. By Charles Hurd. Dutton. 1948. 297 pp.

This is the story of the growth of Washington as the social capital, since the time of its founding in 1800 to the latest receptions of Mr. Truman. The social pace of the city has never stopped since Abigail Adams "jounced in her carriage to Georgetown to return fifteen calls." However, manners soon lost their stateliness and became exuberant with Dolly Madison, who was First Lady even under the bachelor Jefferson. The gracious city changed into an armed camp with the Civil War, and Mary Todd's aspirations, on a par with Julia Tyler's "grand lady rôles," were squelched. During the Reconstruction Period wives of officials squandered thousands of dollars on dinners, while holders of the Congressional Medal of Honor were decreed a pension of two dollars per month. Three distinct communities existed in Washington at the end of the century: the wealthy top layer; the government set, dignified by office but not by money; and the poorer level, largely made up of Negroes. White House receptions were made as brief as possible by Coolidge; not even water glasses were available, lest the guests have an excuse for lingering. In Hoover's time a feud developed between Alice Roosevelt Longworth and Mrs. Gann over their seat at official dinners; the minister of Egypt ingeniously solved the problem by seating his guests at a cluster of small tables. Evalyn Walsh MacLean, "making her party name with a courage as spectacular as the 44-carat glitter of her Hope Diamond," enjoyed pairing off uncongenial people to watch the sparks fly, which she hoped would reach newspaper columns. With World War II Washington became the ruling center of the United States — indeed, the first city of the world. As the second volume in the "Society in America Series," the book is a worthy successor of *The Proper Bostonians.* (*R. F. N.*)

Library Notes

The Study on Bollan

MORE BOOKS is pleased to publish Mr. Malcolm Freiberg's study *William Bollan, Agent of Massachusetts,* based largely upon original manuscripts in the State Archives, Massachusetts Historical Society, and the Boston Public Library. The present issue contains the first chapter, "Lawyer and Advocate-General," describing Bollan's early years in Boston. Subsequent issues will include chapters entitled "The Aftermath of Louisburg," "Boundary Dispute, Salary Difficulties, Dismissal," "Pamphlets on Colonial Policies," and "The Years before the Revolution." The work appears to us a valuable contribution to Colonial history.

A graduate of Middlebury College, Mr. Freiberg, after three years' service in the Army, is working for his doctorate in American Civilization at Brown University.

Book Design in New England

THE opening of an exhibit of New England book designers in the Treasure Room marked the beginning, on January 12, of Printing and Publishing Week in Boston. The books and lay-outs make an interesting display of some fifteen designers and almost as many printers. Post-war publications appear to be better printed on higher-grade paper, with more color and decorative effects, than was evident in trade books, at least, as recently as a year ago.

A few publications, such as the characteristically fine products of the Merrymount and Anthoensen Presses, are privately printed. On the whole, they are modestly constructed, but distinguished by their excellence of detail. Especially pleasing are the title-pages of *Noah's Ark,* a short history of Webster's Dictionary, and *Letters of Sarah Orne Jewett,* both designed by Fred Anthoensen.

A privately printed book, intended for gift distribution, is *A Century of Candy-making,* made under the direction of Earl Bean of the Barta Press. This book, with calligraphic two-color title-page, colored end-leaf maps, and numerous drawings, vies in sumptuousness with the large and handsome volume on *Illustrators of Children's Books,* edited and designed by Beulah Folmsbee for Horn Book, Inc. The latter publication is probably the outstanding book in the show from the point of view of size and illustration. The cover design was originally drawn for a volume in the First Series of *The Colophon* by T. M. Cleland. The difficult problems of the designer are displayed in the lay-outs accompanying the book.

Another notable book, tastefully designed by Philip Hofer and beautifully printed by the Merrymount Press, presents a commentary on Groton School with photographs. A second title, remarkable for its photographs, is *The Boston Book,* designed by Martha Stiles of Houghton Mifflin Company.

Carl Rollins, Printer to Yale University, Ray Nash of Dartmouth College, and Burton Jones of the Harvard University Press, present as popular an array of formats as the book designers for the commercial companies who are best represented by Arthur Williams, of Little, Brown, and Company. The latter's book, *Enchanted Streets,* decorated with flat-color drawings by Edouard Sandoz, is perhaps the first volume in the show for imagination, sensitive interpretation in type and ornament.

Worthy of particular mention is *The Ancient Na-Khi Kingdom of Southwest China,* which is set in Linotype No. 7 with Chinese characters. This is a scholarly book well presented by Burton Jones, whose work displays versatility and style. Two unique books from the Cummington Press successfully combine sixteenth-century Poliphilus and Blado with the handsome abstract color linoleum cuts and woodblocks of Wightman Williams. These books, *Blackberry Winter* and *Five Pieces by Rainer Maria Rilke,* suggest the work

of European designers.

Of solid worth, like its subject, and emphatically exploited typographically, is *The Wit and Wisdom of Whitehead,* published by the Beacon Press. Two trade books that reveal individuality in their handling of type and illustrations are Ogden Nash's *Musical Zoo,* format by Arthur Williams and *New Song in a Strange Land,* format by Martha Stiles.

A number of school textbooks appear in the exhibit, indicating the wide range of their subject matter and complexities. Margaret Evans and Natalie Norris of D. C. Heath and Company and Ronald Murray of Houghton, Mifflin Company are the designers. Their work is competent and controlled. The illustrations appear fresh and original, both as executed by the artists and as directed by the designers, in *Lecturas Hispanoamericanas, Parlons Français,* and *Builders of the Old World.*

Conspicuously absent is any sizable display of books by W. A. Dwiggins. Only the Typophiles' collection of his *MSS by WAD,* appropriately designed by himself and containing some brilliant new initials, is shown by the Anthoensen Press. In the spring the Book-Builders Workshop and the Library will hold an exhibition devoted exclusively to his work.

The exhibit, sponsored by the Boston Bookbuilders, has been arranged by Mr. Burton Jones. On the opening night Mr. Arthur Williams discussed the items in an informative talk.

A Study of Best Sellers

THE story of America's best-selling books is told in *Golden Multitudes,* a book by Frank Luther Mott, who some years ago won the Pulitzer Prize for his *History of American Magazines.*

Its "shocking sensationalism" earned — in 1662 — for Michael Wigglesworth's *Day of Doom,* that unique poem of Calvinist theology, a sale of 1,800 copies, making it America's first best seller. It was inevitable that religious books should have been the most widely read among the first Americans, and even the Indian captivity stories, such as Mary Rowlandson's *Captivity and Restoration,* were dominated by the religious theme. Novels did not come into vogue until the end of the eighteenth century; the year 1794 saw the publication, in Philadelphia, of the first popular American novel, Susanna Rowson's *Charlotte Temple,* written according to the "seduction and tears" formula of Samuel Richardson. Later on, copies of Scott and Dickens were printed by the thousands.

With the 1840's came the "great revolution in publishing": the establishment of cheap book publishing, an industry which had its beginning with the pirated editions of foreign works. The next few decades witnessed the publication of Longfellow, "the most popular poet of the English language in this century"; of Whitman's *Leaves of Grass,* which has become a best seller only with the passing of the years; of *Moby Dick,* which became a classic after Melville died almost unknown; of *The Scarlet Letter,* about which Hawthorne had said "it is either very good or very bad — I don't know which."

In this period, too, occurred one of the phenomena in American publishing: *Uncle Tom's Cabin.* The book, which the author later said had been "dictated by God," sold 3,000,000 copies in the United States alone, had tremendous vogue in England, and was translated into many languages. Also published were crusading works such as *Ten Nights in a Bar-Room;* sentimental novels like those of E. P. Roe and Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, who was the "most popular authoress in the annals of American publishing"; and family novels like those of Gene Stratton-Porter. With the 'eighties came an awakening social consciousness, evident in Mrs. Ward's *Robert Elsmere,* Bellamy's *Looking Backward,* and Dr. Sheldon's *In His Steps;* and the 'nineties brought the muckraking novels.

The World War ushered in a new interest in history, evidenced by the popularity of such works as Wells's *Outline of History,* Van Loon's *Story of Mankind,* and Durant's *Story of Philosophy.* In his consideration of the 'thirties, Mr. Mott discusses the vogue

of the long novel (the most famous of which was *Gone with the Wind*) and the social-problem novel, illustrated by the success of *Grapes of Wrath*. He continues with the story of the modern revolution in publishing brought about by book clubs.

Mr. Mott emphasizes that "there is no such thing as a typical best seller." There are no best seller formulae either. Certain elements such as religion, sensationalism, and the self-improvement motif predominate among best sellers, yet a great deal is left to chance. "The study of successful books," Mr. Mott writes, "may be rewarding to both writer and publisher, as well as to sociologists and historians, but it will not point out to anyone an easy way to produce a sure-fire best seller." M. R.

Huneker Writing Fiction

IN a note to Robert Mackay, managing editor of *Success* magazine in New York, James Huneker begs to be excused for a dinner engagement, on account of the death of his wife's sister. Huneker, renowned as a music critic, retained to the end of his life a lively acquaintance with artistic activities in both Europe and America; his chronicles are noteworthy for their brightness and fluency. In 1905, he was writing reviews for the New York *Sun* and other papers. Many of his books are collections and expansions of his newspaper articles. Others are groups of short stories, like *Melomaniacs,* 1902, and *Visionaries,* 1905, the book whose proofs he was reading at the time of this letter. In his book, *Steeplejack*, he declares that these were his favorites because they were "despised and rejected." The note to Mackay is dated June 1, 1905:

"Thank you very much for your kind dinner invitation but I fear I cannot accept it just now as we are under a cloud here on account of a recent bereavement — Mrs. Huneker's sister died a short time ago and I have cancelled all my engagements on her account. I am not going to Wiemar until August and I hope to see you before I do go. Worse still — for a lazy man — I'm up to my eyes in my new book, a novel, and in addition must read the proofs of a volume now in the printer's hands which I hope to see on the market by October. In his last letter Vance Thompson begged to be remembered to you. As I told you some months ago I'm "going in" for fiction with both hands. I hope you are well."

The novel on which he was working, unless it is a discarded work, was *Painted Veils,* published fifteen years later for private circulation. Thompson was the editor, and Huneker was on the staff of, *Mlle. New York,* a fortnightly published in the late 1890's. The paper was distinguished for its new writers, American and European, its caricatures, and its bold opinions on literary and social topics. J. S.

Lectures and Concerts

THE entrance to the Lecture Hall is from Boylston Street only. The doors will be open one half hour before each lecture or concert.

Concert. Hannah Sherman, Violoncellist, and Daniel Pinkham, Harpsichordist, assisted by Janet Hayes, Soprano. 8:00 Sun. Feb. 1

The Etchings of Honoré Daumier. A Gallery Talk in connection with the exhibition in the Albert H. Wiggin Gallery through February. Arthur W. Heintzelman, N.A., Keeper of Prints, Boston Public Library. 3:00 Mon. Feb. 2.

The Influence of American Education on Political and Economic Affairs in Turkey Today. Dr. Floyd H. Black, President of Robert College and the Istanbul Woman's College, Turkey. 8:00 Mon. Feb. 2.

Do You Want to Write? William E. Harris, Director of Writer's Counsel Service. 8:00 Thurs. Feb. 5.

Story Hour for Children. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cronan and Mrs. Margaret Powers, Boston Public Library Story Tellers. 4:00 Fri. Feb. 6.

Textiles, a Heritage and a Promise. Edward R. Schwarz, Professor of Textile Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 3:30 Sun. Feb. 8.

The Charm of Ireland. Illustrated. Reverend Joseph Patrick Shea, Curate,

St. James Parish of Medford. 8:00 Mon. Feb. 9.

Williamsburg, Virginia — Yesterday and Today. William Graves Perry, Architect. 8:00 Thurs. Feb. 12.

Story Hour for Children. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cronan and Mrs. Margaret Powers, Boston Public Library Story Tellers. 4:00 Fri. Feb. 13.

The Drawings of Jean-Louis Forain. Arthur W. Heintzelman, N.A., Keeper of Prints, Boston Public Library. 5:00 Mon. Feb. 16.

Music in Films. Four short sound films. 8:00 Thurs. Feb. 19.

Our Neighbors to the South and to the North. Four sound motion pictures. 8:00 Thurs. Feb. 26.

Meet the Author — Haydn S. Pearson — *A Writer's Life.* 3:30 Sun. Feb. 29.

Lowell Lectures

A COURSE of eight lectures on *Vital Problems of Eastern Europe,* by Alexander Szent-Iványi, S.T.M., D.D., Deputy Bishop and Ecclesiastical President of the Hungarian Unitarian Church, past member of the Hungarian Parliament and President of the Liberal Party of Hungary, began on January 19. It is given on Mondays and Thursdays at five o'clock in the afternoon. The February lectures include:

5. Mon. Feb. 2. *The Succession-States: Yugoslavia.*

6. Thurs. Feb. 5. *Poland.*

7. Mon. Feb. 9. *Bulgaria.*

8. Thurs. Feb. 12. *The Danubian Confederation and the East-European Confederation.*

A course of six lectures on *The Decline of Chivalry, Cultural History in the German Literature of the Later Middle Ages,* by Hans J. Epstein, Junior Fellow, The Society of Fellows, Harvard University. Tuesdays and Fridays at eight o'clock in the evening, beginning Tuesday, February 3.

1. Tues. Feb. 3. *The Ideal of Chivalry in Medieval Europe: Aspirations and Their Realization.*

2. Fri. Feb. 6. *The Cultural Crisis in the 13th Century: Conflict between Secular and Religious Elements in Chivalry. Chivalric Love.*

3. Tues. Feb. 10. *Eroticism, Mysticism, and Didacticism.*

4. Fri. Feb. 13. *The Quest for the Golden Age. Chivalric Quixotism.*

5. Tues. Feb. 17. *The Failure of Chivalry: Military, Political, Social.*

6. Fri. Feb. 20. *The Growth of Realism: Parody, Satire and the Search for Dramatic Forms.*

A course of six lectures on *The Political Theory of Cicero,* by Mason Hammond, B. Litt. (Oxon.), Professor of Greek and Latin and of History, and Master of Kirkland House in Harvard University. Tuesdays and Fridays at eight o'clock in the evening, beginning Tuesday, February 24.

1. Tues. Feb. 24. *The Orthodox Theory of the Greek City State.* Plato, Aristotle, and the Mixed Constitution.

2. Fri. Feb. 27. *The Hellenistic Monarchies.* Absolutist and Stoic Justifications.

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

**
*

This list should be used in conjunction with Books Current, *a quarterly list the publication of which the Library began in October 1943.* Books Current *is meant for the Branch Libraries and for the Open Shelf and Young People's Departments of the Central Library; but the books listed in it are available for the whole library system. The books listed in* More Books *are in the Central Library and in the Business Branch; however, they may be borrowed through the various Branch Libraries. Fiction is listed in* Books Current *only.*

Bibliography. Publishing

Hargrett, Lester. A bibliography of the constitutions and laws of the American Indians . . . with an introd. by John R. Swanton. Harvard. 1947. xxi, 124 pp. ***Z1209.H28**

Hitchcock, Henry Russell. American architectural books; a list of books, portfolios, and pamphlets on architecture and related subjects published in America before 1895. 3d rev. ed. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press. 1946. viii, 130 pp. ***8090.06–104**

Redman, Ben Ray. The Oxford University Press, New York, 1896–1946. New York, Oxford Univ. Press. 1946. 55 pp. Illus. **Z232.98R4**

Biography

Dunbar, Olivia Howard. A house in Chicago. Univ. of Chicago. [1947.] viii, 287 pp. **CT275.M5846D8**

Flynn, Edward J. You're the boss. New York, Viking. 1947. x, 244 pp. **F128.5.F6**

Gooch, George Peabody. Frederick the Great, the ruler, the writer, the man. Knopf. 1947. ix, 376 pp. **DD403.G6 1947**

Reilly, Michael F. Reilly of the White House . . . as told to William J. Slocum. Simon and Schuster. 1947. vi, 248 pp. **E807.R43**
The author served as guard to President Roosevelt for four years.

Rowse, Alfred Leslie. Autobiography of a Cornishman; a Cornish childhood. Macmillan. 1947. 282 pp. **PR6035.O 84Z5 1947**

Sedgwick, Henry. Horace; a biography. Harvard. 1947. ix, 182 pp. **PA6411.S5**

Steel, John. Johan Stål (John Steel) from Småland farmer lad to Idaho prune king. Francestown, N. H., M. Jones Co. [1947.] 103 pp. **CT275.S674A3**
Completed by the author's daughter Lilly Ann Steel Loveland.

Thomas, Benjamin Platt. Portrait for posterity: Lincoln and his biographers . . . illus. by Romaine Proctor. New Brunswick, Rutgers Univ. Press. 1947. xvii, 329 pp. Ports. **E457.T43**

Valentine, Lewis J. Night stick . . . with an introd. by Fiorello La Guardia. N. Y., Dial Press. 1947. 320 pp. **HV7911.V3A3**
The autobiography of the "world's greatest cop."

Business

These books are to be obtained at the Business Branch, 20 City Hall Ave.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Year book; containing list of members. N. Y., The Institute, 1946. 106 pp. ****TP1.A51**

American Society for Testing Materials. Year book, October 1946. Philadelphia, The Society. 510 pp. ****TA401.A52 1946**

Bureau of National Affairs. The new labor law. Washington, The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. [1947.] ***Ref.**
Including complete analysis, congressional interpretation, conference and committee reports, text of labor management relations act, 1947.

Contractors Register; the standard reference book for the building and construction industry. 34th annual ed. Subcontractors Register, Inc. 1947. 492 pp. ****TX600.C22**

Cornell, Willliam B. Organization and management in industry and business. 3d ed. N. Y., Ronald Press. [1947.] 819 pp. **NBS**

Directory of Social Service Resources of Greater Boston. 13th ed. Greater Boston Community Council. [1947.] 310 pp. ****HV99.B7 D59**

Dod's Parliamentary Companion. v. 115. London, Business Dictionaries, Ltd., 1947. 573 pp. ****JN500.D63**

Fraternal Societies Statistics. 1947. Rochester, N. Y., The Fraternal Monitor. 1947. 240 pp. ****HG9226.S79**
Covering the records, plans and rates of practically all fraternal insurance societies, together with information respecting the principal fraternal or secret societies not furnishing insurance as a feature.

Goode, Kenneth, and Zenn **Kaufman.** Showmanship in business. 2d ed. Harper. 1947. 186 pp. **NBS**

International Labor Office, Geneva. Year-

book of labour statistics, 1945–1946. Montreal, 1947. 284 pp. **HD7801.I61s

Johnson, Emory R. Transport facilities, services and policies. New York, Appleton-Century. 1947. 409 pp. NBS

Margolius, Sidney. How to buy more for your money. Doubleday. 1947. 128 pp. NBS

Metal Industries Catalog. 5th ed. N. Y., Reinhold Pub. Corp. [1947.] 551 pp. **TS216.M58

National Shorthand Reporters Association. Proceedings of the forty-fourth annual convention of the National Shorthand Reporters Association. The Association, 1946. 330 pp. Z55.N27

New England Shippers Advisory Board. Proceedings of the 43rd regular meeting, Oct. 1947. Boston, The Board, 1947. 31 pp. **HE2355.N54

Odell, Margaret K., and Earl P. **Strong.** Records management and filing operations. McGraw-Hill. 1947. 342 pp. NBS

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter. Green book buyers directory. 35th year. N. Y., Schnell Pub. Co. 1947. 1384 pp. **TP12.O39

Restaurant Management (periodical). Annual buyers' directory. 1947. N. Y., Ahrens Pub. Co. 1947. 258 pp. **TX912.R43

Steiner, M. J. Inside Pan-Arabia. Hendricks House, Packard & Co. 1947. 237 pp. NBS

Sweet's File, *Mechnical industries.* A file of manufacturers' catalogs compiled especially for the use of engineers, operating and maintenance officials of the mechanical industries. 1948. New York, Sweet's Catalog Service. 1947. **TA217.S97

— *Power plants.* A file of manufacturers' catalogs, compiled especially for the use of engineers, operating and maintenance officials of central station, industrial and other important power plants. 1948. New York, Sweet's Catalog Service. 1947. **TA215.S97 1948

— *Process industries.* A file of manufacturers' catalogs, compiled especially for the use of engineers, operating and maintenance officials of the process industries. N. Y., Sweet's Catalog Service. 1947. **TA215.S97r

Unitarian Year Book. 1947–1948. Boston, American Unitarian Association. 1947. 207 pp. **BX9811.U58

Williams, Cecil B. Effective business writing. Ronald Press. 1947. 427 pp. NBS

Economics

Economic History

Chamberlin, William Charles. Economic development of Iceland through World War II. Columbia Univ. Press. 1947. 141 pp. Maps, diagrs. *3563.11ono.531

Columbia University. Faculty of Political Science. Studies in history, economics and public law, no. 531.

Childs, Marquis William. Sweden, the middle way. New rev. and enl. ed. Yale. 1947. xv. 198 pp. Plates. Map. 9334.0485R

Horne, H. Oliver. A history of savings banks. New York, G. Cumberlege, Oxford Univ. Press. 1947. xii, 407 pp. Plates. 9332.142A30

Lee, (Albert E.) and Son, Inc., *San Juan, P. R.* An island grows; 70 years of economic development in Puerto Rico, 1877–1947. [Habana. 1947.] 56 pp. 9330.97295A7

Liu, Ta-chün. China's national income, 1931–36, an exploratory study. Washington, Brookings Inst. 1946. xii, 91 pp. 9339.351

Simkhovitch, Vladimir Grigorievitch. Toward the understanding of Jesus and two additional historical studies: Rome's fall reconsidered [and] Hay and history. Unabridged ed. Macmillan. 1947. xxiii, 165 pp. D7.S5 1947

Slichter, Sumner H. The challenge of industrial relations; trade unions, management, and the public interest. Cornell Univ. 1947. vii, 196 pp. 9331.8873A189

Terral, Rufus. The Missouri Valley, land of drouth, flood, and promise. Yale. 1947. ix, 274 pp. Map. HC107.M8T4

Wood, G. L., *editor.* Australia, its resources and development . . . with a foreword by W. S. Robinson. Macmillan. 1947. xvii, 334 pp. Illus., maps. 9330.994A19

Miscellaneous

Bar Association of the City of Boston. Report of Committee on taxation of the Boston Bar Association on taxation of real estate in Boston. [Boston, 1947.] *9352.5744A16

Smith, Edward Staples. Control charts; an introduction to statistical quality control. New York. 1947. x, 161 pp. (McGraw-Hill industrial organization and management series.) 9310.2A196

U. S. *Coal mines administration.* A medical survey of the bituminous-coal industry. Report. Washington, [U. S. Govt. Print. Off.] 1947. xxiv, 244 pp. *9338.213A68

U. S. *Office of price administration.* Rent regulation for housing, with official interpretations. Revised July 1, 1945. Washington, U. S. Office of Price Administration. [1945.] ix, 140 pp. *9333.63A2

Theory

Garver, Frederic B., and Alvin Harvey Hansen. Principles of economics. 3d ed. Boston, Ginn. [1947.] ix, 463 pp. 9330.2A134R

Klein, Lawrence Robert. The Keynesian revolution. New York, Macmillan. 1947. xii, 218 pp. 9330.1A555

Weber, Max, *1864–1920.* The theory of social and economic organization . . . translated by A. M. Henderson and Talcott Parsons. New York, Oxford Univ. Press. 1947. x, 436 pp. 9330.1A557

Yale University. *Directive Committee on Regional Planning.* The case for regional planning with special reference to New England. Yale Univ. Press. 1947. 94 pp. Col. maps, diagrs. *9351.973A68

Education

Derbigny, Irving Antony. General education in the Negro college. Stanford Univ. Press. [1947.] ix, 255 pp. LC2781.D4

Erickson, Clifford E., *editor*. A basic text for guidance workers. New York, Prentice-Hall. 1947. x, 566 pp. LB1027.E68

Govan, Gilbert E., and James W. Livingood. The University of Chattanooga: sixty years. Univ. of Chattanooga. 1947. xiv, 271 pp. LD891.C72G6

Grumman, Russell M., *and others*. University extension in action. Chapel Hill. 1947. ix, 175 pp. LC6252.N8G7

Witty, Paul, Kate Kelly, and Frances E. McKenzie. Reading for interest. [Teachers guide.] Heath. 1947. 3 v. *LB1572.R33

Fine Arts

Art History

Dorner, Alexander. The way beyond 'art'; the work of Herbert Bayer. New York, Wittenborn, Schultz, Inc. 1947. 244 pp. 4076.07–130

Levi, Doro. Antioch mosaic pavements. Princeton. 1947. 2 v. Illus. *8165B.102

Mavrodinov, Nikola. Modern Bulgarian art, with 96 plates and 26 engravings in the text. Sofia, Ministry of the information and the arts. 1946. 4079.07–500

Read, Herbert E. The grass roots of art; four lectures on social aspects of art in an industrial age. New York, Wittenborn and Co. 1947. 92 pp. Plates. 4076.07–131

Schorer, Georg. Deutsche Kunstbetrachtung. München, Deutscher Volksverlag. 1942. 208 pp. Illus. *4078.02–112

Stein, Leo. Appreciation: painting, poetry and prose. New York, Crown Publishers. [1947.] 215 pp. 4086.06–125

Illustrative Arts

Hornung, Clarence Pearson. Handbook of early American advertising art. New York, Dover Publications. 1947. xlv, 176 pp. Illus. *4099.01–800
"The illustrations have been taken, for the most part, from type specimen books representative of the nineteenth century."

Loomis, Andrew. Creative illustration. N. Y., Viking. 1947. 300 pp. Illus. 8143.06–106

Pitz, Henry C. The practice of illustration. New York, Watson-Guptill Publications. [1947.] 146 pp. Illus. 8143.06–105
A textbook for illustrating magazines, books, advertisements, etc., with many examples of these different art forms.

Poster Gallery: the best posters of 1946. Selected by J. I. Biegeleisen. New York, Greenberg. 1946. Plates. *8145A.13

Interior Decoration

Ormsbee, Thomas Hamilton. A storehouse of antiques. New York, R. M. McBride. 1947. 155 pp. Illus. 8161.08–144

Storey, Walter Rendell. Furnishing in style. New York, American Studio Books. 1947. 104 pp. Illus. 8118.05–186

Wright, Richardson, *editor*. House & Garden's complete guide to interior decoration. Rev. and enl. Simon and Schuster. 1947. 320 pp. Illus. *8118.05–167R

Miscellaneous

Earp, T. W. Frank Dobson, sculptor. London, J. Tiranti Ltd. 1945. 40 plates. 8083.05–450

Fletcher, Richmond K. Book-plates; selected examples. Boston, Smithsonian Press. 1947. 59 pp. Plates. *8146.03–390
Descriptive text opposite each plate.

Gauguin, Paul, *1848–1903*. Gauguin. A portfolio of 12 color woodblocks . . . from the collection of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. [New York, American Studio Books. 1946.] *8154B.108

Masolino da Panicale, Tommaso Fini, *1383–1440?* Masolino a Castiglione Olona . . . testo di Pietro Toesca. Milan, A. Piazi. [1946.] XXVIII col. plates. *4103B.730

Tschichold, Jan. Chinesisches Gedichtpapier vom Meister der Zehnbambushalle. Vierundzwanzig Faksimiles in der originalgrösse. Basel, Holbein-Verlag. [1947.] 22 pp. (on double leaves). Colored plates. *8154.09–106

Painting

Bodkin, Thomas. The Virgin and Child. [London.] Faber and Faber. [1945.] 24 pp. Mounted col. illus. 4094.07–112

Daniel, Howard. Heronimüs Bosch. New York, The Hyperion Press. [1947.] 56 pp. Plates (part col.). 4106.06.327

Funi, Achille. 12 opera di Achille Funi . . . presentate da Piero Torriano. 2a. ed. Milano, Edizioni del Milione. [1946.] Mounted colored plates. *8066B.530

Georges-Michel, Michel. Chefs d'oeuvre de peintres contemporains avec cent une encre de Chine originaux. N. Y., Éditions de la Maison Française. 1945. 8063.01–117
Text in French and English.
With poems describing the artists.

Grey, Roch. Henri Rousseau . . . préface d'André Salmon. Paris, Galerie René Drouin. Éditions "Tel." [1943.] 52 pp. *8063.08–879
The colored plates are duplicated in half-tone.

Renoir, Auguste, *1841–1919*. Peintures de Renoir . . . introduction de André Lhote. Paris, Les Éditions du Chêne. 1944. XII mounted col. plates. *8063B.853

Wilenski, Reginald H. Degas (1834–1917). [London,] Faber and Faber. [1945.] 24 pp. Mounted col. illus. 8063.06–308

Genealogy

Hitchcock, R. S. A family history, recording the ancestors of Russell Snow Hitchcock. [Bath, Me., The author, 1947.] 190 pp. *CS71.H674 1947

Knapp, Alfred Averill, and Mrs. A. E. (Ramey) McCune. Some of the descendants of Robert and Jane McCune of Bourbon and Nicholas County, Kentucky. Winter Park, Fla., The College Press. [1947.] 57 pp. *CS71.M13245 1947

Prentice, William Kelly. Eight generations, the ancestry, education and life of William Packer Prentice, by his son. Princeton, N. J., 1947. 303 pp. *CS71.P927 1947

History

General

Bill, Alfred Hoyt. Rehearsal for conflict; the war with Mexico, 1846–1848. Knopf. 1947. xi, 342 pp. Illus. Maps. **E404.B55**

Donohoe, William Arlington. A history of British Honduras. Montréal, Provincial Pub. Co. [1946.] 118 pp. Maps. **F1446.D6**

Escragnolle Taunay, Affonso de. Historia geral das bandeiras paulistas, escrita à vista de avultada documentação inédita dos arquivos brasileiros, espanhóis e portugueses. São Paulo, Imprensa Oficial do Estado. 1946. **F2631.E74**

Greenup, Ruth and Leonard. Revolution before breakfast; Argentina, 1941–1946. Chapel Hill, Univ. of North Carolina Press. 1947. xiii, 266 pp. **F2846.G8**

Herzog, Wilhelm. From Dreyfus to Petain, "the struggle of a Republic." Tr. by Walter Sorell. New York, Creative Age Press. 1947. viii, 313 pp. **DC354.H415**

MacNair, Harley Farnsworth. China. Berkeley, Univ. of California Press. 1946. xxix, 573 pp. Illus., maps. **DS703.4.M18**

Contents. — I. Background. — II. Historical and political development. — III. Philosophy and religion. — IV. The arts, literature, and education. — V. Economics and reconstruction. — VI. Retrospect and prospect. Notes and bibliography, pp. 519–562.

Talman, J. J., *editor*. Loyalist narratives from Upper Canada. Toronto, The Champlain Society. 1946. ***F1058.T33**

Vishniac, Roman. Polish Jews, a pictorial record . . . with an introductory essay by Abraham Joshua Heschel. New York, Schocken Books. [1947.] 16 pp. 31 photographs. **DS135.P6V58**

Winther, Oscar Osburn. The Great Northwest; a history. New York, Knopf. 1947. xv, 383 pp. Illus., maps. **F852.W65**

World War II and After

Haines, C. Grove, and Ross J. S. Hoffman. The origins and background of the Second World War. 2d ed. New York, Oxford Univ. Press. 1947. viii, 729 pp. Maps. **D741.H3 1947**

Hutton, Oram C., and Andy Rooney. Conquerors' peace, a report to the American stockholders. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday. 1947. 92 pp. **D802.G3H8 1947**

Kaufman, Isidor. American Jews in World War II; the story of 550,000 fighters for freedom. [New York, Dial Press. 1947.] 2 v. **D810.J4K3**

Röpke, Wilhelm. The solution of the German problem . . . tr. by E. W. Dickes. N. Y., Putnam. [1947.] xv, 282 pp.. **DD76.R633 1947**

A revised and greatly enlarged edition of the author's *The German Question*, published in London in 1946.

Rygg, Andrew Nilsen. American relief for Norway; a survey of American relief work for Norway during and after the Second World War. Chicago. 1947. 320 pp. Plates. **D809.N6R9**

Szmaglewska, Seweryna. Smoke over Birkenau . . . from the Polish by Jadwiga Rynas. Holt. 1947. vii, 386 pp. **D805.P7S92**

Thiesmeyer, Lincoln R., and John E. Burchard, Boston, Little, Brown. 1947. xviii, 412 pp. Plates. **D810.S2T5**

Yust, Walter, *editor*. 10 eventful years; a record of events of the years preceding, including and following World War II, 1937 through 1946. Chicago. Encyclopaedia Britannica. [1947.] 4 v. Illus., maps. ***AG5.T35**

Law

Clagett, Helen L. A guide to the law and legal literature of the Mexican states. Washington, The Library of Congress. 1947. v, 180 pp. ***Z6458.M48C6**

James, Herman G. The protection of the public interests in public contracts. Chicago, Public Administration Service. 1946. 90 pp. **9331.155A129**

Literature

Drama

Eastman, Fred. Christ in the drama, a study of the influence of Christ on the drama of England and America. New York, Macmillan. 1947. x, 174 pp **BT555.E3**

Gergely, Emro Joseph. Hungarian drama in New York; American adaptations, 1908–1940. Philadelphia, Univ. of Pennsylvania Press. 1947. 197 pp. **PH3084.G4**

Mignon, Elisabeth. Crabbed age and youth; the old men and women in the Restoration comedy of manners. Durham, N. C., Duke Univ. Press. 1947. viii, 194 pp. **PR698.O4M5**

Essays

Fausset, Hugh l'Anson. Poets and pundits, a collection of essays. Yale. 1947. 319 pp. **PN511.F38**

Frazier, George. The one with the mustache is Costello. New York, Random House. [1947.] viii, 275 pp. **CT220.F7**

Sketches of personalities in the world of entertainment.

Sayers, Dorothy L. Unpopular opinions; twenty-one essays. Harcourt, Brace. 1947. vii, 236 pp. **PR6037.A95U5 1947**

Essays on theology, economics, the English language, and Sherlock Holmes

"I have evidence that all the opinions expressed have caused annoyance one way and the other."—*The author.*

Warner, Rex. The cult of power, essays. Philadelphia, Lippincott. [1947.] 190 pp. **PR6045.A78C8 1947**

West, Herbert Faulkner. The mind on the wing, a book for readers and collectors. New York, Coward-McCann. [1947.] xii, 308 pp. **PN511.W4**

History of Literature

Amado, Genolino. Vozes do mundo. Rio de Janeiro, Editora Universal. [1946.] 185 pp. **PN779.A53**

Bell, Aubrey F. G. Cervantes. Norman, University of Oklahoma Press. 1947. xxi, 256 pp. Illus. PQ6337B4

Downes, Brina W. Ibsen; the intellectual background. Cambridge, The University Press. 1946. xi, 167 pp. PT8895.D6

Gurke, Leo. The angry decade. New York, Dodd, Mead. [1947.] viii, 306 pp. E741.G8

Heltzel, Virgil B. Fair Rosamond; a study of the development of a literary theme. Evanston, 1947. viii, 135 pp. *3600a.162.16

Hughes, A. M. D. The nascent mind of Shelley. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1947. vii, 272 pp. PR5442.P5H8

An account of Shelley's earliest writings to the year 1814.

Lowell, James Russell, *1819–1891*. James Russell Lowell: representative selections . . . with introduction, bibliography, and notes, by Harry Hayden Clark and Norman Foerster. New York, American Book Co. [1947.] clxvi, 408 pp. PS2302.C5

Lubbock, Percy. Portrait of Edith Wharton. New York, Appleton-Century. [1947.] vii, 249 pp. PS3545.H16Z73

Paine, Gregory L., *editor*. Southern prose writers; representative selections . . . with introduction, bibliography, and notes. New York, American Book Co. [1947.] cxlv, 392 pp. PS551.P23

Patchell, Mary Frances Corinne. The Palmerin romances in Elizabethan prose fiction. Columbia Univ. 1947. xiii, 157 pp. PQ6147.C5P3

Patterson, Richard Ferrar. The story of English literature. New York, Philosophical Library. [1947.] viii, 348 pp. PR85.P37

Shelley, Mary Wollstonecraft, *1791–1851*. Mary Shelley's journal . . . ed. by Frederick L. Jones. Norman, Univ. of Oklahoma Press. 1947. xxi, 247 pp. PR5398.A28 1947

Thomas, Clara. Canadian novelists, 1920–1945. Toronto, Longmans, Green. [1946.] 129 pp. Z1377.F4T5

A handbook of biographical and bibliographical information.

Humor

Benchley, Robert. Benchley–or else! with drawings by Gluyas Williams. New York, Harper. [1947.] 273 pp. PS3503.E49B44

Selections from Benchley's books.

Conroy, Jack. Midland humor; a harvest of fun and folklore. New York, Current Books. 1947. xviii. 446 pp. PN6161.C686

Hellman, Geoffrey Theodore. How to disappear for an hour . . . illus. by Steinberg. [New York.] Dodd, Mead. [1947.] viii, 272 pp. PS3515.E33H6

Miscellaneous

Dowson, Ernest C., *1867–1900*. The stories of Ernest Dowson . . . ed. by Mark Longaker. Philadelphia, Univ. of Pennsylvania Press. 1947. 122 pp. PR4613.D5S7 1947

Herzberg, Joseph G., *and members of the New York Herald Tribune staff*. Late city edition. New York, Holt. [1947.] ix, 282 pp. PN4775.H37

Warrack, Guy. Sherlock Holmes and music. London, Faber and Faber. [1947.] 56 pp. PR4624.W3 1947

Poetry

Chisholm, Hugh Joseph. The prodigal never returns. New York, Farrar, Straus. 1947. 90 pp. PS3505.H794P7

Ciardi, John. Other skies. Boston, Little, Brown. 1947. 83 pp. PS3505.I27 O8

Hillyer, Robert S. Poems for music, 1917–1947. Knopf. 1947. 83 pp. PS3515. I 63P6

70 poems chosen by the author as his best.

Hoffenstein, Samuel. Pencil in the air. Doubleday. 1947. 224 pp. PS3515. O 227P4

Nicholl, Louise Townsend. Life is the flesh. Dutton. 1947. 52 pp. PS3527.I 24L5

Rodman, Selden. The amazing year, May 1, 1945–April 30, 1946; a diary in verse. Scribner. 1947. xi, 113 pp. PS3535.O 35A8

Medicine. Psychoanalysis

Hendrick, Ives. Facts and theories of psychoanalysis. 2d ed., rev. and enl. Knopf. 1947. xiv, 369 pp. BF173.H435 1947

Shryock, Richard Harrison. The development of modern medicine; an interpretation of the social and scientific factors involved. New York, Knopf. 1947. xv, 457 pp. R145.S45 1945

"This edition completely rewritten, expanded, and reset."

Military History

Barnes, Gladeon Marcus. Weapons of World War II. New York, Van Nostrand. 1947. xiv, 317 pp. Illus. UF23.B3

"Issued under the joint sponsorship of the Army Ordnance Association and the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania."

Montgomery, Bernard Law Montgomery, *1st Viscount*. Despatch submitted to the Secretary of State for War, describing the part played by 21st army group, and the armies under his command from D day to VE day. N. Y., British Information Services. 1946. 79 pp. Maps. D756.M57

Sheridan, Martin. Overdue and presumed lost; the story of the U. S. S. Bullhead. Francestown, N. H., Marshall Jones Co. [1947.] xiii, 143 pp. D783.5.B8S5

Illustrated with 23 photographs never before published.

Taylor, Frank J., and Lawton Wright. Democracy's air arsenal. N. Y., Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1947.] 208 pp. Illus. TL521.T33

"The story of the warplane production records of the seven aircraft companies comprising the Aircraft War Production Council — Boeing, Consolidated Vultee, Douglas, Lockheed, North American, Northrop, and Ryan."

Music

Literature

Bacharach, Alfred L., *editor*. British music of our time. New York, Pelican Books. [1946.] 256 pp. Music. ML285.5.B32

Gordon, Cave, *compiler*. 20th century composers of modern popular music. London, Flattwood Pub. Co. [1945.] 30 pp. **ML390.G68**

La Prade, Ernest. Broadcasting music. New York, Rinehart & Co. [1947.] xii, 263 pp. Music. **ML68.L3**

Lieberson, Goddard, *editor*. The Columbia book of musical masterworks . . . introd. by Edward Wallerstein. New York, Allen, Towne & Heath. 1947. xiii, 546 pp. ***MT90.L5**

A collection of program notes first issued by Columbia Recording Corporation in Columbia masterworks albums.

Martynov, Ivan I. Dmitri Shostakovich, the man and his work . . . translated from the Russian by T. Guralsky. New York, Philosophical Library. [1947.] 197 pp. Music. **ML410.S53M32**

Mörike, Eduard Friedrich, *1804–1875*. Mozart on the way to Prague; illustrations by Eliane Bonabel. [New York,] Pantheon. [1947.] Plates. **ML2925.M731P2**

Translation and introduction by Walter and Catherine Alison Phillips.

Oliver, Alfred Richard. The Encyclopedists as critics of music. Columbia Univ. 1947. viii, 227 pp. **ML1727.O 4**

Saltonstall, Cecilia, and Hannah C. **Smith**, *compilers*. Catalogue of music for small orchestra. Washington, Music Library Assn. 1947. 267 pp. ***ML28.O 5S3**

Scores

Heming, Michael, and Anthony **Collins**. A threnody for a soldier killed in action. Piano solo. London, Keith, Prowse & Co. Ltd. [1945.] 7 pp. **M35.H45T5**

Completion by A. V. B. Collins of a sketch left by Michael Heming. Originally for orchestra.

Ramboz, Ina W., *editor*. Canciones de navidad, a collection of Christmas songs in Spanish. Dallas, B. Upshaw and Co. 1941. 27 pp. **M2065.R17C2**

Piano accompaniment.

Sibelius, Jean. Jean Sibelius: käsikir joituksia; manuskript; manuscripts. [Helsingfors, Oy R. E. Westerlund ab, 1945.] 57 pp. **(*) ML96.4.S5**

Collection of photographic reproductions of Jean Sibelius's manuscript scores." —*Preface.*

Occult Sciences

Carrington, Hereward. Psychic science and survival. New York, Beechhurst Press. [1947.] 142 pp. **BF1031.C3715 1947**

The author is Director of the American Psychical Society

De Vore, Nicholas. Encyclopedia of astrology. New York, Philosophical Library. 1947. xii, 435 pp. Tables. **BF1655.D4**

Marks, Robert. The story of hypnotism. New York, Prentice-Hall. [1947.] xii, 246 pp. **BF1125.M3**

Periodicals

Cuadernos Dominicanos de Cultura. No. 3-noviembre 1943– to date. [Ciudad Trujillo.] Illus. ***AP63.C6694**

Monthly and bi-monthly. Began publication in 1943.

Phaidros, Zeitschrift für die Freunde des Buches und der schönen Künste. Folge 1- Wien, H. Bauer-Verlag. 1947– Illus. ***Z794.V5P4**

Journal of the Austrian national library in Vienna.

U. S. *Civil aeronautics board*. Docket no. 152– July 1944– to date. Washington [U. S. Govt. Print. Off.] 1944–47. ***9387.7A114**

Philosophy

Commins, Saxe, and Robert N. **Linscott**, *editors*. The world's great thinkers. Random House. [1947.] 4 v. **B21.C78**

Contents. — [1] Man and spirit: the speculative philosophers. — [2] Man and man: the social philosophers. — [3] Man and the state: the political philosophers. [4] Man and the universe: the philosophers of science.

Politics and Government

Bernstein, David. The Philippine story. New York, Farrar, Straus. 1947. xii, 276 pp. **DS672.8.B4**

Bowen, Ralph Henry. German theories of the corporate state; with special reference to the period 1870–1919. N. Y., Whittlesey House. [1947.] viii, 243 pp. **JC481.B67**

Bibliography: pp. 221–235.

Ewing, Cortez Arthur Milton. Congressional elections, 1896–1944; the sectional basis of political democracy in the House of Representatives. Norman, Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 1947. xiii, 110 pp. **JK1316.E9**

Helfant, Henry. The Trujillo doctrine of the humanitarian diplomatic asylum. México, 1947. 288 pp. **JK4292.L5H4**

"Bibliography of the Spanish Civil War and the diplomatic asylum (1936–1939)": pp. [275]–288.

Markham, Reuben Henry. Tito's imperial communism. Chapel Hill, Univ. of North Carolina Press, 1947. xii, 292 pp. **DR359.T5M27**

McMurry, Ruth Emily, and Muna **Lee**. The cultural approach, another way in international relations. Chapel Hill, Univ. of North Carolina Press, 1947. xi, 290 pp. **HM263.M25**

Medeiros, Océlio de. Reorganização (problemas de municipalização de serviço). Rio de Janeiro, Irmãos Pongetti, 1946. 232 pp. Tables. ***JS2404.M4**

Pan American Union. The inter-American system. Washington, Pan-American Union. [1947.] 32 pp. Illus. **F1418.P23255**

Reddig, William M. Tom's town, Kansas City and the Pendergast legend. New York, Lippincott. [1947.] 394 pp. Illus. **F474.K2R4**

U. S. *Dept. of Justice*. Investigation of government patent practices and policies, report and recommendations of the Attorney General to the President. Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. [1947.] 3 v. ***T223.S 1947**

U. S. *President's Committee on Civil Rights*. To secure these rights; the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

Washington, U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1947. xii, 178 pp. *9324.8

Van Narvig, William, *pseud.* [William O. Lucas.] East of the iron curtain. New York, Ziff-Davis Pub. Co. [1946.] 361 pp. DK273.L8

Radio

Bartlett, Kenneth G., and Douglass W. Miller. Occupations in radio. (Rev. ed.) Chicago Science Research Associates. 1945. 48 pp. Illus. TK6553.B3 1945

Beuick, Marshall. Bibliography of radio broadcasting. New York, 1947. 60 pp. *Z7221.B4

Kruleviteh, Walter and Rome C. Radio drama production; a handbook. Sketches by William G. Harley. New York, Rinehart & Co. [1946.] 330 pp. TK6570.B7K78

White, Paul W. News on the air. Harcourt, Brace. [1947.] x, 420 pp. PN4784.R2W5
A textbook for beginners in radio.

Religion. Theology

Baeck, Leo. The Pharisees, and other essays [tr. from the German]. New York, Schocken Books. [1947.] 164 pp. BM175.PB4B33
The philosophy of Judaism, by a distinguished scholar of religious history.

Böhme, Jakob, *1575–1624.* Jacob Böehme's The way to Christ . . . in a new translation by John Joseph Stoudt, with a foreword by Rufus M. Jones. Harper. [1947.] xxxix, 254 pp. BV5080.B7W414 1947

De Hueck, Catherine. Friendship house. New York, Sheed and Ward. 1946. 157 pp.
Catholic social work with negroes. BV2783.D4

Matthews, Isaac George. The religious pilgrimage of Israel. New York, Harper. [1947.] xii, 304 pp. BM600.M3

Monro, Margaret Theodora. Blessed Margaret Clitherow. New York, Longmans, Green. 1947. 108 pp. BX4705.C64M6

Reed, Luther Dotterer. The Lutheran liturgy, a study of the Common Service of the Lutheran Church in America. Philadelphia, Muhlenberg Press. [1947.] xx, 692 pp.
Bibliography: pp. 655–671. BX8067.A1R4

Thomas, Wendell. On the resolution of science and faith. New York, Island Press. [1947.] xii, 300 pp. BL240.T56

Vieth, Paul H., *editor.* The church and Christian education. St. Louis, pub. for the Cooperative Pub. Assoc. by the Bethany Press. [1947.] 314 pp. BV1471.V47

Wei, Cho-min. The spirit of Chinese culture. Scribner. 1997. xii, 186 pp. BR128.C4W4

Science

Adrian, Edgar D. The physical background of perception. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 1947. 95 pp. Illus. QP376.A3

Arkell, W. J. The geology of Oxford. Clarendon Press, 1947. 267 pp. QE262.O 9A7

Frye, Royal Merrill. Essentials of applied physics, a foundation course for technical, industrial, and engineering students. Prentice-Hall. 1947. xi, 322 pp. 8203.115

Hosmer, Ralph S. The Cornell plantations, a history. Ithaca, N. Y., The Administrative Committee of the Cornell Plantations, Cornell Univ. 1947. xiv, 209 pp. Illus. QK479.C6H6

Mautner, Leonard. Mathematics for radio engineers. New York, Pitman Pub. Corp. [1947.] vii, 327 pp. Diagrs. 4010D.156

Migrdichian, Vartkes. The chemistry of organic cyanogen compounds. Reinhold Pub. Corp. 1947. ix, 460 pp. Diagrs. 8287.18

Morris, Percy A. A field guide to the shells of our Atlantic coast. Houghton Mifflin. 1947. 190 pp. Plates. QL416.M

Wald, Abraham. Sequential analysis. Wiley. [1947.] xii, 212 pp. Diagrs. QA276.W28
"The first book-length treatment of a new statistical technique."

Sociology

Harlow, Rex F., and Marvin M. Black. Practical public relations, its foundations, divisions, tools, and practices. Published under the sponsorship of American Council on Public Relations. New York, Harper. 1947. vii, 442 pp. HM263.H34

Johnson, Charles S., *and associates.* Into the main stream, a survey of best practices in race relations in the South. Chapel Hill, The Univ. of North Carolina Press. 1947. xiv, 355 pp. E185.61.J624

Landis, Paul H. Social policies in the making, a dynamic view of social problems. Heath. [1947.] xix, 554 pp. HN57.L3

Nickerson, Hoffman. The new slavery. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday. 1947. xi, 271 pp. 9331.5A16

Soper, Edmund Davison. Racism, a world issue. New York, Abingdon-Cokesbury Press. [1947.] 304 pp. HT1521.S55

Zuckerman, Nathan, *editor.* The wine of violence, an anthology on anti-semitism. New York, Association Press. 1947. xxv, 362 pp. DS145.Z8

Sports

Hirshberg, Albert, and Joe McKenney. Famous American athletes of today. Tenth series. Boston, L. C. Page & Co. [1947.] xxiii, 382 pp. GV697.H56 1947

Menke, Frank G. The new encyclopedia of sports. New York, A. S. Barnes & Co. [1947.] xiii, 1007 pp. *GV11.M4 1947

Technology

Bogue, Robert Herman. The chemistry of portland cement. New York, Reinhold Pub. Corp. 1947. xv, 572 pp. *4016.341

Durbahn, Walter Edward. Fundamentals of carpentry . . . edited by J. Ralph Dalzell. Chicago, American Technical Society. 1947. Illus. 4023A.76
"Dictionary of carpentry terms" (v. 1, pp. 263–320) also issued separately.

Ford Motor Company. Operator's manual:

1946 Ford passenger car, models 69A and 6GA. Dearborn, Mich., Ford Motor Co. 1946. 43 pp. Diagrs. 4035B.99

Granick, Harry. Underneath New York . . . diagrams by Philip Westerfield May. New York, Rinehart & Co. [1947.] xi, 211 pp. 4029.247

Jackson, Lloyd Harold. Yarn and cloth calculations. New York, Textile Book Publishers. [1947.] 198 pp. Diagrs. 8038G.20

Jacobs, Morris B. Synthetic food adjuncts. Van Nostrand. 1947. x, 335 pp. 8031L.61
Synthetic food colors, flavors, essences, sweetening agents, preservatives, stabilizers, vitamins and similar food adjuvants.

Lair, Elbert A. Carpentry for the building trades. New York, McGraw-Hill. [1947.] vii, 188 pp. Diagrs., plans. 4023A.78

Naves, Y. R., and G. **Mazuyer.** Natural perfume materials; a study of concretes, resinoids, floral oils and pomades. New York, Reinhold Pub. Corp. 1947. xvii, 338 pp. Illus., diagrs. *8013E.32
With a preface by Professor H. Gault. Translated from the first French edition by Edward Sagarin.

Rolston, Brown. If you're thinking of building . . with sketches by the author and decorative spots by Tom Darling. New York, Scribner. 1947. 136 pp. 8117.02–125

Summerill, John F. Tanker manual . . . Drawings by Richard Naylor. New York, Cornell Maritime Press. 1947. ix, 150 pp. Illus., tables. *4019B.19

Teplitz, Irving. Principles of textile converting. N. Y., Textile Book Publishers, Inc. Illus., tables. 8038G.21

Travel and Description

Campbell, Thomas, *1735–1795.* Dr. Campbell's diary of a visit to England in 1775 . . . newly ed. from the ms. by James L. Clifford, with an introd. by S. C. Roberts. Cambridge Univ. Press. 1947. xv, 147 pp. DA620.C25 1947

Cooper, Page. Sambumbia; a discovery of the Dominican Republic, the modern Hispanola. New York, The Caribbean Library. [1947.] xii, 203 pp. F1931.C8
Descriptive essays.

Dos Passos, Katharine, and Edith **Shay.** Down Cape Cod. R. M. McBride. [1947.] ix, 230 pp. Illus. F72.C3D6 1947
First edition published in 1936 under title: Down the Cape; the Complete Guide to Cape Cod.

Howland, Llewellyn. Sou'west and by west of Cape Cod. Harvard. 1947. xi, 229 pp. Illus. F72.B9H6

Hubbard, Charles D. An old New England village, the people, the ways, the atmosphere of the olden days. Portland, Me., Falmouth Pub. House. 1947. 107 pp. F9.H9
Illustrated and hand lettered by the author.

Petrullo, Vincenzo. Puerto Rican paradox. Philadelphia, Univ. of Pennsylvania Press. 1947. vi, 181 pp. F1958.P38

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

Volume XXIII, Number 3

Contents

	Page
A HUNDRED YEARS AGO (*with facsimiles*) By Zoltán Haraszti	83
WILLIAM BOLLAN, AGENT OF MASSACHUSETTS By Malcolm Freiberg	90
A GREAT GAVARNI COLLECTION By Arthur W. Heintzelman	101
WILKIE COLLINS'S FIRST SHORT STORY By Robert P. Ashley, Jr.	105
TEN BOOKS: SHORT REVIEWS	
The Esco Foundation: *Palestine*	107
Norman Angell: *The Steep Places*	107
Fletcher Pratt: *The Marines' War*	107
Rémy: *Memoirs of a Secret Agent of Free France*	108
Henry Hamilton: *England, A History of the Homeland*	108
Henry Steel Commager, *editor: America in Perspective*	109
Carl Van Doren: *The Great Rehearsal*	109
Salvador de Madariaga: *The Rise of the Spanish American Empire*	109
John Collier: *The Indians of the Americas*	110
Charles Neider, *editor: The Stature of Thomas Mann*	110
LIBRARY NOTES	
The Retirement of Miss Reid	111
Justice in Trinidad	111
Lectures and Concerts	111
Lowell Lectures	112
Educational Films	112
LIST OF NEWLY-ACQUIRED BOOKS	113

EDITOR: ZOLTAN HARASZTI

More Books is published monthly, except in July and August, by the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston at 230 Dartmouth Street, Boston 17, for free distribution at the Library and its Branches, and at a subscription price of fifty cents a year by mail. Entered as second-class matter, March 16, 1926, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Printed at the Boston Public Library, 15–17 Blagden St., March 1948, Vol. XXIII, No. 3

Issued monthly by the Trustees, for free distribution; by mail, fifty cents a year.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

MARCH, 1948

A Hundred Years Ago

IT was on March 18, 1848 — just a hundred years ago — that the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts passed an Act "to authorize the City of Boston to establish a Public library." It empowered the City Council to make such rules and regulations "for the care and maintenance" of the institution as they deemed proper; the only provision was that the annual appropriations must not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars. The Act was approved by the Governor on the same day, and was forwarded at once to the Common Council, where it was read and accepted. Finally, on April 3 the Board of Aldermen signalized their concurrence, and with the signature of the Mayor, Josiah Quincy, Jr., the Act became a statute — the first statute ever passed authorizing the establishment and maintenance of a public library as a municipal institution supported by taxation.

More than four years went by before, in October 1852, the Library was actually established. Yet March 18 and April 3, 1848, are important dates in the history of the City of Boston.

There is a volume in the Archives of the Library described as "Documents relating to the movement started in Boston in 1841 by Alex. Vattemare, which resulted in the foundation of the Boston Public Library." It was presented to the Library in 1877 by Josiah Quincy, Jr. In reading the many letters, reports, and memoranda included in the volume one gets a vivid picture of the agitation of those early days. It was upon these documents that Horace G. Wadlin, a former Librarian, based the first part of his authoritative history of the Library.

The idea of establishing a free city library in Boston originated with the Frenchman Alexandre Vattemare. It was incidental to his efforts to organize "a system of international literary exchanges." Armed with innumerable letters of introduction, Vattemare came to this country in 1839. He visited Washington, where President Van Buren as well as the party leaders — John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and others — were greatly impressed by his scheme. Soon he addressed a

memorial to Congress: "At the instance chiefly of your memorialist," he explained, "a system of exchanges has commenced between the governments and literary institutions of the different nations in Europe, by which books, natural productions, and works of art possessed by one are transferred, for an equivalent value, to another which may need them." What could America offer in such an organization? "Wanted printed books," he assured Congress, "the natural productions of the countries . . . are sought and inquired for with avidity in Europe." And there were also the laws, statutes, and ordinances of the federal government, states, and cities. The Joint Committee on the Library brought a favorable report and recommended that the Librarian be authorized to exchange such duplicates as may be in the Library, and that thereafter fifty additional copies of each volume of documents be printed for the purpose of exchange. Both Houses unanimously approved. His work in the Federal City done, Vattemare began his propaganda among the state governments. His campaign tour took him as far as Montreal and Quebec in the North and Louisiana in the South. Everywhere he was received with enthusiasm. Several states agreed to print extra copies of their documents, and appropriated varying sums to defray the expenses of the system of exchanges.

In April 1841, just before returning to France, Vattemare appeared in Boston. He found here, as elsewhere, a good many society libraries, but no great public institution which could carry on the work of his organization. The first need was, therefore, to found such an institution. Following his custom, he wanted to enlist the support of the great. One of his first visits was to Josiah Quincy, President of Harvard and former Mayor of the City. The following day Quincy wrote to his son: "Mr. Vattemare's suggestions, on reflection, I think both feasible and desirable, and not to be slighted because of their foreign source . . ." The younger Quincy, a lawyer near forty and a former President of the City Council, shared his father's opinion, and with him all the young men to whom Vattemare especially addressed himself. The same idealism which led, in that very year and month, to the founding of Brook Farm moved Vattemare's followers when they resolved:

> We have listened with great delight to Mr. Vattemare's plan of forming a great public Literary and Scientific Institution in this city, by uniting our various libraries and collections in science and the fine arts; and we think such an Institution would benefit the great body of the people, by opening to all the treasures of Science, Literature and Art, by breaking down the factitious distinctions which separate class from class, by disseminating knowledge and taste through every portion of our population, and by the influence it would have in the promotion of universal education.

Josiah Quincy was asked to participate in a new meeting. The President of Harvard declined. "I cannot consider it," he replied, "either proper or delicate, or likely to be useful in a member of another town to

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Eight.

—

AN ACT *to authorize the City of Boston to establish a Public Library.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. The City of Boston is hereby authorized to establish and maintain a Public Library for the use of the inhabitants of the said City; and the City Council of the said City may, from time to time, make such rules and regulations for the care and maintenance thereof, as they may deem proper: *Provided*, however, that no appropriations for the said Library shall exceed the sum of five thousand dollars in any one year.

SECTION 2. This Act shall be null and void, unless it shall be accepted by the City Council of the said City of Boston, within sixty days from its passage.

House of Representatives, March 16, 1848.

Passed to be enacted.

FRANCIS B. CROWNINSHIELD,
Speaker.

In Senate, March 18, 1848.

Passed to be enacted.

ZENO SCUDDER, *President.*

MARCH 18, 1848.

Approved: GEO. N. BRIGGS.

City of Boston.

In Common Council, March 30. 1848.

The within Act having been read, it was Ordered, that the same be accepted.

Sent up for concurrence.

Benj. Seaver, President

In the board of Aldermen April 3. 1848.

accepted in concurrence

Jonathan Preston

by

Mayor

Acceptance by the Board of Aldermen on April 3, 1848

take part in any debate, or in shaping any measures, relative to a subject which ought in its incipient state to be confined to members, exclusively, of the city." However, he gave his blessing to the project and allowed his letter to circulate among its promoters. The second meeting, held on May 5, was thus even more enthusiastic than the first. A committee was chosen to correspond with the various societies concerning the amalgamation of their libraries.

Unfortunately, the plan met with little success. Some of the societies saw "insuperable objections" to the union, while others made difficult stipulations. So the enterprise began to lag. Vattemare's letter of January 1843, announcing the sending of fifty volumes as a gift from the City of Paris, aroused some qualms of conscience; for the Frenchman made the respectful suggestion that the resolution of 1841 should be redeemed and "an Institution established, which will not only be a suitable depository for foreign works, but an ornament to the 'Athens of America' and a mine of literary wealth to her sons." Action was started to repay the gift of Paris, and hundreds of volumes were donated by various citizens. But there the affair stopped.

On his second visit, in 1847, Vattemare was obliged to make a new start. During the preceding six years he had sent thousands of books to America and he brought with him twelve thousand books, three thousand maps, and a large number of medals and engravings. Nearly a hundred volumes were earmarked for Boston. The system of exchanges seemed by then securely established; twelve states, including far-off Indiana, were enrolled, and the state legislatures were vying with one another in the appreciation of Vattemare's services. In Boston he was welcomed with special interest. Josiah Quincy, Jr. was Mayor, and he was a real friend. One evening in August he gave a party for the visitor, to which all members of the Council were invited, thus providing an opportunity for talking matters over. A Special Committee was selected to consider "what acknowledgment and return should be made to the City of Paris for its gift of books, and to provide a place for the same." On October 14 this Committee made a report, written and signed by the Mayor as chairman:

> The City of Paris has a library open to all and in order to commence this System of Exchanges has sent a valuable and interesting donation to the City of Boston. If the City choose to reciprocate, it is the wish of Mr. Vattemare, the founder of the system, that the return should not be in works of great value, but rather in those that illustrate the present condition of literature, art, science, government &c among us. Books given by the authors or publishers through the agency of the City would be peculiarly acceptable. These would be marked both with the name of the donor and of the City of Boston and be placed in a conspicuous position in the library of the Hotel de Ville. A number of volumes have already been sent to the Mayor to be thus transmitted, and there is no doubt that many more would be given were the object more generally understood . . .
>
> The Committee cannot close their report without recommending to the

City Council a consideration of the propriety of commencing a public library. Many of the citizens would they believe be happy to contribute both in books and money to such an object, and the Committee are informed that a citizen, who wishes that his name may be concealed, has offered the sum of Five thousand dollars for the purpose of making the commencement — on condition only that Ten thousand dollars are raised at large for the same purpose, and that the Library should be as freely used by all, as may be consistent with the safe keeping of the property.

A room on the third floor of City Hall was set aside for the deposit and safekeeping of the books received from Paris; and a Joint Committee was appointed to discuss "the expediency of commencing the formation of a Public library under the control and auspices of the City." The books to reciprocate the Paris gift were also pouring in; their list, printed two years later, comprised more than a thousand titles. However, no donations of money were forthcoming; the Mayor's offer — for he was the citizen who wished to have his name concealed — was allowed to lapse.

The Joint Committee, at least, met frequently. On December 6 it reported, again through the Mayor:

That in their opinion the establishment of a public library is recommended by many considerations.

It will tend to interest the people at large in literature and science.

It will provide for those who are desirous of reading a better class of books than the ephemeral literature of the day.

It may be the means of developing minds that may make their possessors an honor and a blessing to their race.

It will give to the young when leaving school an opportunity to make further advances in learning and knowledge.

It will by supplying an innocent and praiseworthy occupation prevent a resort to those scenes of amusement that are prejudicial to the elevation of the mind.

It will in addition to lectures established by Mr. Lowell and the libraries and advantages of the neighbouring university, tend to make this City the resort of learned and scientific men from all sections of the Country, increasing the reputation, the character and the wealth of the City.

The Committee endorsed Vattemare's plans as "worthy the attention and patronage of the City"; but whereas formerly only the international aspects of the system had been emphasized, it now pointed out what it could accomplish between the cities of America:

We may not be able to return to cities of the old world works of equal scientific or typographical execution, but we can send our sister cities on this continent those which may be of great importance. In this point of view the establishment of this library and the adoption of this system appears to your committee one of peculiar interest to our community. Linked together as we are by political and business relations, the character and intelligence of the people in every city between here and Oregon is of most importance to the Citizens of Boston.

> If a free public library is established here our example will be imitated. By a system of exchanges our best books may be placed within the reach of all classes of the people without expence. Those who write books which are intended for general circulation will be willing gratuitously to furnish copies, that are to be placed where those who will guide the literary taste of their community will have access to them. At all events the establishment of public libraries and a free exchange of works of science, literature and art will be productive of great good and is well deserving an attempt to obtain it.

But even in its generous zeal, the Committee carefully emphasized that it was not recommending "that the City should make any appropriation for the purchase of books, or hold out any encouragement that it will be done hereafter" — an ominous statement, let us hope made only to allay anxieties. The Committee merely proposed that the City "should receive and take care of any volume that may be contributed for the purpose and agree, when the Library is of sufficient importance to justify the expense, to provide means that shall enable all the citizens to use it." Accordingly, the Council decided that "whenever the library shall be of the value of 30,000 dollars the City will provide a suitable place . . ."

In his inaugural address of January 3, 1848, Mayor Quincy, with reference to the resolution of the last City Council, called attention to "the advisability of asking the Legislature for power of aiding public spirited citizens in the formation of a library." The incoming City Council took up the subject a week later, and on January 24 it directed the Mayor to make application to the Legislature. It was in response to the Mayor's ensuing move that the Enabling Act was passed and approved — that the legal foundation of the Library was laid.

The rest of the story — how the Library actually came into being — may be told later, at the time of the celebration of the Centenary.

ZOLTÁN HARASZTI

William Bollan, Agent of Massachusetts

By MALCOLM FREIBERG

(*Continued from the February issue*)

II. The Aftermath of Louisburg

1

THE day was celebrated in Boston in "a very grand and splendid Manner, being usher'd in by the ringing of the Bells; and at Noon, by the Discharge of the Guns of Castle *William,* the North and South Batteries, the Ships on the Harbour with their Colours all display'd: And in the Evening there was a large Bonfire in the Common, where there was a large Tent, and the Populace entertained with plenty of Wine; the whole Town was beautifully illuminated, and a great Variety of curious Fire works plaid off. And the Day was concluded with all possible Rejoicing."[1] It was July 3, 1745. Louisburg had fallen.

This French stronghold, the "Gibraltar of North America," was advantageously situated on the island of Cape Breton, near the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It was no longer a wedge that split the English colonies in Nova Scotia from those in New England; no longer could its fisheries compete with those of Massachusetts; and no longer could it be a source of antagonism to an English colony that practised another brand of religion. With the fall of Louisburg Boston had made the welkin ring. And then Massachusetts looked at the expense account she had run up.

The Bay Colony's debt for the Louisburg expedition came to £183,650.[2] The burden nearly ruined Massachusetts. She was already bankrupt, and what currency she had was so depreciated as to be almost worthless.

The story had begun in 1741, when Shirley succeeded Belcher as governor. With the job came the colony's financial problems. One of them was the large amount of bills of credit that had been issued. These were to have been retired with the income from taxes, and those taxes had not been collected. Another woe was paper money for which no taxes had been levied, much less collected.[3] By 1740 Massachusetts was due to recall from circulation all the paper currency she had issued up to that time. To supply the impending lack of a circulating medium, a private Land Bank company was formed. It succeeded in issuing paper money based on property mortgages. But since the Land Bank was a private company issuing public currency, Parliament invoked the Bubble Act against it. Shirley's answer was the emission of a new type of currency. £30,000 in bills known as new tenor bills were issued in 1743. Unlike the middle tenor bills of 1737, these were to be accepted in all payments, both

public and private. The new tenor bills were supposed to serve as legal tender. But Shirley could not repeal Gresham's law and the new bills went into hiding.[4] Given time, he might have evolved a solution. But time was short and growing shorter. Britain was at war with Spain and there was the possibility that France would enter the struggle on the side of Spain. When that happened, the French colony on Cape Breton would be a distinct threat to the English settlements in Nova Scotia and New England.

In 1744 France entered the war. Shirley began fortifying the border forts of Massachusetts. Faced with the necessity of raising money to finance the expedition against Louisburg, he had to overcome his anti-inflationist sentiments and revert to paper money once more.[5] The results were unparalleled. Between 1744 and 1748 nineteen separate acts authorizing bills of credit, amounting to almost £700,000, were passed. By the end of the war depreciation had reduced the ratio of new tenor bills to silver by about 1200 per cent. Something had to be done, and Massachusetts felt that the answer to her problems was the assumption of the charges of the Louisburg expedition by Great Britain. Since the capture of the fortress was "as far as England was concerned . . . the great event of the war of Austrian succession,"[6] the Colony felt justified in making the demand. It took Britain four years to recognize the claim and grant the money. But Massachusetts was repaid in full for the expenses of the expedition, and with the specie granted to her was able to revert to a sound currency. In the struggle to secure repayment, it was William Bollan who played the leading role.

When the "*Lilliputian New England* squadron sailed without the convoy of any King's ship, in order to lay siege to a fortress mounted with about one hundred guns," Bollan wanted to take part in the expedition.[7] But Governor Shirley, because of his new son-in-law's "lameness or other reasons," would not consent. However, there was another opening for him. His record as a lawyer, as the King's Advocate General for Massachusetts, and his new relationship to the governor were reasons enough for his appointment as an *ad hoc* agent to Great Britain to seek reimbursement for the Louisburg venture.

Massachusetts already had one agent in London in the person of Christopher Kilby, but Governor Shirley decided that "some person well acquainted with . . . the state of Nova Scotia . . . shou'd come over to England, to give to his majesty's ministers all necessary information, in order to its future preservation, & to attend their subsequent directions."[8] He asked his son-in-law to become this private agent, and Bollan accepted, hoping that he would also "be able to give some useful assistance in the removal of those difficulties which attend the execution of the acts of trade and commerce." Meanwhile, the General Court, on July 30, 1745, had prepared a petition to the King for relief from the expenses occasioned

by the Cape Breton expedition.[9] The next day the House passed and the Senate approved a vote that Bollan be empowered to act with Kilby in securing relief for the province.[10]

The choice was a popular one. The House was "sensible of this Gentleman's Knowledge in the Affairs of this Province, so far as relates to the subject matter of the Petition to his Majesty . . . for Relief under the insupportable Charge of the Expedition." To William Pepperell, commander of the expedition, the Reverend Charles Chauncy wrote that Bollan "is a gentleman of capacity, and has his heart thoroughly set to do his utmost that New-England may lose none of the honor it has merited . . ."[11] Nathaniel Sparhawk, son-in-law to Pepperell, who served as a colonel under him, wrote a few weeks after Bollan's appointment, "I cannot think of a better expedient to employ than M[r] Bollum."[12] Six months later he noted, "its thought M[r] Bollum is a very honest man," and "will have an exceeding good acquaintance in England." When he left in 1745, Bollan did so with the blessing of the Colony.

2

ONCE Louisburg was won and the island of Cape Breton secured, what the Bay Colony wanted was a guarantee that Britain would retain the conquered territory. Massachusetts had saddled herself with a heavy debt, and it would not do for Britain to relinquish what her New England colony had gone to such great costs to win. To publicize the necessity of retaining Cape Breton, Governor Shirley, General Pepperrell and the older Robert Auchmuty issued reports of the siege and capture of Louisburg.[13] Shortly after his arrival in England, Bollan published his first book,*The Importance and Advantage of Cape Breton. Truly Stated and Impartially Considered.* It was his account of the need to keep Cape Breton.

"If our share of the world reaps any benefit from this Essay," he wrote in his Preface, "all the Ends proposed in it by me are fully answered . . . I should truly rejoice in my having been the happy instrument of so much Good to a Nation, whose real interest I have at heart, as much as any other Person, of my rank and Station, in it."[14] The nation whose real interest he professed to have at heart was Great Britain, and the majority of Bollan's arguments stressed her commercial advantages in retaining Cape Breton. It was his opinion that:

> The Possession of *Cape Breton* furnishes us with the most natural; with the only Means of effectually depressing the *French* in their Commerce. And, if we add to this most fortunate Circumstance, our Endeavours and Resolutions to encourage in all Shapes our own Colonies, their Product, our Manufactures, and Industry of every kind, to the utmost of our Power, it may not yet be too late, to recover what we had almost imperceptibly lost.[15]

Moreover, Cape Breton's position could be put to good use:

> The Island is therefore a kind of Center-point to all the rest, as well English as French Settlements. And as it is a place of Strength, and lies amidst the fishing Countries; as it may be a Mart for all Commodities passing between *England* and its colonies in *America* . . . no Care or Expence can be thought too great for the Preservation of it; nor any equivalent for the Loss of it.[16]
>
> For where a *Staple* or *Mart* is established, thither, of course, will resort great Numbers of Merchants, and Traders. These bring Money, and Money produces Industry. By Money, Industry, Numbers of People and Encouragement, what is too difficult to be effected?[17]

The writer would not be misunderstood; what he wanted was trade, not an empire:

> I am not one of those who are for enlarging our territories abroad; for the fewer we have, the better we shall be able to attend to their Encouragement and Protection. But as this Nation is not supposed to subsist without Trade, so it is necessary to take all Measures to increase and defend it; especially, when that may be done, at the Expence of our Enemies.[18]

But Bollan had come to England to argue the needs of Massachusetts. Just before he concluded *The Importance and Advantage of Cape Breton,* he submitted a plea for reimbursement of the Bay Colony's expenditures in the Louisburg expedition:

> When a Scheme was set on foot for the Reduction of *Cape Breton,* they, with their usual Chearfulness and Alacrity for promoting the Honour and Interests of the Crown, immediately entered into the Scheme; and, in order to put it in Practice, had Recourse to their old Method of issuing an additional Number of Bills, without which the Project had been altogether impracticable. The Expence . . . was far beyond what this and the adjoining Provinces were able to bear, without being utterly ruined, even in case of Success. But they confidently relied on His Majesty and the *English* Nation for a Reimbursement . . . .
>
> If the *English* Nation should judge it proper . . . to pay off the Expence of this Expedition in Money, this will introduce a Currency amongst them, which will make the calling in and burning of their bills, or a great number of them, practicable.[19]

Since the people of New England had "impoverished themselves to a great Degree, in the Support of their Liberties and Possessions against the Common Enemy," and had "chearfully engaged in every Scheme or Expedition for enlarging the Power and Dominion of the Crown of *Great Britain,*"[20] it was proper they should be paid for their loyalty.

3

THE struggle for securing the reimbursement was hard and long. Britain was still at war and had more pressing duties than the settling of colonial claims. Parliament was slow to pass enabling legislation, and

the Treasury was reluctant to grant the money when a bill was finally enacted. Bollan's powers of agency were restricted by a lack of proper authority, and his work was impeded by Kilby and the slow communications between London and Boston.

By June 1746 the petition for repayment had been laid before the Privy Council and it was conceded that Massachusetts should get "satisfaction." When in November the Council decided that only "*some* satisfaction" was due, Bollan feared the change in wording weakened his claims and got his case reconsidered. He was answered that matters stood well. He, however, thought this decision was worse than none at all and threatened to go directly to Parliament. The Council then relented and agreed to "reasonable satisfaction" for Massachusetts. To define the word, Bollan offered considerable data on the conduct of the expedition in order to prove that the colony had not been extravagant.[21] In April 1747 the Board of Trade, to whom he had submitted the information, expressed the opinion that the campaign had been executed economically and that the province's records were in order.[22]

Bollan was working hard, and his activities were noticed by the Rhode Island agent in London. Writing home to Governor Greene in February 1747, Richard Partridge observed that "In Justice to W^{m} Bollan Esq^{r}... I must Say that I think he has been indefatigable in his Attendance and Sollicitations therein to bring it thus forward as it is, for Without the Massach^{ts} had Preceded I find we should have made Little of it."[23] At home, too, Bollan's work was being followed with interest. A month earlier the House had voted that "the Treasurer be directed to remit the sum of Five hundred pounds Sterl^{g} to M^{r} Agent Bollan towards his Support in England in the Service of the Province."[24]

After some delays, the original petition was shunted to the Lords of the Treasury. When its First Lord, the Honorable Henry Pelham, remarked that any repayment would be a gift since Massachusetts had not seen fit to await the Crown's blessing before embarking against Louisburg, Bollan rejoined that had the Colony waited on such approval, the expedition would have failed.[25] But, as he went on to point out, there was another problem, immediate and pressing. While their Lordships debated — it was now February 1748 — Massachusetts's paper currency was steadily falling. As Bollan wrote:

> The Delay of Payment of the Expences of this Expedition has caused the sinking of the Bills in their Value. Together with these Bills all the other Currency is Sunk. The sinking . . . is . . . an irresistible Evidence of the general distress of the Country where it happens. And as the Delay of Payment of the Expences of taking Cape Breton has chiefly caused the sinking of the Bills . . . it is Submitted whether to make that very Sinking the Cause of diminishing the Sum finally Paid, will not be grafting a new hardship on an old one.[26]

Then he concluded his appeal with a measure of dignity: "And I

flatter myself . . . that You will be of Opinion that our voluntary engagement in this Service . . . ought not in any Respect, to operate to our Prejudice, but, on the Contrary, to recommend Us to special Favour as well as speedy Payment of our Charges."[27]

In the meantime, fearing that his lack of power for "Receiving that which is so hard to get" might work to his disadvantage, Bollan wrote to Secretary Oliver for an "express Power to receive for the Use of the Province" any funds that might be awarded.[28] The request was granted by the General Court.[29] A measure of success came on April 1, 1748, when the House of Commons agreed that the Massachusetts claims were justified. Bollan, pressed for time, hastily notified Secretary Willard:

> I have been lately hurried night and day so much that it was impossible for me to write by Jones before his Departure. But I have some Hopes that an Express will reach him before he passes Portsmouth. And I have some time by that to advise You that Yesterday the House of Commons in a Committee of the whole House Resolved that it was just and reasonable that the Expences of the Provinces & Colonies in taking and securing Cape Breton should be reimbursed.[30]

But Massachusetts could not wait. She gave her answer in June by showing her need for a larger circulating medium. Depreciation was on the increase, and her emission of £100,000 of paper currency, redeemable in 1749, was the largest issue in five years.[31]

Certain other matters had to be taken care of, too. One of them was the activities of Christopher Kilby. In the summer of 1747 the latter "was sending what proved to be unreliable reports to America."[32] Six months later, he was assuring the Massachusetts Speaker that,

> I shall be very sorry that my fidelity to my Country should be Suspected . . . but least that should be the case thro' the belief of a Report which has been propagated to my prejudice, I am constrain'd to add, that instead of the large sums it has been said I have benefitted myself in thro' the appointment of Officers to the two American Regiments at Louisburg I never have directly or indirectly made or received the advantages of one single Guinea from one or other of them in any manner or shape whatsoever.[33]

While he was careful not to state whom he meant, Bollan undoubtedly had Kilby in mind when he complained to Secretary Oliver: "Such various proposals for the application of this money were brought into the Treasury that . . . I observed . . . that every Person who had the least concern with New England seemed to think he had a right to interfere in the disposal of the Province money; but that neither the Province nor myself wanted their assistance, and that no one of them had yet shown that they thoroughly understood what they were so ready to meddle with."[34] It was fortunate, he wrote to Hutchinson in September, that only he had been authorized to receive any grants. "Some body must necessarily be trusted to receive the Money from the Treasury and give

proper Discharge for it," since "I have had difficulty enough to prevent some of my Brother Agents from running themselves into the Exchequer . . . ."[35]

Kilby must have felt the insecurity of his position, for in the summer of 1748 he sent home his opinion that, after all, Parliament would have granted the money anyway, regardless of the presence of any agents.[36] His judgment about the usefulness of agents, as far as he himself was concerned, was shared by others. He was summarily sacked after Bollan had written to Oliver:

> Some of our own people have behaved as improperly . . . One of them in particular after having been extremely troublesome has at last, I understand, made Application that when the Money is ordered to be issued by the Lords of the Treasury, a Sum may be retained for him equal to a large Sum which he says he possesses, and which he would have paid off according to the Sterling Value of the Bills when the Expedition was made . . . Mr. Kilby opposes the Payments prayed for being made of the Money granted to our Province and declared that "he thought their Lordships ought to stand between the Province and the Merchants or Possessors." My Duty to the Province obliges me to mention this.[37]

Bollan's letter was dated September 17, 1748, and Kilby was dismissed on November 27. In light of the time lag in the exchange of communications, the action was exceedingly prompt.

4

OTHER difficulties grew apace. The Lords of the Treasury served notice that they would want some type of security from the recipient of the money and that thereupon they would pay one-third of the grant; and finally that upon the governor's assent to this mode of settlement, they would render the balance.[38] Bollan thought the security provision "by no Means . . . proper, reasonable or practicable, or just to the Province."[39] And when one of the clerks at the Remembrancer's office informed him that "we must pay at the Rate of Six Shillings and Eight Pence for every Hundred Pounds contained in the Sum wherein Security is given," he wrote to Secretary Oliver, "this Proceeding . . . appears to me to be very extraordinary." To the Lords of the Treasury he replied in a long memorial stating his objections.[40]

A few weeks later a group of London merchants trading to New England memorialized the Treasury officials. They pointed to the depreciation of colonial paper, noted that large sums of the falling medium were in the hands of sharpers hoping to reap a profit, and asked for more stringent control of the money about to be paid.[41] However, Bollan won again. The Lords of the Treasury "acknowledged that the money was due and ready for payment."[42]

But if most of the troubles had been ironed out in Britain, there

were more to be taken care of in New England. One reason advanced for the reimbursement had been to check the depreciation of paper money in Massachusetts. Thomas Hutchinson, then Speaker of the House, brought forth a plan for putting the Colony back on sound financial footing. His proposition was to apply the Louisburg money to the redemption of bills outstanding "as far as it would serve that purpose," and to retire the remaining paper by a levy on the 1749 taxes.[43] Governor Shirley approved of the plan, but was not sanguine over its prospects, since he "knew the attachment of the people for paper money."[44] When Hutchinson put the proposal before the House, "it was received with a smile and generally thought to be an Utopian project. And when the news got out of the legislative chambers and was disseminated among the gentry, "a clamour was raised from every quarter."[45] Debtors, whom the falling currency favored, wanted no change. Hard-money creditors feared a "fatal shock" to trade if too violent a transition were made. After many a struggle on both sides, Hutchinson's bill was passed on January 25, 1749. Spring saw the arrival of the act in England and by summer it was confirmed.[46]

In his preoccupation with securing full payment of the £183,649 2*s*. 7 1/2*d*. granted to Massachusetts, Bollan almost lost sight of a most important provision of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. The Treaty returned to France the fortress of Louisburg, whose capture had originally been the strongest reason for Bollan's desire to go to England. What he did, once the preliminary articles of peace were signed, was to draw up a memorial concerning the "Case of the Boundaries between Us and the French."[47] Unfortunately, it had little effect on the treaty.

The reimbursement had been granted, and now it had to be transported to America. Bollan's power to receive the money had been questioned previously,[48] and so the Colony made certain that he was now properly empowered. On April 21, 1749 the "Governour, Council and House of Representatives" authorized "Sir Peter Warren, Knight of the Bath, William Bollan, Esq^{r} . . . and Eliakim Palmer Esq^{r} of London, Merchant, them or two of them (of which the said William Bollan, except in the case of his death, always to be one) to receive the whole, any and every part of the said Sum . . . ."[49] The care Massachusetts had taken was fortunate, since Palmer died before the money was delivered; so Bollan and Warren received it. For their services in buying foreign coin, packing, insuring and shipping it, they charged a commission of £2,710 16*s*. 10*d*. Both were in need of money, and this was the only way of paying off their debts incurred in service. In Bollan's case this seemed especially justified, since, in leaving the matter of his salary up to the province, the commission would be charged against him. But a similar action, thirteen years later, was to be one reason why he found himself out of a job.

5

INTO Boston Harbor, on Monday, September 18, 1749 rode the *Mermaid,* Captain Montagu, five weeks out of Portsmouth. Aboard were William Bollan and "Six Hundred fifty three Thousand Ounces of Silver, and ten Tuns of Copper."[50] In a few days, the money was landed at Long Wharf. There were 217 chests of silver and 100 casks of copper coins, and it took seventeen carts to carry the silver and ten more the copper from the waterfront to the Treasurer's office "where it was decently interred in a vault prepared . . . for its Reception."[51]

But, curiously enough, there was no joy in Boston when the money arrived. Rather, "an uncommon gloominess appeared in most Countenances."[52] Debtors knew the specie had been pledged to redeem outstanding bills of currency and they were not happy. Nor had they been happy when the bill for calling in the paper money was passed.[53] Yet the gloom was excessive, since, as Hutchinson wrote, "the apprehension of a *shock* to trade proved groundless; the bills being dispersed through every part of the province, the silver took place instead of them, a good currency was insensibly substituted in the room of a bad one, and every branch of business was carried on to greater advantage than before."[54] The "envy of other colonies, in each of which paper was the controversy" was excited and within a year "the people in general were perfectly satisfied," and "Mr H. was as much praised for his *firm,* as he had before been abused for his *obstinate,* perseverance."[55] A more level-headed observer noted nearly seventy years later — John Adams was then eighty-four — that he was "old enough to have seen a paper currency annihilated at a blow in Massachusetts in 1750, and a silver currency taking its place immediately, and supplying every necessity and convenience."[56]

During his five months stay in Boston, Bollan spent most of his time awaiting the pleasure of the General Court, "being thereby prevented from engaging afresh in any business, for which offers were made me on the day of my arrival."[57] In December a dilatory Court finally got around to a unanimous resolution "that it appears that . . . William Bollan Esqr has discharged the Trusts reposed in him, with great Zeal and Faithfulness."[58] As far as a cash settlement on his services was concerned, he was not to receive anything until January 1752. Two separate sums were voted in 1749 and 1750, but beyond these statements of good intentions, no other reward was forthcoming.[59] The reception that Bollan got on his first trip home — it was to be also his last — was cool and unsatisfying.

The agency was the last place to look for an expression of legislated gratitude. Still, it was an exciting opportunity for a man not yet old, and Bollan took off again for London in February 1750.

(*To be continued*)

NOTES

1. *Boston Weekly News-Letter,* July 4, 1745.
2. John G. Palfrey, *History of New England,* V (Boston, 1890), 101.
3. Andrew McF. Davis, *Currency and Banking in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay* (New York, 1901), 155.
4. "The specie-bearing notes were hoarded and disappeared from circulation, while the citizens were forced to use the poorer paper of the adjoining governments." William B. Weeden, *Economic and Social History of New England, 1620–1789,* II (Boston, 1890), 491.
5. Herbert L. Osgood, *The American Colonies in the Eighteenth Century,* III (New York, 1924), 550.
6. Palfrey, *Hist. of N. Eng.,* V, 79.
7. William Bollan, *Continued Corruption, Standing Armies, and Popular Discontents Considered . . .* (London, 1768), 80.
8. Bollan to the Duke of Newcastle, April 12, 1766. Copy in the Library of Massachusetts Historical Society from British Museum Additional Manuscripts, 32, 924, fo. 364.
9. Davis, *Currency and Banking,* 206.
10. *Journal of the Honourable House of Representatives of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts--Bay in New England . . . 1745* (Boston, 1745), 92.
11. *Collections* of the Massachusetts Historical Society, I, 50.
12. Pepperrell Papers (*Colls.* of Mass. Hist. Soc., Sixth Series, X), 360.
13. George A. Wood, *William Shirley, Governor of Massachusetts,* I (New York, 1920), 399.
14. Bollan, *The Importance and Advantage of Cape Breton . . .* (London, 1746), vi.
15. *Ibid.,* 136–7. 16. *Ibid.,* 140–1. 17. *Ibid.,* 79–80.
18. *Ibid.,* 117.
19. Ibid., 149–50, 152. Bollan was careful not to mention Shirley's part in deciding to capture Louisburg without the promise of British aid. See Wood, *William Shirley,* I, 230–56, and Charles H. Lincoln, editor, *The Correspondence of William Shirley,* I (New York, 1912), 131–70.
20. Bollan, *Importance & Advantage of Cape Breton,* 143.
21. *Journal of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations from . . . 1741–2 to . . . 1749* (London, 1931), 227–36.
22. Massachusetts Archives, XX, 369.
23. Gertrude S. Kimball, *The Correspondence of the Colonial Governors of Rhode Island,* II (New York, 1903), 36.
24. *The Acts and Resolves . . . of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay . . . 1741–1746,* XIII (Boston, 1905), 672. The money, however, was not paid for five years. See letter of Bollan to Oliver, April 18, 1763, Dana Papers (Mass. Hist. Soc. Lib.).
25. Mass. Archives, XX, 411–3. 26. *Ibid.,* XX, 415.
27. *Ibid.,* XX, 416. 28. *Ibid.,* XX, 413.
29. *Acts and Resolves . . . 1747–1753,* XIV (Boston, 1907), 103.
30. Mass. Archives, XX, 421.
31. Davis, *Currency and Banking,* 218. The issues of public bills in Massachusetts from 1744–8 are tabulated in *ibid.,* 168.
32. Wood, *William Shirley,* I, 336 33. Mass. Archives, XX, 409–10.
34. Bollan to Oliver, April 18, 1763, Dana Papers.
35. Mass. Archives, XX, 454. 36. *Ibid.,* XX, 430.
37. *Ibid.,* XX, 437–9. 38. *Ibid.,* XX, 442.
39. *Ibid.,* XX, 443–4. 40. Ibid., XX, 447.
41. *Ibid.,* XX, 445.
42. Davis, *Currency and Banking,* 223.
43. Thomas Hutchinson, *The History of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay . . .,* II (London, 1768), 436.
44. *Ibid.,* II, 437. 45. *Loc. cit.*
46. Wood, *William Shirley,* I, 412. Bollan was harrying Commons and the Board of Trade for favorable action. See Leo F. Stock, editor, *Proceedings and Debates of the*

British Parliament respecting North America, V (Washington, 1941), 361, and *Journal of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations from . . . 1741–2 to . . . 1749,* 414.

47. Bollan to Willard, Sept. 7, 1748, Mass. Archives, XX, 440.
48. Kimball, *Correspondence of the Colonial Governors of R. I.,* II, 86.
49. Mass. Archives, XX, 508.
50. *Boston Weekly News-Letter,* Sept. 21, 1749.
51. *Boston Evening Post,* Sept. 25, 1749.
52. *Loc. cit.*
53. "Mr H. more than once was threatened with destruction from some of the people of the town, and his house taking fire on the top, the Lanthorn being in a blaze, some of the lower class cursed him, and cried, 'Let it burn.' . . . such was the infatuation, that it was common to hear men wish the ship with the silver on board might sink in her passage." Peter O. Hutchinson, editor, *The Diary and Letters of . . . Thomas Hutchinson* (Boston, 1884), 54.
54. Hutchinson, *Mass. Bay,* II, 440.
55. Hutchinson, *Diary and Letters,* 54.
56. John Adams to John Taylor, March 12, 1819, in *Works,* X (Boston, 1856), 376.
57. Bollan to Oliver, April 18, 1763. Dana Papers.
58. Mass. Archives, XX, 575.
59. December 27 the House voted Bollan £1000 for past services; the Senate refused to concur (Mass. Archives, XX, 598). January 25 the House voted, and the Senate concurred in, a £500 grant to enable Bollan to "transact the affairs of His Agency at the Court of Great Britain'" (*ibid.,* XX, 599).

A Great Gavarni Collection

Exhibitions in the Print Department

THE new year was ushered in auspiciously in the Print Department with the announcement of the acquisition of a great Daumier collection. This would be a signal for rejoicing in any print center, but to be able to announce at this time another gift of international importance is news indeed. The lithographs of Gavarni, some 2400 in number, are the most recent gift of Mr. Albert H. Wiggin. In content the new collection is similar to that of Daumier's in that it contains many proof prints, with notes in the artist's hand, *bon-à-tirer*, *épreuves de certification*, india proofs before letters, and early white paper prints. This also comes from the well-known Albert and Robert Maroni Collection, originally brought together, in large part, by the famous collectors Malherbe and the Goncourts.

Gavarni's prints may be divided in two groups. Those of the first period demonstrate his sharp and witty crayon as it portrayed the most striking characteristics, foibles and vices, of the various classes of French society. This period was confined to the recording of Parisian manners, the artist stressing youth in all its gay and trivial enthusiasms. To these years belong such famous sets as *Les Lorettes, Les Actrices, Les Coulisses, Les Fashionables, Les Gentilshommes bourgeois, Les Artistes, Les Débardeurs, Les Étudiants de Paris, Les Baliverneries parisiennes, Les Plaisirs champêtres, Les Bals masques, Le Carnaval, Les Souvenirs du Carnaval, Les Souvenirs du bal Chicard, La Vie de jeune homme,* and *Patois de Paris.* They all show Gavarni's originality and power, whether the subject is a bourgeois family, an amateur of art, a politician, a doctor, or a lawyer. His unusual interpretative ability places the artist beside Daumier and the masters of lithography.

Daumier and Gavarni were contemporaries, but their work differed in both treatment and content. Gavarni's subjects were never violent or grotesque, but in comparison were clever, having at the same time strength and elegance. From the technical point of view, they were carried further, introducing local color, delicate half-tones, and soft silvery greys supported by rich velvety blacks. Daumier, on the other hand, went directly at his subjects, completing them at one sitting in a feverish inspiration. Gavarni and Daumier did for lithography what Whistler and Haden accomplished for engraving. They recognized the great possibilities of the medium, and between 1820 and 1850 created a Golden Age of Lithography, which developed such masters as Charlet, Raffet, Devtria, Isabey, Delacroix and Géricault. Incidentally they also brought caricature into the realm of the fine arts.

The two men were born only a few years after the discovery of lithography by Senefelder in 1796. They seized upon its possibilities soon after its introduction into France by Baron Lejeune and Comte de Lasteyrie. Much of the credit for fostering the art can be given to Engelman, who came from Mulhouse to found his famous printing establishment in Paris.

Next, Gavarni illustrated a number of books, and made lithographs for *Le Charivari.* Among the volumes he illustrated were *Le Juif Errant,* by Eugène Sue; the French translation of Hoffman's *Tales;* an edition of Balzac's

Paris Marié and Hetzel's *Le Diable à Paris.* Some of his most amusing sketches are included in works like *Le Musée pour rire, Les Anglais peints par eux-mêmes, Les Étrangers à Paris, Petits mystères de l'Opéra,* and *Grand ville* by authors like Louis Huart, Émile Forgues, and Paul de Kock.

One should not pass over Gavarni's inventive ability as a costume designer and the charming fashion plates which he did for *La Mode* and other magazines. He was also active as a writer; some of his papers appeared in a publication of his own, in 1833, *Le Journal des Gens du Monde.* The enterprise was a failure, landing him in the debtor's prison at Clichy, where he made many humorous drawings of his fellow prisoners. These were later printed in a set under the caption of *Clichy.*

In his second period Gavarni no longer limited himself to such types as *Les Lorettes* or the Parisian carefree student, but turned his attention to the more serious aspects of human nature. His visit to England in 1849 strengthened this tendency. London with the scenes of misery and degradation of the lower classes made a deep impression upon him, and it is said that on his return to Paris he never laughed again. Some of the most notable sets of these years are *Les Enfants terribles, Les Parents terribles, Les Fourberies des Femmes, Les Anglais chez eux, La Politique des Femmes, Les Maris vengés, Nuances du sentiment, Les Rives, Les Petits Jeux de société, Les Petits Malheurs du bonheur, Les Impressions de ménage,* and *Les Propos de Thomas Vireloque.*

GAVARNI was born on January 13, 1804, in the Rue de Vieilles-Handriettes of Paris, which has since been renamed. Guillaume Sulpice Chevallier was his real name. Little is known of his early years, but an autobiographical note in *Gavarni, l'homme et l'oeuvre* by E. and J. de Goncourt gives some information concerning him when young:

> While quite a little boy, they made me daub eyes in profile, which bored me greatly. I finished four, without understanding them; that was all, and the teacher departed. Then I did three copy-books full of horsemen and brigands, houses with smoke coming out, knight-errants, little dogs, and boys flying kites. Later I drew Cossacks when I saw them, and later still it was the iron gate at the Pension Butet and M. Magest's baloon. If I had not turned all these pieces into fire-crackers, I might have made a fine gilt-edged book of them.

Unfortunately, the drawings have not been preserved; so no one knows whether they showed any promise of talent or not. However, later efforts indicated that young Chevallier was an unusual draftsman for his ten years. He studied with the old architect Dutillard, and was afterwards apprenticed to an instrument-maker named Jecher. The latter taught the young artist the first mysteries of mathematics, a study which was to interest him all his life. In 1818 Chevallier was a student of integral calculus at the Pension Butet, and soon afterwards attended the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, in the atélier Leblanc, where he acquired a knowledge of mechanical design. From this time on he made drawings in sepia, occasionally selling a few to a Mademoiselle Naudet, a print-dealer on the Place du Carrousel. He was later commissioned by the art publisher Blaisot to illustrate an album entitled *Étrennes*

de 1825; Récréations diabolico-fantasmagoriques. These were his first efforts in lithography.

Soon the young artist left the atélier Leblanc for that of Jean Adam, whose specialty was architectural renderings in etching. In October 1824 he was sent to engrave Bordeaux harbor. We next find him at Tarbes, in need of money, until he found work with Monsieur Leleu, inspector-geometrician. Three years of freedom followed in sketching trips in the picturesque Pyrénées, in making notes of the peasants and rustic mountain settlements which were to be used later in many lithographs.

Chevallier's artistic development was self-made. "I am progressing," he wrote his mother, "in an extraordinary manner with no master but nature — I have familiarized myself with a feeling for the arts; I have experienced it in all its purity, and it will remain with me, I believe, all my life. I am no longer the man I was, the wayward amateur of so many different interests. I have a fixed and unchangeable object; all is settled, I will be a painter."

In 1829 he sent a water-color landscape of the small district of Gavarnie in the Pyrénées to the Salon. By error in the catalogue the name of the place was given for that of the artist. Chevallier had always disliked his name, so he took Gavarni as a *nom-de-guerre,* dropping the final "e." With the new name, his career as an artist seemed to have been launched. He established himself in a studio in Montmartre, where he made many sketches of the Butte, its old landmarks and curious types. Publishers and collectors began to be interested in his work. Among them were the Goncourts, whose acquisitions occupy a prominent part in the Library's new collection.

IT is with great satisfaction that Gavarni's name is now included among the illustrious artists so fully represented in the Print Department. This many-sided genius in his prolific achievements in art and science resembled the artists of the Renaissance. In later life he seems to have concentrated his mechanical, mathematical, and literary talents into one expression, that of lithography.

The prints selected for the March exhibition are among the rarer subjects, and are all proof-prints before letters. To study these prints, turned out in such an increasing abundance for more than thirty years, is an experience indeed. No artist ever understood the people of his day more thoroughly, nor knew better how to make them live in our minds. There is animation in the costumed figures of carnivals, balls, and other entertainments. We see the joys of youth, the grace and exuberance of the younger generation, in city and country. Here are also the charming duplicities of woman, the *enfant terrible,* villains, and money-lenders. Gavarni records the complete gamut of French life of his period.

He also depicts those unfortunate characters who deal in vice and crime, and spend their lives in the prison at Toulon. The type created by him in Thomas Vireloque joins innumerable others in his *oeuvre.* His sure and subtle knowledge developed them in a language of color, contour, and form which best illustrated their idiosyncrasies, appetites, and absurdities. He was always in possession of his tools, which enabled him to put to full use his intellectual ideas. Many experts regard Gavarni as a better lithographer than Daumier —

although not the greater artist. His caricatures are masterly psychological portraiture, interpreted without exaggeration. The visitor to the exhibit will be tempted to translate the titles, many of which include *jeux-de-mots* and *argot*. He will have a hard time, for in many instances there are no English equivalents for the puns.

It may not be amiss to say a few words about the method employed by Gavarni in developing his lithographs. He would set up his stone on an easel, treating it as a painter would a canvas. He first indicated the masses lightly in composition and form, with the various values in their proper relationships. Having placed the important shapes by strokes going in every direction, he would begin to develop them with more precision, till figures, features, hands, and backgrounds would take shape in detail. His power of visualization and his imaginative faculties were extraordinary. He knew all the resources of lithography and could apply his gift of improvisation with virtuosity.

Toward the end of his life, Gavarni set aside his crayon to pursue geometry, mechanical problems, and scientific research. At the time of his death on November 23, 1866, he was endeavoring to solve the question of aerial navigation and to find a means for directing balloons.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

Wilkie Collins's First Short Story

TWO contributions by Wilkie Collins to the 1851 volume of the English monthly *Bentley's Miscellany* have escaped the notice of critics and bibliographers. One of these, "A Pictorial Tour to St. George Bosherville," is of minor importance. Written as a follow-up to Collins's Cornish travelogue, *Rambles Beyond Railways,* it amusingly describes an unsuccessful painting trip taken by Collins to the church of Saint George Bosherville near Rouen. But the other, "The Twin Sisters," has a claim to distinction: it is earlier than any known short story by Collins.

Besides *Rambles Beyond Railways,* Collins had by 1851 published "The Last Stage Coachman," a nostalgic sketch contributed to Douglas Jerrold's *Illuminated Magazine* of 1846; *Memoirs of the Life of William Collins,* a biography of his father; and *Antonina,* a historical romance laid in fifth-century Rome. In its heavy style and stilted dialogue, "The Twin Sisters" belongs with this early apprentice work, but at the same time strikingly anticipates certain features of the fiction for which Collins later became famous. To make this point clear, a summary of the story is needed.

Streatfield, the hero, falls in love with a girl he sees on a balcony as he drives by in his carriage. After considerable effort he learns her identity, gets an introduction, and eventually becomes her accepted suitor. At the pre-nuptial banquet, however, he meets for the first time his fiancée's twin sister, Clara, and realizes it was she whom he saw on the balcony and with whom he fell in love at first sight. He refuses to go through with the wedding and is seconded by the strong-minded fiancée, Jane, who disdains hysterics and overrules the shocked protests of her family. Streatfield finally marries Clara, while Jane in her one concession to Victorian convention loses her complexion, rejects all lovers, and devotes herself to spinsterhood.

"The Twin Sisters" marks a significant turning point in Collins's career — a shift in interest from the melodrama and romance of the past and the distant, as in *Antonina,* to the melodrama and romance of the here and now, as in *Basil* and *Hide and Seek,* and, developed to perfection, in *The Woman in White* and *The Moonstone.* The change is explicitly stated in the brief epilogue to the story: "Reader, when you are told, that what is impressive and pathetic in the Drama of Human Life has passed with a past age of Chivalry and Romance, remember Jane Langley, and quote in contradiction the story of *The Twin Sisters!*"

Further anticipations of the later fiction can be noted in "The Twin Sisters." Jane Langley is the first of Collins's strong-willed heroines, best exemplified by Marian Halcombe in *The Woman in White.* She is paired off, in a typical Collins character contrast, against Clara, colorless like Marian's half-sister, Laura Fairlie. But, as in the novel, it is the doll-woman and not the resolute heroine who wins the love of a somewhat wooden hero. Another parallel between *The Woman in White* and "The Twin Sisters" is used to create an anomalous matrimonial situation; similar irregularities move the plots of many later Collins narratives. As is frequently, though not always, the case with Collins, he prefers the sensible rather than the honorable and convention-

al solution: Streatfield is supposed to adhere to his engagement, but he breaks it and marries the girl he loves. The sensationalism of "The Twin Sisters" is tinged with a slight element of social criticism, another typical feature of Collins's work.

The re-entrance of Clara into the story at a critical moment is a characteristic expedient of Collins, although it usually takes the more dramatic form of the sudden reappearance of a person supposedly dead. Love at first sight and frequent reference to fatality — "the fatal mistake," "fatal resemblance," "most terrible of fatalities," etc. — are common in Collins's works. So is expectation rather than surprise: the title of the story suggests that Streatfield has been courting the wrong sister and plainly announces the incident at the banquet. What might be called Collins's feminism is clearly indicated in "The Twin Sisters"; his main concern is the impact of the "fatal mistake" not on the hero but on the heroine.

The story also reveals certain weaknesses inherent in Collins's methods. First, the long arm of coincidence is stretched to an extraordinary length. Second, the author demands considerable credulity when he asks the reader to believe that Streatfield could be intimate enough in the Langley household to woo Jane and yet never receive the slightest hint that she had a twin sister; in order to win confidence, Collins resorts to a time-honored step: he assures the reader, in this case by subtitling his narrative "A True Story," that his tale is based on facts. Third, the plot does not maintain the suspense created at the beginning of the story. The highest point of interest is reached when the narrative is less than a third over, and the solution of the dilemma seems tame and anti-climactic. It was not until *The Woman in White,* nearly ten years later, that Collins overcame this defect.

Although thoroughly readable, "The Twin Sisters" has no particular literary merit. But as a foreshadowing of Collins's later work, and as his first published short story, it has undeniable significance.

ROBERT P. ASHLEY, JR.

Palestine. Published for the Esco Foundation. Yale. 1947. 2 v. 1380 pp.

THESE two volumes, written by the Director of the Esco Foundation for Palestine on the basis of expert studies contributed by twenty scholars, constitute a storehouse of information on all phases of the Zionist enterprise. The Balfour Declaration, which followed the British conquest of Palestine from the Turks, "reflected the mixture of strategic and idealistic motivations which has characterized the British interest in the restoration of the Jews to Palestine." Freedom of immigration was one of the points of the Declaration; according to Lloyd George, "the notion that Jewish immigration would have to be artificially restricted in order to ensure that the Jews should be a permanent minority never entered into the heads of anyone engaged in framing the policy." The Arabs first made no objection to the Balfour Declaration, but after the San Remo Conference in 1920 the bitterness of Arab nationalists in Syria and Arabia at French and British occupation spread to Palestine. As a sop to the Arabs, Trans-Jordan was separated from Palestine and closed to Jewish settlement, and both the numbers and the categories of immigrants were regulated. The book gives an account of the Zionists' accomplishment, such as the development of the fever-ridden Hedera and the clearing of the Kabbara swamps in Samaria, the maintenance of hospitals and malaria research, the expansion of the Hebrew University and the Technical Institute at Haifa. The Nazi persecutions brought Jews from Central Europe, who contributed to the economic progress and actually increased the absorptive capacity of the country. With the growth of the Pan-Arab ideal, the anti-Jewish spirit grew. The British, to appease the Arabs, drastically restricted immigration. A Royal Commission, with Lord Peel at the head, issued a report in 1937, which for the first time suggested partition; however, this was officially rejected the next year. The desperate state of Jews in detention camps in Axis countries led to the illegal immigration, which the British government hindered with a cruel determination; the atrocities committed by Jewish terrorists were the result of outraged sympathy with the refugees. The book ends with an analysis of the report by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, written by Professor James G. McDonald, a member of the committee. (*M. M.*)

The Steep Places. By Norman Angell. Harper. 1947. 247 pp.

WRITTEN by a former Nobel prize winner, this volume represents an important approach to the problems now besetting the world. It is a statement of man's "moral obligation to be intelligent." The human factor is both "the danger and the hope." It is a danger because the forces of unreason have too often obscured our aims and good intentions. America, for example, thought she wanted peace at any price, until events proved that she valued national security more. The author conceives our fundamental problem as being the finding of a *modus vivendi* with Russia, a meeting-point which will involve the realization that each way of life has made and will continue to make concessions to the other. Written by an Englishman who has lived in America, the book is often directed specifically at British readers, but at the same time it acquaints American readers with some British historical facts. Believing that the means of effecting peace lie largely with the English-speaking people, and that a stronger union of the non-Russian world is a necessary condition of UN success, Mr. Angell reiterates that the barriers to peace are within man himself. (*M. R.*)

The Marines' War. By Fletcher Pratt. Sloane. 1948. 456 pp.

AN experienced military historian, the author presents a vivid account of Ma-

rine operations in the Pacific. Although written in a free dramatic idiom, the narrative does not emphasize individual or collective heroism; rather it details the establishment of beach-heads, scaling of ridges, and defense of hard-won positions by marine units struggling against tropical jungles and formidable enemy obstacles. From the initial engagement on Guadalcanal, through the long series of island-hopping campaigns, Mr. Pratt traces the progressive co-ordination of naval and marine forces into an effective strategy of amphibious warfare. Analysing the plans of the Japanese and United States military commands, he suggests decisive differences in the two strategies. Division between the Japanese Army and Navy, together with the Japanese tradition demanding inflexible execution of pre-determined orders, allowed the highly mobile Marines, utilizing naval support, to win their island campaigns. (*L. M. S.*)

Memoirs of a Secret Agent of Free France. By Rémy. McGraw-Hill. 1948. 406 pp.

With simplicity and earnestness, Rémy, in private life Colonel Gilbert Renault-Roulier, records his work as one of De Gaulle's first secret agents operating in occupied France. Clear-sighted from the start, he was never deceived by the false trust that led many French to believe in Pétain long after the shock of his collaboration. Rémy had been a film-producer, and began his resistance work with no help but that of a few lessons in coding and his intense religious beliefs; but, as his network of agents slowly expanded, London was soon receiving vital information by messenger, mail, and radio. Amateur as they were, they were for some time unhindered by the Gestapo. Rémy attributes this to the Germans' lack of central organization and desire for personal success, while the French agents were animated with the "feeling of mutual confidence." He does not exaggerate the heroism of his men; nor does he condemn those who betrayed under torture. Although it is never gruesome, the narrative tells in detail — with innumerable anecdote — how the plans of German fortifications in northwestern France were sent to England for use in D Day preparations, and how the Lorient defense plans were obtained for six bottles of wine. The report of agent La Bardonnie, who was imprisoned for a short time, is a gem of dauntless good humor and French shrewdness. The escape of Rémy and his family to England in June 1942 terminates the volume; several more, not yet translated, will shortly complete the story. (*J. D. L.*)

England, A History of the Homeland. By Henry Hamilton. Norton. 1948. 597 pp.

The conception of history as "past politics" is rejected by the author, a Professor of Economics at Aberdeen University, in favor of a social evolutionary view. He contends that a man's needs for food, clothes, and security have determined his behavior in all periods; systems of land-holding, production, and government can all be explained in terms of the effort to satisfy these basic requirements. Such an interpretation is not new, but Professor Hamilton's work is unique in its selection and arrangement of materials. Disregarding chronology and treating diplomacy and wars as incidental to social and economic change, he presents the subject topically. A section on "Our Needs" deals with the problems of land cultivation, diet, dress, and health. Another called "Our Work" traces the rise of capitalism, industrialism, trade, and foreign investment. Perhaps the author's thesis is best revealed in "Our Institutions," the part on government, social security, education, and freedom of the individual. Here he suggests that traditional ways of thinking lag behind conditions. The ideology evoked by our legislators and taught in our schools no longer applies. But the tone is optimistic. Professor Hamilton has faith in the collective intelligence of the British people, and he looks for "social adjustment by rational assent arising from a growing understanding of the needs we share and knowledge of available means for satisfying them." The

theory is not Marxism but the gradualism of the British Fabian Socialists. More than a hundred illustrations and statistical tables make the book doubly useful. (*R. E.*)

America in Perspective. Edited by Henry Steele Commager. Random. 1948. 389 pp.

Thousands of books have been written by foreign visitors about America in the past century and a half. Out of this enormous mass of material, Professor Commager has chosen thirty-five pieces of varying length. Most of the selections are by English and French writers, but in all more than a dozen nationalities are represented. The earliest piece is by Crèvecoeur, the latest by the Swedish journalist Victor Vinde. There are, of course, selections from the books of De Tocqueville, Lieber, Dickens, Macaulay, Arnold, Bryce, Bourget, Munsterberg, Chesterton, Madariaga, and Buchan; but the majority of the passages are by lesser known writers. Their titles may indicate the diversity of the observations and opinions — "Why the Americans Are a Happy People," "The Material Well-Being of the Americans," "Ten Years in America Are Like a Century Elsewhere," "Eccentricity and Originality in the American Character," "The Sentimentality, Kindness, and Innocence of the Americans," "Americans Are Boys," "The Mechanization and Standardization of American Life," "Love in America," etc. Professor Commager found, somewhat to his surprise, that most of the authors are favorable to America. To be sure, a few are cynical, supercilious, or outright hostile, but most of them show sympathy and even enthusiasm. It was not the "sensational," the editor writes, but the "philosophical" which he sought for his anthology; and although the inclusion of some more concrete reporting would have enlivened the volume, every one of the selections is worth reading. (*Z. H.*)

The Great Rehearsal. By Carl Van Doren. Viking. 1948. 336 pp.

The history of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and of the state legislatures which ratified it, is told by Mr. Van Doren in a popular form. The difficulties which had to be overcome before the country was changed from a loose confederation of semi-independent states into a nation were many indeed. The Articles of Confederation were proving inadequate as a frame of government, and the convention had been called to revise them. It soon became evident, however, that more than revision was needed. The author's exposition of the aims, fears, and interests of the various states and his delineation of the personalities of their representatives provide a vivid picture of how the new Constitution was worked out. We see the differences between the large and small states, between the commercial and agricultural ones. The arguments employed by those in favor of the Constitution, as well as those presented in opposition to it, inevitably bring to mind the dissensions about a general government for the United Nations. This is what gives the book its timeliness. *The Great Rehearsal* shows that the problems faced by the statesmen of the United Nations are similar to those met by the framers of the Constitution long ago. In spite of conflicting interests and diverging opinions, the Americans built a constitution which has stood the test of time. (*S. W. F.*)

The Rise of the Spanish American Empire. By Salvador de Madariaga. Macmillan. 1947. 408 pp.

Written by the distinguished Spanish scholar who was his country's permanent delegate to the League of Nations, this volume is addressed mainly to English and American readers, in an attempt to correct their national misconceptions of Spanish-American history. The book records the imprinting of the spiritual tradition of the Spanish nation upon the heterogeneous South American continent peopled by Creoles, Negroes, and Indians. Though the author does not omit stories of Spanish cruelty and oppression, he shows that such atrocities were common sixteenth-century practice among all nations. Instead of describing a

thoroughly autocratic Spanish government, he writes of dominions which were locally administered, with a large degree of independence. Moreover, Señor de Madariaga goes on to demonstrate that the attitude of the Crown to the Empire was enlightened and thoroughly Christian, with its ideal of the equality of all men before God. He does not deny the social inequalities which were the virtual economic basis of the system, but he insists that the prosperity of Spanish-America extended in some degree to all classes of the population. His book is a colorful picture of a bygone era, and it includes glimpses into the brilliant court circles of Mexico and Lima, and the culture of the universities. Yet this unique civilization was destined to fall; the legalistic, authoritarian empire was subverted by the anarchical trait which the author considers to be inherent in the Spanish character. (*M. R.*)

The Indians of the Americas. By John Collier. Norton. 1947. 326 pp.

THE author, a former United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, begins with an historical summary of the Inca and Aztec civilizations and the Spanish conquest. Turning to North America, he discusses the defeat of the Indian and his ensuing neglect and exploitation, as well as the swing toward better administration after 1933. He quotes Indian objectives in a few words: "Terminate the executive absolutism. Enfranchise our societies. Empower and implement our own collective life." Stressing the primary importance of land problem, he shows clearly that the emancipation of the Indian is not yet complete. Mr. Collier believes that the Indian has an important philosophy to contribute to Western civilization, and it is this idea which distinguishes the book from pure historical narration. The Indian message is a "self-view" and a "world-view"; and it demonstrates the truth ". . . that to be and to function in a consciously living, aspiring society is to be a personality fulfilled, is to be an energy delivered into the communal joy . . ." The author, in his championship of the red man's cause, asserts Indian superiority over other ethnic groups, and some readers may feel that in doing this he overstates his case. (*M. R.*)

The Stature of Thomas Mann. Edited by Charles Neider. New Directions. 1947. 510 pp.

IN the words of its editor, this volume is a "critical anthology" of Thomas Mann. It is a collection of essays written by family, friends, countrymen, and admirers about the most famous of German exiles, now an American citizen. The affection and respect felt for him by this group of writers informs all of the work, and it is only an occasional article, such as the one by Reinhold Niebuhr, that is more objective in character. In addition to members of the Mann family, including W. H. Auden and G. A. Borgese, two sons-in-law, there are among the contributors such diverse people as Dorothy Thompson, Bruno Walter, Lewis Mumford, Conrad Aiken, Harry Levin, Lion Feuchtwanger, and a host of others from the academic world. Most of the pieces are recent, some of them having been composed in 1945 in honor of the novelist's seventieth birthday. There is a good deal of repetition which is perhaps unavoidable in such a collection, and it is interesting to note recurrent themes in the articles: the conflict of the artist and his bourgeois world, Mann's humanity and humanism, his conversion to the importance of politics, and his development away from romanticism and the philosophy of Schopenhauer. The whole of German culture — even Western civilization — is the scope of the essays; and all of necessity deal with the philosophical content of his works — a fact which demonstrates the truth of Félix Bertaux's statement that Mann's writings are "a continuous novel of the development of the author and his times." Though there is a certain sense in which Mann eludes this eulogistic volume, the book nevertheless tells a great deal about him — as much, perhaps, as any present attempt at evaluation of a contemporary writer is able to accomplish. (*M. R.*)

Library Notes

Retirement of Miss Reid

AT the end of January, Miss Margaret Hope Reid, Branch Librarian, retired after forty-one years of service in the Boston Public Library. During these years Miss Reid saw the library unit now called the Mt. Pleasant Branch Library grow from that of a small Reading Room to the present quarters in the municipal building on Vine Street, Roxbury. She was at the head of this branch library since 1909, first being called the custodian and later the branch librarian.

Miss Reid was graduated from Somerville High School, and took summer courses at the Library School of Simmons College. In her library work she always maintained close contacts with the schools and the Roxbury Neighborhood House. At several of these schools teas were held recently in her honor.

Justice in Trinidad

MATERIAL on the history and social conditions of the West Indies is abundant in the Hunt Collection of the Library, comprising some seven hundred volumes. A lately acquired large quarto, in which pamphlets, open letters, and other documents pertaining to a historic controversy have been bound together, should be useful as source material for students concerned with Trinidad under its British conquerors.

The controversy between Brigadier General Thomas Picton, appointed Military Governor of the island after its surrender by the Spanish in 1797 and Civil Governor in 1801, on the one side, and Colonel William Fullarton on the other, has for the reader of today a deeper significance than that of a local and bygone quarrel. General Picton was a harsh military man, who suppressed all insubordination of slaves and unrest among the free people of color with an iron hand. His instructions had been to administer Spanish law as best he could, and to do justice according to his conscience — and his conscience had small regard for the rights of individuals, especially of the humbler sort. Since complaints of his measures had reached the home government, it was decided that from 1803 on Trinidad should be ruled by a commission of three, with Colonel Fullarton, a veteran of the Indian service and the General's chief critic, as the First Commissioner, Captain (later Commodore) Hood and Picton himself as Second and Third. Colonel Fullarton, on humane grounds, investigated the seizure and punishment of offenders under Picton's regime, examining the records of criminal proceedings and exposing them in letters which may be read in the Library's volume. Among them are accounts of the torture and execution of Negro slaves for sorcery.

It is probable that these statements were used in the subsequent trial of Picton in England in 1806, at which he was convicted. In February 1808 Colonel Fullarton died, and in June of the same year a new trial ended in a respite which amounted to an acquittal. General Picton died in the battle of Waterloo.

M. M.

Lectures and Concerts

THE entrance to the Lecture Hall is from Boylston Street only. The doors will be open one half hour before each lecture or concert.

The Work of Alphonse Legros. Illustrated. Arthur W. Heintzelman, N.A., Keeper of Prints, Boston Public Library. 5.00 Mon. Mar. 1.

Westward with New England Eyes. Illustrated by Kodachrome photographs. Stewart Anderson, Lecturer and Photographer. 8.00 Thurs. Mar. 4.

Story Hour for Children. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cronan and Mrs. Margaret Powers, Boston Public Library Story Tellers. 4.00 Fri. Mar. 5.

Concert. Priscilla Cawley, Soprano; Carl E. Nelson, Tenor; and Grace B. Davis, Pianist. 8.00 Sun. Mar. 7.

Proof Prints of Lithographs by Ga-

varni. A Gallery Talk in connection with the exhibition in the Albert H. Wiggin Gallery through March. Arthur W. Heintzelman, N.A., Keeper of Prints, Boston Public Library. 3.00 Mon. Mar. 8.

Dramatic Tales of the New England Coast. Illustrated. Edward Rowe Snow, Author and Lecturer. 8.00 Thurs. Mar. 11.

Story Hour for Children. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cronan and Mrs. Margaret Powers, Boston Public Library Story Tellers. 4.00 Fri. Mar. 12.

Concert. Boston University Choral Art Society. Directed by Dr. H. Augustine Smith, Founder and Conductor, and Simon Gesin, Assistant Conductor. 8.00 Sun. Mar. 14.

Columbia River of the Northwest. Illustrated. Dr. R. A. Kirkpatrick, Lecturer, Author, and Educator. 8.00 Thurs. Mar. 18.

Story Hour for Children. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cronan and Mrs. Margaret Powers, Boston Public Library Story Tellers. 4.00 Fri. Mar. 19.

The Sun Heated House — The Use of Solar Energy in Heating Small Homes. Professor Lawrence B. Anderson, Head of the Department of Agriculture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Illustrated. 3.00 Sun. Mar. 21.

Boston — Before and After Bulfinch. Illustrated. Egon C. J. Egone, Photographer, Lecturer, and Author. 8.00 Mon. Mar. 22.

Romance of the Far South. Illustrated. H. Ruth Giessen, Owner and Director of *This is America*. 8.00 Mon. Mar. 29.

Lowell Lectures

A COURSE of six lectures on *The Political Theory of Cicero*, by Mason Hammond, B. Litt. (Oxon.), Professor of Greek and Latin and of History, and Master of Kirkland House in Harvard University, began on February 24. It is given on Tuesdays and Fridays at eight o'clock in the evening. The March lectures include:

3. Tues. Mar. 2. *The Background of Roman History*. Polybius.

4. Fri. Mar. 5. *Cicero's Political Program*. The *Concordia Ordinum*.

5. Tues. Mar. 9. *Cicero's Political Treatises*. The *De Republica* and the *De Legibus*.

6. Fri. Mar. 12. *Cicero and Augustus*. Principate and Restored Republic.

A course of eight lectures on *The Conservative in Modern American Politics*, by McGeorge Bundy, A.B., Junior Fellow, the Society of Fellows, Harvard University. Mondays and Thursdays at five o'clock in the afternoon, beginning Thursday, March 4.

1. Thurs. Mar. 4. *The Dilemma of the American Right*.

2. Mon. Mar. 8. *A Theoretical Solution*.

3. Thurs. Mar. 11. *The Case of Theodore Roosevelt*.

4. Mon. Mar. 15. *A Decade of Decay, 1919–20*.

5. Thurs. Mar. 18. *Reaping the Whirlwind*.

6. Mon. Mar. 22. *The Sterility of Frightened Opposition*.

7. Thurs. Mar. 25. *Thunder on the Left — New Opportunities for the Right*.

8. Mon. Mar. 29. *The Present Prospect*.

Educational Films

DURING the month of March, the Boston Public Library will present a series of Wednesday noon showings of educational films. The programs are planned to coincide with the luncheon hours of the members of our staff and those of individuals working or living in the neighborhood of the Library. The films will be shown at 12.15 and will be repeated at 1.15.

March 3: *Instruments of the Orchestra*. 20 minutes. *Crafts of the Fire*. 10 minutes.

March 10: *Cyprus is an Island*. 34 minutes.

March 24: *Man — One Family*. 17 minutes. *Great Circle*. 14 minutes

March 31: *The River*. 31 minutes.

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

**
*

This list should be used in conjunction with Books Current, *a quarterly list the publication of which the Library began in October 1943.* Books Current *is meant for the Branch Libraries and for the Open Shelf and Young People's Departments of the Central Library; but the books listed in it are available for the whole library system. The books listed in* More Books *are in the Central Library and in the Business Branch; however, they may be borrowed through the various Branch Libraries. Fiction is listed in* Books Current *only.*

General Reference Books in Bates Hall

French, Robert Dudley. A Chaucer handbook . . . 2d edition. Crofts. 1947. 402 pp. **Gen. Ref. PR1905.F7**

Hony, H. C. A Turkish-English dictionary. Clarendon. 1947. 397 pp. **Gen. Ref. PL191.H6**

Negro handbook, The. 1946–47. New York, Wyn. 1947. 392 pp. **Gen. Ref. AYE185.5.N362**

Nelson, Rose K. Bibliography, Scandinavian and Finnish. New York, Service Bureau for Intercultural Education. [1940.] 20 numb. pp. **Gen. Ref. Z2551.N46**

Rose, Oscar. Radio broadcasting and television, an annotated bibliography. Wilson. 1947. 120 pp. **Gen. Ref. Z7221.R6**

Sweet, William Warren, *editor.* The Methodists, a collection of source materials. Univ. of Chicago. [1946.] 800 pp. **Gen. Ref. BX8235.S92**

Agriculture

Bennett, Hugh H. Elements of soil conservation. McGraw-Hill. 1947. x, 406 pp. **S623.B352**

Johnson, Vance. Heaven's tableland. Farrar, Straus. 1947. 288 pp. **S448.J6**
"The Dust Bowl story."

Mitchell, John W., and Paul C. **Marth.** Growth regulators for garden, field, and orchard. Univ. of Chicago Press. [1947.] vii, 129 pp. Illus. **SB139.M48**

Robinson, Edward, and Carolyn **Robinson.** The "have-more" plan for a little land, a lot of living. Macmillan. 1947. ix, 326 pp. Illus. **S521.R533 1947**

Bibliography

Allen, Albert H., *editor.* Dakota imprints, 1858–1889. New York, R. R. Bowker Co., 1947. xxi, 221 pp. ***Z1321.A4**
Literature of the Dakotas published by the Bibliographical Society of America.

Biography. Letters

Adams, Abigail, *1744–1818.* New letters of Abigail Adams, 1788–1801. Houghton Mifflin. 1947. xii, 281 pp. Illus. **E322.1.A37**
Edited with an introduction by Stewart Mitchell.
Letters written to the author's sister, Mary Cranch, reproduced from the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, v. 44, p. [95]–232; [299]–444.

Boughton, Willis Arnold. Willis Boughton. Hobson Book Press. 1947. 75 pp. **LA2317.B55B6**
A biographical sketch, compiled from various autobiographical notes and studies.

Cavanagh, George H. Letters of a lawyer. Houston, Tex., A. Jones Press. 1947. 146 pp. **HF5386.C385**

Foote, Henry W. Thomas Jefferson, champion of religious freedom, advocate of Christian morals. Boston, Beacon Press. 1947 ix, 70 pp. **E332.F65**

Footman, David. Ferdinand Lassalle, romantic revolutionary. Yale. 1947. xx, 251 pp. **HX273.L3F6 1947**

Harvey, Athelstan George. Douglas of the fir. Harvard. 1947. x, 290 pp. Illus. **QK31.D6H3**
A biography of David Douglas, botanist.
Bibliography: pp. [261]–275.

Kingdon, Frank. Architects of the Republic: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Franklin D. Roosevelt. New York, Alliance Pub. Co.; dist. by Beechhurst Press. [1947.] 284 pp. **E176.1.K5**

Lloyd, Christopher. Lord Cochrane: seaman, radical, liberator. Green. [1947.] viii, 222 pp. Illus. **DA88.1.D9L6**
A life of Thomas, Lord Cochrane, 10th earl of Dundonald.

Maynard, Theodore. Humanist as hero; the life of Sir Thomas More. Macmillan. 1947. viii, 261 pp. **DA334.M8M3**

Pinchot, Gifford, *1865–1946.* Breaking new ground. Harcourt, Brace. [1947.] xvii, 522

pp. E664.P62A3
Autobiography.

Putnam, George Palmer. Mariner of the North; the life of Captain Bob Bartlett. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1947.] 246 pp. G635.B3P8

Robinson, Edwin Arlington, *1869–1935*. Untriangulated stars. Harvard. 1947. xxvii, 348 pp. PS3535.O 25Z54
Letters of Edwin Arlington Robinson to Harry de Forest Smith, 1890–1905. Edited, with a biographical introduction, by Denham Sutcliffe.

Rolland, Romain, *1866–1944*. Journey within. New York, Philosophical Library. [1947.] xi, 171 pp. PQ2635.O 5Z512
An intimate spiritual autobiography of the great French novelist and biographer.

Schevill, Ferdinand. The Great Elector. Univ. of Chicago. [1947.] ix, 442 pp. DD394.S4

Schwarzschild, Leopold. The red Prussian; the life and legend of Karl Marx. Scribner's. 1947. xii, 422 pp. HB501.M5S35
Translated from the German by Margaret Wing.

Soloveytchik, George. Potemkin. Norton. [1947.] xiv, 346 pp. DK169.P8S65 1947
"Sodier, statesman, lover and consort of Catherine of Russia."

Tilton, Eleanor M. Amiable autocrat. Schuman. [1947.] xi, 3–470 pp. PS1981.T5
A biography of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Business

These books are to be obtained at the Business Branch, 20 City Hall Ave.

American planning and civic annual. American Planning and Civic Ass'n. 1947. 212 pp. JS93.A51
A record of recent civic advance. 1947.

American pulp and paper mill superintendents association, inc. Year book . . . 1947. The Association. [1947.] 393 pp. *TS1080.A51

American society for testing materials. Year book. Nov. 1947. Philadelphia. 1947. 537 pp. **TA401.A53

British chemical plant manufacturers association. British chemical plant. 1947. London, The Association. [1947.] 211 pp. **TP12.B86

Chamber of commerce of the United States. An introduction to doing import and export business. Washington. [1947.] 140 pp. NBS

Davison's knit good trade. "The Standard." Ridgewood. N. J., Davison Pub. Co. 1947. 856 pp. **TT695.D26

Directory. Pittsburgh, Steel Publications. 1947. 856 pp. **TS301.D59i
List of companies and officials operating blast furnaces, steel plants, rolling mill and by-product coking plants in the United States and Canada.

Editor and publisher. Market guide. 1948 edition. 24th annual survey of 1,465 daily newspaper markets. New York. 1947. 460 pp. **HF5415.E23f

Holbrook, Donald. Civilian mission. Bruce Humphries. [1947.] 58 pp. NBS
An introduction to the career of business.

Kraft, Merwyn A. Selection and employment of transit operating personnel. American Transit Ass'n. [1946.] 51 pp. NBS

Leather and shoe financial statements. v. 40. 1947. Manchester, N. H., Weekly Bulletin Leather Shoe News Co. 1947. 374 pp. **TS945.L43

Lutz, Harley L. Public finance. 4th edition. Appleton-Century. [1947.] 730 pp. NBS

Maine. Labor laws of Maine. Compiled and issued by Department of labor and industry. [Augusta.] 1947. 64 pp. *HD7835.M2 1947

Massachusetts state federation of labor. Proceedings of the sixty-first annual convention of the Massachusetts state federation of labor. Springfield, Mass. [1947.] 265 pp. HD8055.A6.M41

Rohm and Haas company. Chemicals for industry. Philadelphia. [1945.] 212 pp. NBS

Salvation army year book, The. 1948. London, Salvationist Pub. and Supplies. 1947. 117 pp. **HV4330.S18

Shoe and leather news (periodical). London, Shoe and Leather news. [1947.] 312 pp. **TS945.S56
Overseas buyers register, containing a classified, cross-referenced register of actual producers in the British shoe leather and allied trades, compiled for the information and guidance of buyers overseas.

Simon, Herbert A. Administrative behavior. Macmillan. 1947. 257 pp. NBS

Smith, Eugene W. Trans-Atlantic passenger ships past and present. Boston, Dean. [1947.] 350 pp. **HE565.A3S64

Vermont, Public service commission. Biennial report of the Vermont public service commission. 1945/46. Burlington, Vt. 1947. 176 pp. *HD2767.V5

Domestic Science

Hurst, Marion. The 1–2–3 of homemaking. Prentice-Hall. [1947.] xii, 227 pp. Illus. TX158.H8

Economics

Ambruster, Howard Watson. Treason's peace; German dyes and American dupes. New York, Beechhurst Press. [1947.] ix, 438 pp. 9338.412A25

Bowley, Marian. Housing and the state, 1919–1944. Allen & Unwin. [1947.] viii, 283 pp. 9331.8342A17

Copeland, Melvin T., and Andrew R. Towl. The board of directors and business management. Harvard. 1947. xii, 202 pp. 9338.7A181

Frickey, Edwin. Production in the United States, 1860–1914. Harvard Univ. Press. 1947. xii, 265 pp. Illus. 9338.073A74
Vol. 82 in Harvard Economic Studies.

Hamilton, Earl Jefferson. War and prices in Spain, 1651–1800. Harvard. 1947. xxvi, 295 pp. 9338.546A3
Bibliography: pp. [xiii]–xxvi.

Harris, Seymour Edwin. The national debt and the new economics. McGraw-Hill. 1947. xix, 286 pp. 9336.73A128

Heidingsfield, Myron S., and Albert B. **Blankenship.** Market and marketing analysis. Holt. [1947. x, 335 pp. 9381.04A129

Hewes, Thomas. Decentralize for liberty. Dutton. 1947. 238 pp. 9330.173A467

Hurley, Dunlea. Panorama of a century, 1847–1947. Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. [1947.] [158] pp. HG8963.P4H8

James, Marquis. The Metropolitan life. Viking. 1947. viii, 480 pp. 9368.3747A39
"A study in business growth."

Johnson, Robert W. People must live and work together, or forfeit freedom. Doubleday. 1947. xi, 271 pp. Illus. HD8072.J7
Line decorations by Beatrice Jamieson.
A study of the functions of American business and the problems of labor-management relations.

Kaplan, Abraham D .The guarantee of annual wages. Washington, Brookings Inst. 1947. ix, 269 pp. 9331.2A152

Lever, E. A. Advertising and economic theory. Oxford Univ. 1947. xi, 132 pp. HF5821.L4

McMichael, Stanley L. How to operate a real estate business. Prentice-Hall. 1947. x, 55 pp. 9333.3A137

Meredith, L. Douglas. How to buy a house. Harper. [1947.] xii, 176 pp. 9333.3A142

Milward, G. E. An approach to management. Harvard. 1947. viii, 82 pp. 9331.113A124

Rivers, Donald Thomas. Your career in advertising. Dutton. 1947. 223 pp. Illus. HF5821.R55
In collaboration with Vocational guidance research; Evelyn Steele, director.

Samuelson, Paul Anthony. Foundations of economic analysis. Harvard. 1947. xii, 447 pp. 9330.1A565
Harvard economic studies, v. 50.

Smith, Eugene Waldo. Trans-Atlantic passenger ships, past and present. Boston, Dean. [1947.] 350 pp. HE565.A3S5

Teague, Walter Dorwin. Land of plenty, a summary of possibilities. Harcourt, Brace. [1947.] vi, 319 pp. HN64.T26

Education

Backus, Ollie L. Speech in education, a guide for the classroom teacher. Longmans, Green. [1947.] xv, 358 pp. PN4086.B3 1947

Gould, George, and Gerald Alan **Yoakam.** The teacher and his work, a first course in education. Ronald Press. [1947.] viii, 318 pp. Plates. LB1715.G57

Gruhn, William T., and Harl R. **Douglas.** The modern junior high school. Ronald Press. [1947.] viii, 492 pp. LB1623.G7
Bibliography: pp. 461–480. "Selected courses of sutudy": pp. 481–485.

Lewis, Norman. How to read better and faster. New York, Crowell. [1946.] xi, 319 pp. PN83.L4 1946

Wilson, Louis Round, *editor.* The chronicles of the Sesquicentenial. Univ. of North Carolina. 1947. viii, 349 pp. LD3947.7.1939.W5
"Contains the programs of the various events, the addresses of the speakers . . . the lists of the recipients of honorary degrees and of the delegates from other institutions, and a record of the other events."— *P. VII.*

Fine Arts

Architecture

Architecture Club, *London.* Recent English architecture, 1920–1940, selected by the Architecture Club. London, Country Life. [1947.] [66] pp. Illus. 8095.04–502

Mason, Bernard S., and Frederick H. **Kock.** Cabins, cottages and summer homes. New York, Barnes. [1947.] v, 168 pp. Illus. 8117.07–121

Art History

Gotshalk, Dilman Walter. Art and the social order. Univ. of Chicago. [1947.] xv, 253 pp. 4085.007–121

Harvey, John H. Gothic England, a survey of national culture, 1300–1550. Scribner. 1947. xiv, 241 pp. Plates. 4077.04.400

Holt, Elizabeth Basye (Gilmore), *editor.* Literary sources of art history. Princeton Univ. 1947. xx, 555 pp. 4086.08–103
An anthology of texts from Theophilus to Goethe.

Morley, Sylvanus Griswold. The ancient Maya. Stanford Univ. [1947.] xxxii, 520 pp. 95 plates. *4071.03–140

Craft. Drawing. Design

Badt, Kurt. Eugene Delacroix drawings. Oxford, Cassirer. [1946.] 74 pp. 8141.06–112
With an introduction based on the artist's journal, by Kurt Badt. With 37 illustrations.

Downer, Marion. Discovering design. New York, Lothrop, Lee and Shepard. [1947.] 104 pp. Illus. 8164.01–125
Illustrated with photographs and drawings.

Drepperd, Carl William. American clocks and clockmakers. Doubleday. 1947. 312 pp. Illus. *8185.07–117
A list of American clockmakers: pp. 196–293.

Painting. Sculpture

Blanch, Arnold, and Doris **Lee.** Painting for enjoyment. New York, Tudor Pub. Co. [1947.] 128 pp. Illus. 8070.06–105

Rich, Jack C. The materials and methods of sculpture. Oxford Univ. 1947. xxi, 416 pp. Illus. 8085.03–109

Roe, F. Gordon. Rowlandson, the life and art of a British genius. Leigh-on-sea, Tithe House. [1947.] 13–71 pp. 48 plates (part col.) *8076.04–872

Folk-Lore

Botkin, Benjamin A. A treasury of New England folklore; stories, ballads, and traditions of the Yankee people. New York, Crown Publishers. [1947.] xxvi, 934 pp. GR106.B6

Goitein, Solomon D. F., *editor*. From the land of Sheba: tales of the Jews of Yemen. New York, Schocken Books. [1947.] DS135.Y4G615

History

America

Bryant, Samuel W. The sea of the States; a maritime history of the American people. New York, Crowell. [1947.] viii, 598 pp. Illus. E182.B92
The growth of America series.

Comfort, William Wistar. William Penn and our liberties. Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. [1947.] 146 pp. F152.2.C67

Eisenschiml, Otto, and Otto Newman, *editors*. The American Iliad. Bobbs-Merrill. 1947. 720 pp. E468.E4
"The epic story of the Civil War as narrated by eyewitnesses and contemporaries."

Franklin, John Hope. From slavery to freedom. Knopf. 1947. xv, 622, xlii pp. Illus. E185.F825
"Bibliographical notes": pp. 591–622.

Hamlin, Fred. Land of liberty. Crowell. 1947. 354 pp. E.178.H217
"An informal history of the common people and their heroes."

McInnis, Edgar. Canada; a political and social history. Rinehart. [1947.] xv, 574 pp. Illus. F1026.M15

Historiography

Fowler, George Bingham. Intellectual interests of Engelbert of Admont. Columbia Univ. 1947. 251 pp. *3563.110.530
Engelbert von Admont (ca. 1250–1331) was a German historian.
A list of his works: pp. 183–221.

Scargo, Nelly Noémie. History in the Encyclopédie. Columbia Univ. 1947. 251 pp. *3563.110.533
"Sources of the Encyclopedists": 209–219. Bibliography: pp. 243–247.

World War II and After

Bertram, James M. Beneath the shadow; a New Zealander in the Far East, 1930–46. Day. [1947.] x, 308 pp. D805.J3B4
The author saw Japan as a war prisoner and later, under occupation, as adviser to the New Zealand delegation of the Far Eastern Commission.

Carr, Edward Hallett. The Soviet impact on the western world. London, Macmillan. 1947. ix, 115 pp. DK266.C28 1947

De Guingand, *Sir* Francis Wilfred. Operation Victory. Scribner. 1947. 488 pp. D811.D345 1947

Harris, *Sir* Arthur. Bomber offensive. Macmillan. 1947. 288 pp. D786.H3
By the Marshal of the R.A.F.

MacDonald, Charles Brown. Company commander. Infantry Journal Press. [1947.] ix, 278 pp. D811.M2
The personal story of the commander of Companies I and G, 23d Infantry, from October 1944 to July 1945.

New Yorker, The. The New Yorker book of war pieces. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1947.] xiii, 562 pp. D743.9.N4
Articles which first appeared in the periodical, Sept., 1939–Aug., 1946.

Noth, Ernst Erich, *pseud.* Bridges over the Rhine. Holt. [1947.] 317 pp. D829.G3K715

Warburg, James Paul. Germany — bridge or battleground. Harcourt, Brace. [1947.] xi, 386 pp. DD257.W3

General and Miscellaneous

Grayzel, Solomon. A history of the Jews. Jewish Publication Soc. of America. 5707–1947. xxv, 835 pp. Illus. DS118.G875
From the Babylonian exile to the end of World War II.

Lloyd, Seton. Twin rivers. Oxford Univ. [1947.] vi, 244 pp. DS78.L53 1947
A brief history of Iraq from the earliest times to the present day.

O'Rahilly, Thomas Francis. Early Irish history and mythology. Dublin Inst. for Advanced Studies. 1946. x, 568 pp. DA930.O 7

Webster, Hutton, and John B. Wolf. History of civilization. Heath. [1947.] 2 v. in 1. CB53.W36 1947

Journalism

Allen, John Edward, *1889–1947*. Newspaper designing. Harper. 1947. x, 478 pp. Illus. PN4775.A64

Language

Drizari, Nelo. Spoken and written Albanian. New York, Hafner Pub. Co. [1947.] vii–xviii, 188 pp. PG9523.D7

Thompson, *Sir* D'Arcy Wentworth. A glossary of Greek fishes. London, Oxford Univ. 1947. vi, 302 pp. Illus. *2509.154.45

Literature

Drama

Johnston, Mercer Green. The first among the unafraid, a dramatic presentation of scenes in the life of Jesus Christ. Washington, Longwood Co. 1947. xii, 210 pp. XZ47.12–6

Shaw, George Bernard. Geneva, Cymbeline refinished, and Good King Charles. Dodd, Mead. 1947. v, 233 pp. PR5363.G35 1947

Wolf, Friedrich. Beaumarchais; oder, Die Geburt des "Figaro," ein Schauspiel in 11 Bildern. Berlin. 1946. 115 pp. *PT2647.O 38B4 1946

History of Literature

Boyce, Benjamin. The Theophrastan character in England to 1642. Harvard. 1947. ix, 324 pp. PR149.C37B6
With the assistance of notes by Chester Noyes Greenough.

Hudson, Hoyt Hopewell, *1893–1944*. The epigram in the English Renaissance. Princeton Univ. 1947. viii, 178 pp. PN6279.H8

Lavrin, Janko. An introduction to the Russian novel. Whittlesey House. [1947.] 253 pp. PG3095.L3 1947

Masefield, John. Thanks before going. Macmillan. 1947. 68 pp. PG3095.M3 1947
Notes on some of the original poems of Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

Poetry

Dillon, Arthur Orison. Rosebuds and song. Upland, Calif. 1947. 36 pp. XZ47.12–3

Griffin, Howard. Cry cadence. Farrar, Straus. 1947. ix, 79 pp. PS3513.R667C7
By the winner of the 1947 contest of the League to Support Poetry.

Hosmer, Margaret Swift. The wilding heart. Revised edition. Hollywood, Calif., Hollycrofters. [1947.] 177 pp. XZ47.12–1

Kagawa, Toyohiko, and Franklin Cole. The willow and the bridge; poems and meditations. New York, Association Press. 1947. 84 pp. PS9990.K3W5 1947

Longfellow, Henry W. Favorite poems. Doubleday. 1947. xx, 395 pp. Illus. PS2252.C3
With an introduction by Henry Seidel Canby and illus. by Edward A Wilson.

McKinney, Robert. Hymn to wreckage. Holt. [1947.] xiv, 45 pp. PS3525.25944H9
A "narrative series of poems" about the Japanese invasion of China.

Palmer, Jack. The joy of living: Rhymes of a ranger. New York, Hobson Book Press. 1947. 150 pp. XZ47.12–4

Webb, Mary, *1893–1927*. Fifty-one poems hitherto unpublished in book form. Dutton. 194–? 63 pp. Illus. PR6045.E2F5 1940
With wood engravings by Joan Hassall.

Williams, Oscar, *editor*. A little treasury of great poetry, English and American from Chaucer to the present day. Scribner. 1947. PR1175.W565

Stories and Essays

Chekhov, Anton Pavlovich, *1860–1904*. The portable Chekhov. Viking. 1947. 631 pp. PG3456.A13Y3
Edited, and with an introduction by Avrahm Yarmolinsky.

Frey, Alexander Moriz. The stout-hearted cat. Holt. [1947.] ix, 140 pp. Illus. PT2611.R485S72
A fable for cat lovers, translated from the German by Richard and Clara Winston, with drawings by Hans Fischer.

Guerney, Bernard Guilbert, *editor*. The portable Russian reader. New York. 1947. xi, 658 pp. PG3213.G76
A collection newly translated from classical and present-day authors, chosen and done into English, with a foreword and biographical and other notes.

Huxley, Aldous. The world of Aldous Huxley. Harper. [1947.] xxv, 544 pp. PR6015.U9W55
An omnibus of his fiction and non-fiction over three decades; edited and with an introduction by Charles J. Rolo.

Pritchett, Victor S. The living novel. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1947.] 252 pp. PN3324.P7 1947

Taft, Kendall Benard, *editor*. Minor Knickerbockers. American Book Co. [1947.] 410 pp. PS549.N5T2
Representative selections with introduction, bibliography, and notes.

Valéry, Paul, *1871–1945*. Monsieur Teste. Knopf. 1947. xiv, 94 pp. PQ2643.A26M53
Contents. Preface. — An evening with M. Teste. — Letter from Mme Emilie Teste. — Excerpts from M. Teste's logbook. — Letter from a friend. — A walk with M. Teste. — Dialogue. — For a portrait of M. Teste. — More excerpts from the logbook. — End of M. Teste.

Zistel, Era, *editor*. Golden book of dog stories. Chicago, Ziff-Davis Pub. Co. [1947.] 318 pp. PS3549.I 88G6 1947

Local History

Chalfant, Willie A. Gold, guns, & ghost towns. Stanford Univ. Press. [1947.] xi, 175 pp. F865.C4
Stories from the author's Outposts of Civilization and Tales of the Pioneers.

Douglas, Marjory. The Everglades: river of grass. Rinehart. [1947.] 406 pp. Illus. Maps. F317.E9D6
The latest volume in the Rivers of America series. Illustrated by Robert Fink.

Holisher, Desider. Pilgrims path; the story of Plymouth in words and photographs. New York, Stephen-Paul. [1947.] 109 pp. Illus. F74.P8H65

Kane, Harnett Thomas. Natchez on the Mississippi. Morrow. 1947. viii, 373 pp. Illus. F349.N2K3

Lyons, Agnes Claire. Invitation to Boston. New York, Barrows. [1947.] xiii, 258 pp. Illus F73.5.L9
"A merry guide to her past, present, and future." Photos by Samuel Chamberlain, maps by Chadbourne & Wilcox.

Medicine. Hygiene

Runes, Dagobert D., *editor*. The selected writings of Benjamin Rush. New York, Philosophical Library. [1947.] xii, 433 pp. AC7.R88

U. S. Public health service. The ship's medicine chest and first aid at sea. Washington. 1947. ix, 498 pp. *RA11.B154 no. 9
Completely revised as a joint project of the United States Public health service and War shipping administration.

Military Science

Boyce, Joseph C. New weapons for air warfare; fire-control equipment, proximity fuzes, and guided missiles. With a foreword by Richard C. Tolman. Little, Brown. 1947. xviii, 292 pp. UG63.B6
Tells of the work of the Office of Scientific Research and Development in World War II. "An Atlantic Monthly Press book."

Marshall, Samuel L. A. Men against fire; the problem of battle command in future war. Washington, Infantry Journal. 1947. 215 pp. UB210.M26

Shurcliff, W. A., *compiler*. Bombs at Bikini.

New York, Wise. 1947. ix, 212 pp. Illus. UF890.U53 1947
The official report of Operation Crossroads, prepared by the historian of Joint Task Force One, under the direction of the Task Force Commander.

Stout, Wesley W. Secret. Detroit, Chrysler Corp. 1947. 67 pp. Illus. UF767.58
On the subject of atomic energy.

Music

Cross, Milton J. Complete stories of the great operas. Doubleday. 1947. xii, 627 pp. Illus. MT95.C76
With line drawings by Dolores Ramos.

Daniskas, J. Hector Berlioz. Stockholm, Continental Book Company. [1947?] 62 pp. ML410.B5D32
Translated from the Dutch.

Dent, Edward J. Mozart's operas, a critical study. Oxford Univ. Press. 1947. xi, 276 pp. ML410.M9D32 1947

Geiringer, Karl. Brahms, his life and work. New York, Oxford Univ. Press. 1947. xv, 383 pp. Illus. L410.B8G42 1947
Revised edition, with a new appendix of Brahms's letters.

Harrison, Neil F., *editor*. Record retailing yearbook. 1946– New York. 1946– Illus. *ML156.A1R4

Meyer, Ernst H. English chamber music, the history of a great art from the middle ages to Purcell. London, Lawrence & Wishart. 1946. xiv, 318 pp. Illus. ML1131.M48
Many of the musical examples are complete compositions in score.

Nettl, Paul. The story of dance music. New York, Philosophical Library. [1947.] xiii, 370 pp. Music. ML3400.N48

Onnen, Frank. Maurice Ravel. Stockholm, Continental Book Co. [1947?] 64 pp. Illus. ML410.R23 O 52
Includes a list of "Ravel's complete works with indication of the most important gramophone recordings."

Paap, Wouter. Ludwig van Beethoven. Stockholm, Continental Book Co. [1947?] 64 pp. Illus. ML410.B4P32
Translated from the Dutch.

Pierik, Marie. The song of the Church. Longmans, Green. 1947. xi, 274 pp. Illus. ML3082.P53

Reddick, William J. The standard musical repertoire, with accurate timings. Doubleday. 1947. 192 pp. *ML113.R4

Reeser, Eduard. A bird's-eye history of music. Stockholm, Continental Book Co. [1947?] 87 pp. Illus. ML160.R42
Translated from the Dutch.

Rosenthal, George S., *and others, editors*. Jazzways. New York, Greenberg. [1947.] 109 pp. Illus. ML3561.J3R68

Schallenberg, Evert W. Joh. Seb. Bach. Stockholm, Continental Book Co. [1947?] 63 pp. Illus. ML410.B1S32
Translated from the Dutch.

Waesberghe, Joseph S. van. Gregorian chant and its place in the Catholic liturgy. Stockholm, Continental Book Co. [1947?] 64 pp. Illus. ML3082.W34
Translated from the Dutch.

Navigation

Green, Alfred. Jottings from a cruise. Seattle, Kelly Printing Co. 1947. xv, 451 pp. G530.G66 1947
Captain Green's experiences as recorded by him on the ill-fated voyage of the barque "Mertola." Also his further adventures aboard the barques "Grassendale" and "Wilhelm Tell."

Rimington, Critchell, *editor*. The sea chest, a yachtsman's reader. Norton. [1947.] 355 pp. GV813.R5
Stories and articles selected from the Sea Chest, the yachtsman's digest.

Philosophy

Baker, Herschel C. The dignity of man; studies in the persistence of an idea. Harvard. 1947. xii, 365 pp. BD431.B24

Bernard, Theos. Hindu philosophy. New York, Philosophical Library. [1947.] x, 207 pp. B131.B45

Carritt, Edgar F. Ethical and political thinking. Clarendon. xx, 186 pp. BJ1011.C27

Fröschels, Emil. The human race, a study in the nature of knowledge. New York, Philosophical Library. [1947.] 197 pp. BD161.F7

Lecomte du Noüy, Pierre. Human destiny. Longmans, Green. 1947. xix, 289 pp. BD511.L4 1947

O'Connor, William R. The eternal quest; the teaching of St. Thomas Aquinas on the natural desire for God. Longmans, Green. 1947. ix, 290 pp. B765.T54 O3

Whitehead, Alfred North. The wit and wisdom of Alfred North Whitehead. Boston, Beacon Press. 1947. xi, 102 pp. B1674.W351J6
Edited, with a introductory essay, by A. H. Johnson.

Politics and Government

Armstrong, Hamilton Fish. The calculated risk. Macmillan. 1947. xii, 68 pp. D826.A7

Hecht, David. Russian radicals look to America. Harvard. 1947. ix, 242 pp. HX312.H4

New York (State), *Governor, 1933–1942*. Public papers of Herbert H. Lehman, forty-ninth governor of the state of New York, fourth term, 1941. Albany, Williams Press. 1946. 781 pp. *J87.N717 1941

Perkins, Dexter. The United States and the Caribbean. Harvard. 1947. xii, 253 pp. 253 pp. F2171.P4

Simon, Yves. Community of the free. Holt. [1947.] xi, 172 pp. JA79.S55
Translated from the French.
"Chapter II of this book first appeared in another English translation, in the Review of Politics; chapter IV, in the American Catholic Philosophical Association: Proceedings for the year of 1945."

Steiner, M. J. Inside Pan–Arabia. Chicago, Packard. [1947.] xv, 237 pp. DS38.S67

Tomlinson, Edward. Battle for the hemisphere. Scribner. 1947. 250 pp. F1414.T6
Democracy versus totalitarianism in the other America.

Wellesley College, *Mayling Soong Foundation. Quadrennial Institute, 2d, 1946.* America's future in the Pacific. New Brunswick, Rutgers Univ. Press. 1947. viii, 247 pp. DG518.8.W45

Contents. — Our Far Eastern policies in relation to our overall national objectives, by J. C. Vincent. — American interest in the social and political future of the Pacific peoples, by Raymond Kennedy. — The American interest in the economic future of the Pacific, by C. F. Remer. — American island territories in the Pacific, by F. M. Keesing. — American policy toward dependent areas, by Rupert Emerson. — Korean independence: a Soviet-American problem, by Yongjeung Kim. — Nationalist movements in southeast Asia, by Rupert Emerson. — Trusteeship and accountability: the international approach to the colonial problem, by R. J. Bunche. — American security policy in the Pacific, by Grayson Kirk. — The new security problems in the Pacific, by Sir Carl Berendsen. — The formulation and implementation of American foreign policy, by A. A. Berle, Jr. — The interest of Britain in Pacific security, by D. N. Rowe. — Russia as a factor in the security of the Pacific, by V. M. Dean. — Reading list by M. M. Boyce.

Psychology

Bowerman, Walter G. Studies in genius. New York, Philosophical Library. [1947.] 343 pp. Illus. BF412.B68

Freud, Sigmund. Freud: on war, sex and neurosis. New York, Arts & Science Press. [1947.] 288 pp. BF173.F633

Edited by Sander Katz.

Harvard University, *Commission to Advise on the Future of Psychology at Harvard.* The place of psychology in an ideal university. Harvard. 1947. x, 42 pp. BF77.H28

The report of the Commission.

Religion. Theology

Bell, Bernard Iddings. A man can live. Harper. [1947.] 128 pp. BR121.B432

A direct and concrete discussion of the ethical standards of Christianity.

Blackwood, Andrew W. The Protestant pulpit, an anthology of master sermons from the Reformation to our own day. Abingdon-Cokesbury. [1947.] 318 pp. BV4241.B5

Brown, Charles E. The apostolic church. Anderson, Ind., Warner Press. [1947.] xxv, 283 pp. BR145.B74

"A study in historical theology."

Giordani, Igino. Mary of Nazareth, a true portrait. Macmillan. 1947. xix, 185 pp. BT601. G47

Trans. from the Italian by Mother Clelia Maranzana and Mother Mary Paula Williamson.

Glatzer, Nahum N., *editor.* The language of faith, selected Jewish prayers. New York, Schocken Books. [1947.] 127 pp. BM724.G5

Translations by Jacob Sloan and Olga Marx, with original Hebrew, Aramaic or Yiddish texts on facing pages.

Kemp, Charles F. Physicians of the soul, a history of pastoral counseling. Macmillan. 1947. xiv, 314 pp. BV4012.K45

Lewis, Clive S. Miracles; a preliminary study. Macmillan. 1947. 220 pp. BT97.L43 1947

Stewart, Robert W. An introduction to Jesus for the twentieth century. Macmillan. 1947. 127 pp. BT304.S83

Walsh, James E. The man on Joss stick alley. Longmans, Green. [1947.] 146 pp. BV3427.M27W3 1947

The story of Father McShane, a Maryknoll missionary in South China.

Watts, Alan W. Behold the spirit, a study in the necessity of mythical religion. [New York.] Pantheon. [1947.] 254 pp. BV5082.W37

Science

Bethe, Hans A. Elementary nuclear theory; a short course on selected topics. Wiley. 1947. vi, 147 pp. 8216.84

A course given at the Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company at Schenectady.

Frank, Philipp. Foundations of physics. Univ. of Chicago Press. [1946.] 78 pp. 8202.5

International encyclopedia of unified science, v. 1, no. 7.

Graves, Howard B. The mineral key. McGraw-Hill. 1947. viii, 178 pp. QE367.G7

Masson, Louis T. Chemistry made easy . . . ed. by Carl H. Rasch and Irma L. Hayes. Garden City. [1947.] 416 pp. Illus. 8263.138

Meyers, Lester. High speed mathematics. Van Nostrand. 1947. 554 pp. QA.111.M59

Rusinoff, Samuel E. Practical descriptive geometry. Chicago, American Technical Society. 1947. ix, 259 pp. QA501.R85

Spenceley, G. W., and R. M. Spenceley. Smithsonian elliptic functions tables. Smithsonian Institution. 1947. iv, 366 pp. *3350.2.109

Vol. 109 in Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collection.

Sociology

Burrows, Edwin G. Hawaiian Americans, an account of the mingling of Japanese, Chinese, Polynesian and American cultures. Yale. 1947. 228 pp. HN940.H3B8

Caldwell, Robert G. Red Hannah, Delaware's whipping post. Univ. of Penn. Press. 1947. xi, 144 pp. HV8621.U5D43

Commager, Henry S., *editor.* America in perspective; the United States through foreign eyes. Random House. [1947.] xxiv, 389 pp. E169.1.C67

Excerpts from works by various authors.

Cuber, John F. Sociology, a synopsis of principles. Appleton-Century. [1947.] xiv, 590 pp. HM66.C8

Seymour, Harold J. Design for giving; the story of the National War Fund, inc., 1943–1947. Harper. [1947.] ix, 182 pp. D809.U5N35

Technology

Aeronautics

Moe, Harris G. Flight engineering and cruise control. Wiley. [1947.] xi, 209 pp. Illus. 4036.160

Pope, Alan. Wind-tunnel testing. Wiley. 1947. xi, 319 pp. Illus. 4036.159

Electrical Engineering

Clark, George H. The life of John Stone, mathematician, physicist, electrical engineer and great inventor. [San Diego, Calif. 1946.] 175 pp. 8010.E61

General electric company, *Electronics dept.* Electronic tubes: transmitting tube manual. Schenectady. [1946–47.] *8017B.112

Harvard University, *Cruft Memorial Laboratory.* Electronic circuits and tubes, by the electronics training staff. McGraw-Hill. xxiv, 948 pp. 8017L.70
Vol. 1 of the lecture material of a special wartime training course given in the Graduate School of Engineering, Harvard Univ.: intended to precede Transmission lines, antennas and wave guides, by R. W. P. King, H. R. Mimno and A. H. Wing, pub. 1945.

Heumann, Gerhart W. Magnetic control of industrial motors. Wiley. 1947. ix, 589 pp. Illus. 8019A.513

Jackson, Willis. High frequency transmission lines. 2d ed. London, Methuen & co. [1947.] vii, 152 pp. 8014A.85
Methuen's monographs on physical subjects. General editor: B. L. Worsnop.

Lee, Reuben. Electronics transformers and circuits. Wiley. 1947. vii, 282 pp. 8012B.62

Marchand, Nathan. Ultrahigh frequency transmission and radiation. Wiley. 1947. ix, 322 pp. 8017D.46
Based on the author's Ultra-high-frequency antenna and transmission techniques, pub. in 1943.

McCullough, William W. Electric motor maintenance. Wiley. 1947. 126 pp. 8012.447

Tarboux, Joseph G. Alternating-current machinery. Scranton, Pa., International Textbook Company. 1947. xii, 652 pp. 8012A.54
International texts in electrical engineering.

U. S. *Bureau of naval personnel.* Electronic technician's mate 2c. Prepared by Standards and curriculum division, training, Bureau of naval personnel . . . Ed. of 1946. U. S. Govt. Print. Off. 1946– *8017A.121

Miscellaneous

Brown, Nelson C. Lumber; manufacture, conditioning, grading, distribution, and use. Wiley. [1947.] xv, 344 pp. Illus. 4015.310

Day, Cyrus L. The art of knotting and splicing. Dodd, Mead. 1947. xv, 229 pp. Illus. 4019A.419R

Edwal laboratories, *Chicago.* Modern developing methods for prints and fine grain negatives. 3d ed., rev. and enl. Compiled by the technical staff of the Edwal laboratories, inc. under the direction of Edmund W. Lowe, Ph.D. Chicago, Edwal Laboratories. [1946.] 139 pp. 8029C.137

Sparkes, Boyden. Home freezing and storage of food; zero storage in your home. Doubleday. 1947. 175 pp. TP493.5.S6 1947
Earlier edition has title: Zero storage in your home.

Spring, Harry. Pressure vessels for industry. McGraw-Hill. 1947. vii, 259 pp. 8035.258
Construction design, inspection, and safety practices with the important pressure vessels of many industries.
"A companion book to 'Boiler operator's guide' . . . 1940."

Technical industrial intelligence committee. Synthetic fiber developments in Germany. Textile Research Institute. 1946. viii, 1042 pp. Illus. 8038.271
Report prepared by the Synthetic fibers team of the Technical industrial intelligence committee. Compiled and edited by Leroy H. Smith.

— — — Supplement. Textile Research Institute. 1946. 8038.271 suppl.

U. S. *Bureau of naval personnel.* Metalsmith 3c and 2c. Prepared by Standards and curriculum division, training, Bureau of naval personnel . . . Ed. of 1946. 306 pp. Illus. 8035.256

U. S. *Government printing office.* Specimens of type faces in the United States Government Printing Office. Compiled under direction of the public printer A. E. Giegengack. Washington. 1946. ix, 260 pp. 8039D.28

Waterbury, Leslie A. Vest-pocket handbook of engineering. Wiley. [1947.] xviii, 386 pp. *4010C.103
4th ed. Rev. by H. W. Reddick [and others]. Previously pub. under title: A vest-pocket handbook of mathematics for engineers.

Webster, Henry C. Locomotive running shed practice; the maintenance and servicing of locomotives. Oxford Univ. Press. 1947. vii, 222 pp. Illus. 4025A.111
Oxford technical publications.

Travel and Description

Burke, Thomas. The English townsman as he was and as he is. Scribner's. 1947. vii, 151 pp. Illus. DA110.B97

Cerwin, Herbert. These are the Mexicans. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1947.] 384 pp. Illus. F1215.C39

Halliburton, Richard. The famous adventures of Richard Halliburton. Bobbs Merrill. [1947.] 579 pp. G463.H247

Peattie, Roderick, *editor.* The Sierra Nevada: the range of Light. With an introd. by Donald Culross Peattie. Vanguard. 1947. 398 pp. Illus. F868.S5P4 1947
American mountain series.

Roberts, Cecil. And so to America. Doubleday. 1947. 535 pp. E169.R67 1947

Tavares de Sá, Hernane. The Brazilians, people of tomorrow. Day. [1947.] vi. 248 pp. Map. F2515.T385

Von Hagen, Victor W. Maya explorer, John Lloyd Stephens, and the lost cities of Central America and Yucatan. Norman, Univ. of Oklahoma Press. 1947. xviii, 324 pp. Illus. Maps. F1435.S86V6
American exploration and travel series, no. 10.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

Volume XXIII, Number 4

Contents

	Page
A THOUSAND YEAR OLD GOSPEL-BOOK (*with facsimile*) By Margaret Munsterberg	123
RUSKIN ON WATER COLOR By Mary Robertson	132
WILLIAM BOLLAN, AGENT OF MASSACHUSETTS By Malcolm Freiberg	135
THE ETCHINGS OF FREDERICK GARRISON HALL By Arthur W. Heintzelman	147
TEN BOOKS: SHORT REVIEWS	
Irving Brant: *James Madison*	149
Edward Townsend Booth: *Country Life in America*	149
Martin Ebon: *World Communism Today*	149
Sir Bernard Pares: *A Wandering Student*	150
André Maurois: *From My Journal*	150
Sir Ernest Barker, *editor: The Character of England*	151
Howard H. Peckham: *Pontiac and the Indian Uprising*	151
Gerald W. Johnson: *The First Captain*	151
Sacheverell Sitwell: *The Hunters and the Hunted*	152
Antonina Vallentin: *Mirabeau*	152
LIBRARY NOTES	
Pan-American Exhibit in the Treasure Room	153
Lectures and Concerts	154
LIST OF NEWLY-ACQUIRED BOOKS	155

⁂

EDITOR: ZOLTAN HARASZTI

More Books is published monthly, except in July and August, by the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston at 230 Dartmouth Street, Boston 17, for free distribution at the Library and its Branches, and at a subscription price of fifty cents a year by mail. Entered as second-class matter, March 16, 1926, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Printed at the Boston Public Library, 15–17 Blagden St., April 1948, Vol. XXIII, No. 4

Issued monthly by the Trustees, for free distribution; by mail, fifty cents a year.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

APRIL, 1948

A Thousand Year Old Gospel-Book

By MARGARET MUNSTERBERG

1

THE oldest book in the Library is a recently-acquired Lectionary, written in clear, beautiful minuscule letters in the early tenth century. It once belonged to the now scattered library of Sir Thomas Phillips who, before his death in 1872, had formed the richest and largest collection of manuscripts ever made by a private individual. His coat-of-arms, a lion rampant, with his initials and "Middle Hill," the first location of his famous library, are marked on the inside of the front cover. The original home of the work was the Abbey of St. Illidius at Clermont, France, where it must have been read, as the custom was, to the monks at the offices of the canonical hours. Possibly it was written in the scriptorium of the same monastery.

The work is a large folio of seventy-five vellum leaves, written in two columns of twenty-two lines, the columns measuring three and a half by eleven inches. The writing is very beautiful — a remarkable specimen of Carolingian calligraphy, the slight angularity of the strokes foreshadowing the Gothic script which was to develop two centuries later north of the Alps. These letters are still easy to read, almost modern in their freedom from elaboration. The headings are in uncials; they are in red, as are also the large initial letters, besides other capital letters throughout the text. Here and there a little splurge of red fills out the hollow of a black Q, an A, or a U, giving variety to the page. In some places the scribe has inserted an omitted word or phrase in the margin or between lines, and crossed out inadvertently repeated words. In the lower margin of a leaf there is a fleur-de-lis design, and on the verso a fantastic bird. The last column was written in a reddish ink which may have had a touch of gold. The last eight lines of this column have been rubbed out. Bound together with the Lectionary are a number of legends of Saints, beginning with the life of St. Mary of Egypt and ending with the Visions of Lucian the Priest.

These stories, occupying twenty-one additional leaves, seem to have been copied at a slightly later date. The letters are smaller and more spiky, although the headings are still uncial characters.

A *Lectionary,* in the wide sense of the word, is a liturgical book containing passages from Scripture generally used at Mass, but also read at canonical offices. The name is derived from the Latin *lectiones.* The practice of reading aloud from Scripture at church services can be traced to the earliest Christian assemblies and, as Dom Baudot points out, was derived from the synagogues where the Law and the Prophets were read. The custom grew in the Eastern as well as the Western Church. The lectionary of the early Latin Church, which included selected lessons from all parts of Scripture, was known as the *Comes.* Its composition has generally been attributed to St. Jerome, although Dom Baudot suggests Victor of Capua, a bishop in the sixth century, as the possible compiler. At any rate, the selection of passages for reading on particular days of the Church year had an early origin. After a time, the so-called "prophetic" or Old Testament lessons, the Epistles, and the Gospel selections were written out in separate books. Thus the term *Lectionary* came to designate the book of passages from the Old Testament, but — unfortunately for clarity! — also the collection of Epistles, sometimes called *Epistolary.* The *Evangelary* is the collection of passages from the Gospels. It is to this last group that the Library's manuscript belongs.

However, the volume contains also sermons elucidating the Gospel passages. This combination of an evangelary and a sermon-book doubtless served a double function in the monastery. Dom Chapman, in his *Early History of the Vulgate Gospels,* states that St. Gregory's homilies were read in the liturgy of the Church from early times, and that portions of most of them have been preserved in the Roman Breviary. The custom of following the reading of the Gospel with a sermon was retained longer in Gaul than in Rome. Charlemagne commissioned Paul the Deacon, the historian of Monte Cassino, to compile a book of homilies on the Gospels, which includes sermons by the great Church Fathers of the fifth and sixth centuries. This famous collection has been preserved in print. The sermons in the Library's manuscript are anonymous, but their style is in the tradition of the early medieval homilies.

The work begins with the lesson for "Dominica I in Quadragesima" — the first Sunday in Lent, which, as in the Roman Missal and Anglican Prayer Book to this day, is the account of the temptation of Jesus in the desert, as told in the fourth chapter of Matthew. The last lesson is from the twelfth chapter of St. John. Chapter and verse are nowhere indicated, only the Gospel from which the passage is taken. Each Gospel lesson begins with the venerable formula, still preserved in the Roman Missal, "In illo tempore," contracted to "Inillotpr." More *Feriae* than *Dominicae* are designated — that is, more lessons are assigned for reading on week-days

than on Sundays, which seems to support the conjecture that the volume was used at the canonical hours. Eight of the lessons are drawn from Matthew, two from Luke, and sixteen from John. (St. Mark is not neglected either, for an account of his martyrdom is included in the hagiographic part of the volume.) The Gospel is written in letters of the same size and style as the sermons, so that the eye cannot easily distinguish the two. A few lines of the Gospel text may be followed by an exposition, whereupon the text will be continued for a brief span till the sermon sets in again.

As a characteristic lesson it might be well to describe briefly the following, which is designated for a Feria V. The text begins with the eighth chapter of the Gospel according to St. John, the 31st verse: "Dicebat ergo Jesus . . ." (Then said Jesus to those Jews which believed in him. If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.) Then come ten lines elaborating the idea of remaining in the faith and knowing the truth, followed by a prayer: "O domine fac nos digne amare te . . ." (O Lord, make us worthy to love Thee and not to love iniquity, that we may be able to attain to that liberty.) The homily continues, making the fine distinction: "The Lord did not say, you will be free, but the truth will make you free." The Gospel text is next: "Responderunt ei Semen Abrahae sumus . . ." (They answered him, We be Abraham's seed, and were never in bondage to any man.) Now the preacher exclaims: "O vana superbia, O falsa iactantia!" (O vain pride! O false boasting!) Was not Joseph sold? Were not the prophets led into captivity? Did not the Jewish people make bricks in Egypt? Indeed, they served not in silver and gold, but in mud. And you who say that you have never served, how do you pay the tribute to Rome? Once more the Gospel text interrupts the exhortation: "Respondit eis Jesus . . ." (Jesus answered them, Verily, verily I say unto you, Whosoever commiteth sin is the servant of sin.) And so it goes on, like an inspired antiphon between the Gospel text and the interpreter.

2

THE legend of St. Mary of Egypt is characteristic of the Hellenistic world, in which the co-existence of extreme license and equally extreme asceticism made the cataclysmic conversion from sinner to saint a dramatic necessity. The monks of St. Illidius no doubt listened to it with eager ears.

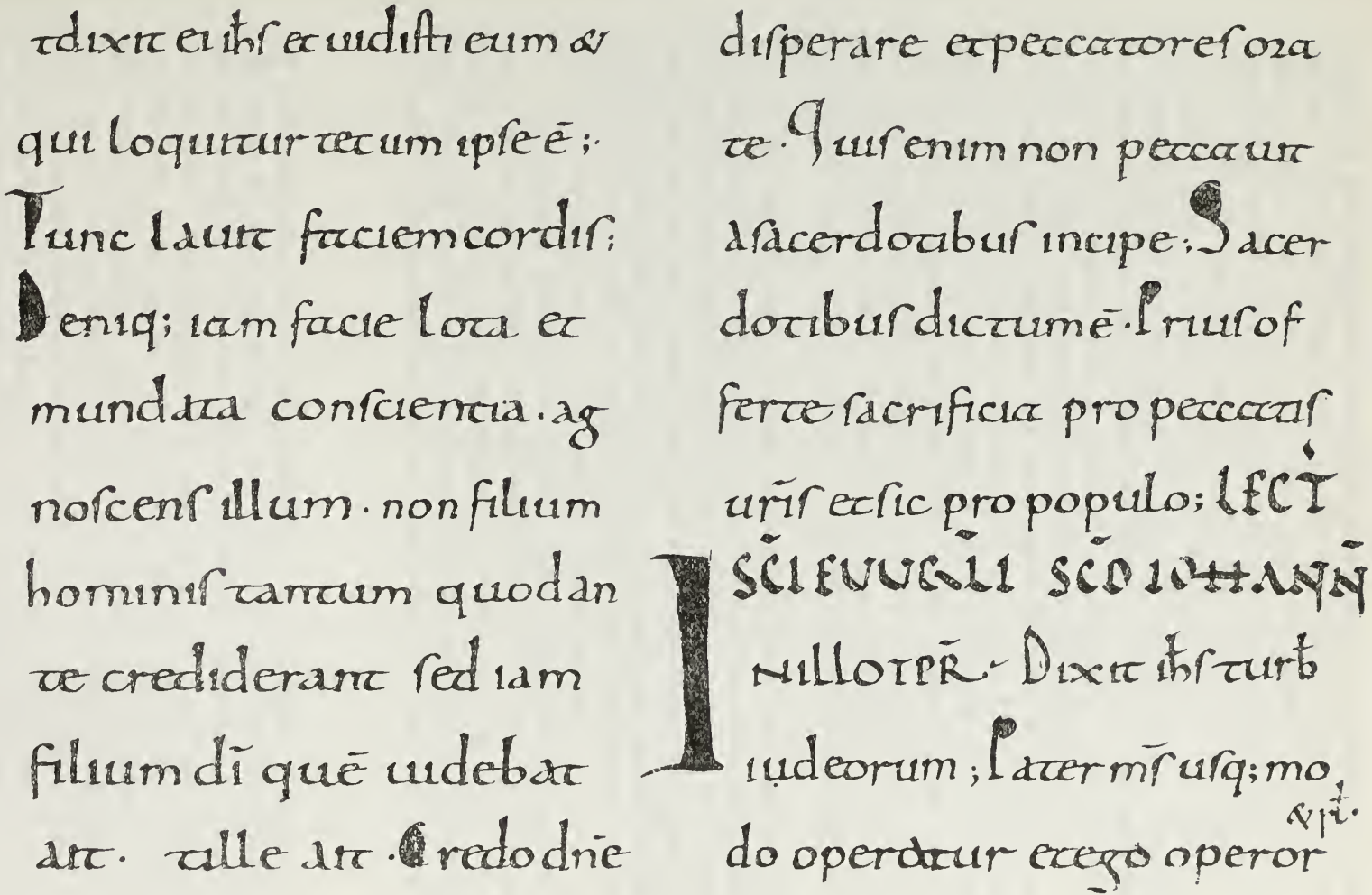
The story has its foundation in an incident told by Cyril of Scythopolis in his life of St. Cyriacus, a deacon at Rome who was martyred under Diocletian in 304. The bare account was richly embroidered upon, and in its final elaborated form has been attributed to St. Sophronius, Patriarch of Jerusalem in 638. His years with the hermit John Moschus on the banks of the river Jordan and in the monastery of St. Theodosius

near Jerusalem would furnish St. Sophronius with the appropriate background even if he had not had other tales to influence him, especially the *Pratum Spirituale* (Spiritual Meadow) written by Moschus and dedicated to him. In the Library's manuscript the legend is called a *sermo* — but the sermon lies only in the moral of the tale, which is told with all the storyteller's art and human warmth.

In a monastery in Palestine a virtuous monk named Zosimas had practised his devotions for fifty-three years. Desiring to perfect himself, he followed the behest of a voice which called him to a more ascetic monastery situated on the banks of the Jordan. There the monks made themselves dead to the world and their food was spiritual eloquence. For the keeping of Lent they had a special custom. On the first Sunday they would disperse in the desert, taking with them only the minimum subsistence that the frailty of the body required — a little bread, some dates, or herbs; others carried nothing but their own bodies and the cloaks that covered them. On Palm Sunday all would return, but no one divulged to his brethren what he had experienced in the desert solitude.

Zosimas, obeying this rule, crossed the Jordan, having with him only a little food to sustain himself. He roamed the wilds of the desert, until one evening, as he was saying his prayers, he saw what seemed to him a shelter for a human body. Amazed, he thought he might be seeing an illusory vision, and, making the sign of the cross, continued his prayer. Then he saw someone whose body was bare and dark from sunburn, with hair white like wool, hanging down to the neck. Zosimas, filled with wonder, greatly rejoiced at the presence of a human being in the wilderness where for many years no human life had been known to exist. As he drew nearer, however, the figure began to flee farther into the desert. Zosimas then wept and cried: "Why do you flee me, an old man and sinner?" The creature finally spoke to him, calling him by name and explaining that she was a woman and naked, and asking him to throw his mantle over her. When she had covered herself, she told him that he was looking upon a sinful woman, but nevertheless begged for his blessing; then she threw herself prostrate upon the ground. After some lofty discourse and prayer, the woman, yielding to Zosimas's entreaty, consented to tell him the story of her life.

"My country was Egypt . . .," she began. At the age of twelve she left her parents and went to Alexandria, where for seventeen years she lived as a harlot — not from mercenary motives, for she refused to pile up money, but from insatiable desire. One day she saw a crowd of people starting on a pilgrimage toward the sea, and was told that they were headed toward Jerusalem to witness the erection of the sacred cross. She was allowed to join the pilgrimage, and did so, without, however, modifying her sinful life. Arrived at Jerusalem, the pilgrims flocked into the church for the festival and she wanted to follow them, but felt herself re-


dixit ei ihs et uidisti eum &
qui loquitur tecum ipse ē ;·
Tunc lauit faciem cordis;
deniq; iam facie lota et
mundata conscientia. ag
noscens illum · non filium
hominis tantum quodan
te crediderant sed iam
filium dī quē uidebat
ait · tulle ait · credo dne
disperare et peccatores ora
te · Qui enim non pecca uit
a sacerdotibus incipe ; Sacer
dotibus dictum ē · Priusof
ferte sacrificia pro peccatis
uris et sic pro populo; LECT
I SCI EUUGELII SCO IOHANN
NILLOTPR · Dixit ihs turb
iudeorum ; Pater mr usq; mo
do operatur et ego operor
vjt.

Upper Part of a Page from Recently Acquired Tenth-Century Lectionary

pelled and prevented from entering by a divine force. Weeping as she realized that it was because of her sins that she was denied access, she noticed an effigy of the Virgin, to whom she prayed, promising that if she should be allowed to adore the sacred wood, she would henceforth give up the world. So, she who had been held back before, now entered freely into the church. Eager to fulfill her vow, she asked the Virgin for guidance, and thereupon heard a voice saying: "If you will cross the Jordan, you will find peace." Then she bought three small loaves of bread for the way and walked to the Jordan, where she passed the monastery of St. John the Baptist and, after crossing the river, exiled herself in the desert.

Upon Zosimas's question the woman said that she had inhabited the wilds for forty-seven years. Asked how she had sustained herself, she explained that from the two loaves which she carried with her and which turned as hard as stone she ate little bits, with herbs, thus keeping herself alive through dangers and terrible temptations. Zosimas was deeply moved. "Now go in peace," she said to Zosimas, and begged him to come to the same place the following Lent and to administer the sacrament to her.

A year passed and Zosimas was again in the desert, this time bearing the sacramental bread and wine, and also a little gift of dates and lentils soaked in water for his fasting friend. Disappointed at first at not seeing her, he feared that his sins might prevent her from coming, when she appeared to him on the other shore of the river, and then walked on the water across the Jordan. Astonished and uplifted by the miracle, he joyfully gave her the sacrament, reciting the "Nunc dimittis."

Another year passed, and Zosimas again sought the holy woman. Seeing no one appear, he wept and prayed to have the Lord's treasure revealed, when he came upon her dead body. Written on the ground by her head, were the words: "Abbot Zosimas, bury the wretched body of Mary in this place and return to the earth its dust, and pray for me to the Lord."

3

THIS long narrative is followed by three Lives of Saints: those of St. Mark, St. John and St. Paul, and St. Peter, occupying respectively four and a half, eight, and one and a half pages. As these belong to a more familiar field of hagiography, they need not here be described in detail. The first tells of the tortures suffered by St. Mark in Alexandria, together with the angelic visitation in his prison: "Disciple of God, Marcus, chief of the saintly propagators of the most sacred decrees through Egypt, behold thy name is written in the book of heaven . . ." The second story, it must be pointed out, does not refer to the apostles St. John and St. Paul, but two brothers who were officers in the service of the Emperor Constantine and his daughter Constantia. In a campaign against the Scy-

thians they converted the General Gallicanus to Christianity and so enlisted angels on their side who brought them victory. Under Julian the Apostate they suffered martyrdom. The third *sermo* is a eulogy of Saint Peter as the chief of the apostles.

The last narative in the volume is of such a curious nature that it may be more closely examined. It tells of a discovery believed to have occurred in the year 415 and recorded from his own experience by Lucian, the priest of a church in Kafr Gamala, twenty miles from Jerusalem. The story was translated from the original Greek into Latin, as also inty Syriac, Armenian, and Old-Slavonic. The Latin version is printed in Vol. XLI of Migne, *Patrologiae Cursus Completus* as an appendix to the works of St. Augustine. Based probably on earlier codexes, this differs slightly from the text of the Library's manuscript.

The heading reads: "Incipit Revelatio Luciani Presbyterii . . ." (Here begins the Revelation of Lucian the Priest, to whom have been shown the Relics of the First Martyr and Deacon Stephen and Nicodemus and Gamaliel in the times of Honorius and Theodosius.) Lucian tells how, while resting in the cubicle in the baptistry of his church in a half-awake state, he saw in the third hour of the night a tall old man with a flowing beard, robed in a white mantle and a stole adorned with crosses, and bearing a wand. "Lucian, Lucian, Lucian," the visitor called him by name, and then asked him in Greek to go to Bishop John of Jerusalem and request him to open the tomb where he, the speaker, has been laid and which has been neglected. He spoke not only for himself, but for those buried with him and who are more worthy of honor. "But who art thou, and who are with thee?" Lucian inquired. "I am Gamaliel who taught Paul the Apostle of Christ and expounded the law in Jerusalem," the visitor replied. Lying buried on the eastern side of the tomb is Stephen, who was stoned by the Jews and the chiefs of the priests for his faith in Christ, and was by an impious decree denied burial, so that he might be devoured by wild beasts. But by the will of God neither wild beast, nor dog, nor bird touched him. He, Gamaliel, had taken the body and laid it in his own tomb. Lucian, fearing that his vision might be an illusion, prayed that Gamaliel might appear to him three times. And Gamaliel did appear again, reproaching the priest for not having carried out his demand. This time the visitor had with him four symbolic baskets — three golden ones and one of silver. Two of these were filled with white roses, the third with red, and the fourth with saffron-colored ones. Two of the baskets represent Nicodemus and Stephen; the silver basket stands for the purity of Gamaliel's young son, and the one with saffron roses for himself.

Curiously, in the manuscript the explanation of the symbolism is deferred to a later place; there follows instead a passage which in the printed version belongs with Gamaliel's first appearance and may have been transposed by the caprice of the scribe. For at this point Gamaliel goes on

with his account of the burial of Stephen on his own estate called Gafar Gamalaa. In another tomb lies Nicodemus, "he who came to Jesus by night and was catechized by him (*catezizatus ab eo*) and heard that unless he was born again of water and the spirit, he cannot enter into the heavenly kingdom." (It may be noted here that the editor of the *Patrologia* gives *evangelizatus est,* stating in a footnote that this is the version in manuscripts, while the printed ones read *catechizatus;* he had not seen our manuscript!) Nicodemus became baptized and was consequently expelled by the Jews. Another buried nearby is Gamaliel's beloved son Albibo, who received baptism with him and died at the age of twenty. And in the same tomb lies Gamaliel himself.

Gamaliel appeared also in the same night to the monk Mizecio, "an innocent and simple man," and told him to go to Lucian and direct him to the tomb in Dabataliza, which the latter did. Lucian hesitates no longer, but searches and finds the tombs as they had been shown him under the symbolism of the baskets, and he sees on the stones the names Caeliel, which means Stephen (crowned), Naason, standing for Nicodemus, and Gamaliel. Out of Stephen's tomb arose a fair odor, which had the power to cure the sick. The discovery was announced to Bishop John who, though attending a synod in Lidda, came and brought with him the Bishops of Sebaste and Jericho. With psalms and hymns the remains of St. Stephen were translated to Jerusalem. At the same time the terrible drought that had afflicted the land was relieved, and the rain poured down abundantly.

On this note of a happy miracle the volume closes.

Ruskin on Water Color

IN 1886 London art circles were the scene of a lively controversy which originated in the editorial columns of the London *Times* and eventually resulted in an art exhibition arranged by one group of partisans. The most famous of the latter was John Ruskin who, in spite of his seclusion, continued to take an interest in current English affairs. It was partially through his efforts that the exhibition was finally held in July of the same year at the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours. The Library has recently purchased a group of Ruskin manuscripts bearing on the controversy and exhibition, including the drafts of his letter to the *Times* and his article in the exhibition catalogue, eight folio pages in all, and ten letters to Sir James D. Linton, President of the Institute.

Ruskin was living at this time in the Lake District at Brantwood, Lancashire, where he worked peacefully on his autobiography, *Praeterita.* He was also writing articles, prefaces to books, and letters to the press. His serenity was clouded, however, by the threat of mental illness which he knew was bound to recur. Having already suffered four attacks of "brain fever," he wrote busily in an attempt to finish his work while energy and sanity remained.

The controversy in which the famous aesthete and moralist found himself engaged concerned the permanence of water colors, his favorite medium in painting. A Mr. J. C. Robinson had written to the *Times,* in a letter published March 11th, protesting against exhibiting water colors to the public. He insisted that if the practice continued, "in a very few years, by the very fact of such exposure alone, they will be practically ruined and worn out." After citing examples of water colors that had been "irrevocably injured," and warning that the works of the masters were in imminent danger, he went on to advocate that all national collections be exhibited only in the evenings under artificial light.

The letter provoked a flurry of excitement — many charges and counter-charges — in the *Times* editorial pages. Sir James D. Linton answered at once, in the issue for March 18th, "to combat" Robinson's idea. Ruskin gave his opinion on April 12th. He placed himself in the camp of Sir James, also asserting his belief in "the essential quality and value of a water-colour painting as a piece of polite art." "Properly taken care of — as a well-educated man takes care of his books and furniture — a water-colour drawing," he affirmed, "is safe for centuries; out of direct sunlight, it will show no failing on your room wall till you need it no more."

Sir James at that time was an artist of considerable renown. His work included historical and religious painting, as well as illustrations for *Pilgrim's Progress, The Merchant of Venice,* and the current English periodicals. Today his water colors are exhibited in various English museums,

and his book on Constable is still read. Sir James had been made President of the Royal Institute just two years before the controversy started, and remained in that position until 1899. Ruskin's first letter, undated, reveals the writer's immediate reactions to the controversy:

> Who is Mr. Robinson — that he should flutter the whole dovecote of you like this? Why do not the touchy Academicians and watercolour masters draw up and sign an official paper and end it? Do you really think Turner's best drawings ought to be knocked about by railway porters as representative strips of watercolour? London has resources enough for solution of such problems without bothering *me* or perilling him. There are watercolours of his of every date in the National cellars, — and any master will serve to show permanence. If you can get Arthur Severn to lend you his Lewis, that is a consummate test — and a good old pure watercolour Hunt may be easily found.
>
> But a quiet article in the Contemporary muffing out Robinson and signed by D . . . would be more than enough.

The next letter, of June 15, reveals that, though the idea of the exhibition of perfectly-preserved water colors did not originate with Ruskin, he gave the plan his support from the beginning:

> I am glad to hear of the proposed exhibition — though it is making too much of Robinson's nonsense — and if you'd really care to have a couple of Brantwood drawings in it, I would send you the Italy — (properly Scene in Savoy) with the cave: and the Devonport in which the colours are all of singular power & depth — and if you like, would say a few words in the catalogue preface, refering to Robinson's 19th Cent article.

This letter, referring for the first time to the piece to be written for the exhibition, is followed by one which reveals that the composition has taken more definite shape in Ruskin's mind:

> It will be entirely nice to put what I've got to say as an Appendix — I'll let you have it by Fridays post. I am so very glad you have got such pretty things. I almost think you had better leave out Turner. Mr. Severn writes me of the stories about his bad colour, etc. — which I don't choose to refer to, yet which might be gossipped about unwholesomely.

The next letter shows the slow progress of the article:

> I can't get more than enclosed scribble done today but will add account of drawings sent, tomorrow. Your preface is delightful and must not be touched. I rejoice to hear you will have so good a series. I can say both of the Salisbury and Devonport that they are absolutely unharmed to any visible degree, though both were in the full light of Mr. Windus's drawing room.

On the next Friday Ruskin wrote again to Sir James:

> I can't manage more today — but something may occur to me when I see the proof — and you will have probably suggestions to make of omissions or additions. I will do the best I can while there is time.
>
> I thought the little Prout which will I hope be delivered on Monday at the Institute might be interesting to your readers of Praeterita — its value to me, in various ways, has been very great.

The next letter, dated June 20, acknowledges a communication which Sir James must have sent thanking Ruskin for his article:

> I am very thankful you are at all pleased with this. I would fain have done better for you, but my brains won't work at call as they used to do. The corrections will make the thing a little more intelligible.
>
> You will see that the reference numbers still want putting in, and if the dates of the engravings of Devonport and Salisbury could be inserted in the note it would be more business like. I can't find them at this moment . . .

This last letter bears evidence, perhaps, of the fact that Ruskin was on the verge of another attack of "brain fever," which he suffered in July. The remaining three letters to Sir James were written in 1887, when he had partially recovered.

"The Exhibition of Water Colour Drawings by Deceased Masters of the British School" was held in the Council Room of the Royal Institute during July. One hundred sixty-eight water colors by twenty-five artists were exhibited, including many by George Barret, David Cox, Peter De Wint, William Hunt, Thomas Varley, and Joseph Turner — who was included in spite of Ruskin's misgivings about the reputation of his friend. The contributors of the paintings included Ruskin himself, two of his relatives, and several of his acquaintances. Sir James Linton's preface reviewed the controversy, quoting and rebutting Robinson's statements, and referring to Ruskin's letter to the *Times*.

The original draft of Ruskin's appendix to the catalogue bears evidence of careful composition. Recalling his intention of giving a cabinet for the Raphael drawings to Oxford while he had been a professor there, he wrote: "but I was resisted by all University and . . ." which he changed to the milder statement, "the lovers of Raphael insisted on the continuous exposure of the collections." Single words have been altered here and there: "free will" substituted for "choice," "depraved" for "vulgarized," and "popular" for "national" are only a few examples.

Ruskin avails himself of the opportunity to deny Robinson's charges that four particular paintings which he lent to the Manchester Exhibition were "ruined" by exposure. He admits that the paintings were spoiled, but states that he was not their lender. Then, true to his conception of art as the expression of the human spirit and as a medium of education, he continues with some comments "on the value and permanence of water-colour as a means of national instruction." Selecting several paintings in the exhibition, he discusses them, remarking on their excellent condition. And he concludes triumphantly: "I see no reason why, with ordinary care, the drawings should not be as bright, when they are centuries old, as they are today, after their first half-century of proper use and protection."

MARY ROBERTSON

William Bollan, Agent of Massachusetts

By MALCOLM FREIBERG

(*Continued from the February and March issues*)

III. Boundary Dispute, Salary Difficulties, Dismissal

1

AFTER his return to Boston in 1749 with the specie repayment for Massachusetts's costs in the Louisburg expedition, Bollan felt certain that he had executed his duties in the best possible manner. During the 1750's, however, the agency was to prove a changed place; the first ominous hint came when the General Court passed his reappointment by the barest of margins.[1] From that time on, he found his position dogged by unsuccessful ventures. He entered every important case touching the colonies, and in almost every one found that he could achieve nothing: in 1750 Parliament passed the Iron Bill, his protests notwithstanding; in the century-long boundary dispute between Massachusetts and Connecticut, his activities caused the merest ripple; his and his brother agents' protest against the 1751 Paper Money Bill went unheeded. In addition, his work was further aggravated by constant squabbles over his salary, by his failing health, and by Governor Pownall's interference. A decade of disappointment was climaxed in 1762 when the General Court dismissed him.

On January 19, 1750 the General Court had voted on his agency.[2] Five days later, Bollan accepted, in a letter to Secretary Willard:

> The Great and General Court having done me the honour to chuse me their agent, I give you this Trouble to Declare my Acceptance of the Trust reposed in me, and to Assure you of my constant and sincere Disposition to promote the Interests of the Province in every respect I am capable of: Having a perfect Confidence in the General Court, that they will at such time as they shall think most convenient have a just Consideration of my past Services, and that they will not let me be a sufferer by applying my self to the Care of those Affairs which they are pleased further to commit to my Care & Management.[3]

What he was asking for was payment. However, he had to wait; Massachusetts had other problems. Meanwhile, Bollan had to start on his job. "The Settlement of the Boundaries of y^{e} Lands between the French & us & to prevent y^{e} encroachments on the Land of this province is the principal reason given for his going so soon."[4] His return passage taken care of by the Commissary General, his power of attorney granted, he set sail from Boston. When he reached England, he found he had other problems awaiting him.

By 1750 Parliament was considering a "Bill to encourage the Importation of Pig and Bar Iron from America, and to prevent the making of Steel, or setting up Slitting Mills or Rolling Mills in the British Colonies there." Bollan had returned to London on March 7, 1750 and on April 5 was writing home to Secretary Willard an account of his steps against the Iron Bill:

> I found . . . that no Opposition had been made to the Bill by any of the Agents for the Colonies . . . And at a meeting of two of the Lords of Trade at which I was present another of the principal Proprietors appeared in favour of the Bills. I then took an opportunity of declaring to them that I thought those Clauses whereby the Subjects inhabiting the Colonies were to be deprived of the Ordinary Means of manufacturing their own Iron for their own Use was inconsistent with their natural Rights.[5]

His power of attorney for the colony did not authorize Bollan to act in this case. The petition against the Iron Bill that he had drawn up he was "obliged to lay aside . . . for want of sufficient authority."[6] However, the colony was quick to sanction the actions he had already taken. "We are of opinion with you," agreed the General Court, "that the Iron Bill must have proved extremely prejudicial to the Plantation. . . . We impower you to appear in our behalf and oppose them [any Bills prejudicial to the Interests of the Province] until we can be further heard upon them."[7] It was a losing battle. Bollan submitted an authorized petition against the Iron Bill to the House of Commons, although the "Counsel whom I had retained for the Province . . . was clearly of the Opinion that it would be a vain Thing to make any opposition."[8] The opposition was futile, for Parliament enacted the bill into law.

In the summer of 1750 Bollan made a surprising confession. During his early years in Massachusetts he had been a member of the Anglican Church — King's Chapel — in Boston. But church affiliation meant little when "there was some motion made about sending over some Bishops to America."[9] Since a bill to that effect had come up when Bollan was last in England, and since he was now safely away from Boston, he could reveal what he had done. To one correspondent he wrote, "Upon my hearing of it, apprehending this might affect the Religious Liberties and the Peace of the Province I thought it my Duty to oppose it."[10] When he wrote to Secretary Willard, his reasons were different. "I need not observe that if that Bill had passed," he explained, "it would have been in the Power of the King or his Ministers or their Successors not only to have sent over Bishops with such Powers as they pleased, but to have sent over orders for shutting up the Doors of all the Meeting Houses in the Country and all such Orders would have had the Sanction of an Act of Parliament."[11] He might have kept silent about his inconsistencies; the bill did not pass, and the opposition he proposed never materialized.

If the North American colonies had been more inclined to agree

among themselves, they might have needed the services of their agents less. As it was, however, when Massachusetts and Connecticut had difficulties concerning their boundary lines, it was to their agents they turned for aid. This particular border dispute had flared before; when it came up again in 1750, tempers were red-hot.

More than a century earlier, Massachusetts had employed two surveyors to run her southern boundary westward according to the terms of her charter. Having determined their starting point on the coast, the pair then began their work. Instead of carrying the boundary line westward by actual survey methods, they boarded a small boat, sailed around Cape Cod, up the Connecticut River, and ended their "survey" at a point they thought was due west of their point of origin. However, since they had erred by terminating their line too far south, they had given Massachusetts an eight-mile wide strip of Connecticut.[12] Here was the start of the struggle. Settlements in the disputed area were fought for by both colonies until 1713, when Massachusetts got jurisdiction over the towns of Woodstock, Enfield, and Suffield. In return, Connecticut received lands in the western part of Massachusetts. The agreement seemed to please both colonies. Unfortunately, there was a third party — the three border towns. They favored Connecticut more, because her taxes were less than those of Massachusetts, and were not at all happy about the cession. By 1749 the affection had become mutual, and Connecticut voted to receive the three towns, which had applied for admission into the colony. Massachusetts now went into action. The Bay Colony sent Bollan definite instructions, and was impatient with him when he could not comply quickly enough. The General Court had written him in June of 1750, complaining that the three towns refused to submit to their jurisdiction and demanding speedier action from him. Tactfully, he replied that if he had any information he would have communicated it.

Tact was not enough. Massachusetts, in her settlement with Connecticut in 1713, had overlooked royal approval. What was needed now was sanction by the Crown. Confirmation would strengthen Massachusetts's claim to the disputed towns, and make Connecticut's acceptance of them illegal. For the approval, however, a copy of the 1713 agreement was needed — and no such copy could be found in Massachusetts. Thinking that one might be in London, Bollan unsuccessfully searched "several offices" there. Massachusetts came to his help — by filching a copy from the Connecticut files. "Our antagonists have taken from our Record," bitterly noted the governor of Connecticut, "a Copy of the Agreement made by the Commissioners July 13th 1713 and Mr Bollan is Waiting Every opertunity to Gitt something done in their favour."[13] And Massachusetts had even "advanced a Considerable sum to Bollan to support him . . . in the Case of the line."[14] But Connecticut found, to her relief, that Parliament could not be bothered with colonial squabbles. By now Britain was fighting an-

other war, and the boundary troubles of two North American colonies seemed too trifling. When Bollan submitted a petition to the King in 1754, asking for a redress of grievances, little was done beyond making an entry in the Privy Council Records.[15] Connecticut, indeed, retained her jurisdiction over the disputed towns until well after the Revolution.[16]

The Colonies, jealous of their privileges, clung to their precious right of argument. Bollan, seeing how disunited they were, wrote to one of his friends to warn of dangers:

> I am sorry to find that you are Engaged in such warm Contests with one another when the old & natural Enemies of the English are endeavouring to lay the foundations of your ruin; I have not time to expatiate on the Consequences of this Behaviour, but heartily pray that you may become an United contented & happy people.[17]

And to Thomas Hubbard, he wrote three days later:

> I am sorry that at a Time when the French are using every possible art and device for gaining a Confirmation of their past Encroachments, for enlarging still farther their American Empire at the Expense of the English, and for getting such hold of America as will enable them greatly to distress, if not in time to destroy all the English Colonies, that these two neighboring Colonies should depart from their own Agreements with the Province and proceed as they have done, thereby adding to the Difficulties of the Times.[18]

When the Albany Congress was proposed in 1754, the scheme for union was unacceptable to the colonies. But to the agent of Massachusetts the need for united action was urgent:

> It is plain the necessity of uniting the English Colonies is greatly encreased by the French sending over of late to Canada & Mississippi very considerable number of regular soldiers, by their making all other military Preparations, & taking every other possible Method to carry into execution their dangerous Designs against the English; and I doubt not such a Plan may be form'd for a Coalition of the Forces in our Colonys as will make them answer the desirable purpose of defending the whole, with justice to each particular Colony, & with safety to the Liberties of them all.[19]

Massachusetts could not be bothered. "After mature deliberation," she almost unanimously disapproved, and wrote to Bollan that she expected him to use his "utmost endeavours to prevent the establishment of an Union upon that Plan, if it should be attempted."[20]

2

ANOTHER of Bollan's disappointments was the old bogey of paper money. When Parliament, in 1751, was considering a bill to restrain colonial paper issues, he was alarmed. The troubles had originated in Rhode Island. The paper money emissions of this little colony had gotten

so out of hand that the value of her currency had sunk by fifty per cent from 1744 to 1750. By 1751 London creditors were claiming that the depreciation in Rhode Island had defrauded them of three-fourths of their bills. Accordingly, early in that year a group of these merchants petitioned Parliament for aid. To remedy the situation in this one colony, they asked that paper money issues in all the New England colonies be restricted.[21]

The agents protested. Even if Massachusetts had a sound currency now, thanks to the reimbursement for the Louisburg expedition, restrictions of paper emissions would hamper her. When Bollan memorialized the House of Commons on April 29, 1751, he argued against the restraining bill on two grounds. Firstly, he said, such a bill would hinder colonial self-defence in wartime, and, secondly, any curtailment of paper issues would be inconsistent with the charter rights of the province.[22] In a letter to Secretary Willard he revealed still another reason:

> Since my last I have found too great Reason to confirm my Apprehensions, that some Persons of Consequence here are determined if possible, to put the future use of the Credit of the several governments in New England wholly under the Power of an Instruction; and what Tendency that may have to introduce the King's Instructions into the Government of the Colonies in the other Instances, I need not observe. This Design seems to me to be conducted with great Art; tho' some Persons, strenuous for promoting it, have not concealed their displeasure (to say no more) at my opposing it.[23]

What could not be won frontally, Bollan took by flank attack. As the agent of Rhode Island wrote to the governor of that colony, Bollan succeeded in agreeing "with some of the Managers for the Bill about alterations in some parts of it which were very material, & altho he appeared at the Barr & entered into some pleadings about it . . . there did not seem to be much room for him to urge a great deal so he with drew."[24] When the bill passed, it was "greatly altered from what it was when first formed the Sting being taken out."[25] By the provisions of the act, the New England governments were not wholly forbidden to issue paper money. However, what emissions they were to make after September 29, 1751 could be used only for current expenses and extraordinary — that is, wartime — expenses.[26] Bollan was right, insofar as several clauses in the bill to which he had objected were struck out.[27] But the victory was only partial.

From 1748 to 1751 West Indian interests in London had been harrying the Board of Trade to amend the Molasses Act of 1733, to favor the West Indian sugar planters by an absolute prohibition on American trade with foreign sugar settlements.[28] But when Parliament renewed the Act in 1752, it favored the northern colonies by making no changes whatsoever, thus effectively stifling West Indian desires for a monopoly of the trade. Bollan, however, wanted to have the Act entirely repealed, fearing that a revenue might be raised out of the trade. Thus after the renewal of the Act of 1752, he was still protesting. He contended that

to this end, they [the Lords of Trade] have some time past endeavour'd to influence us to move for a reduction of the duties to such a low rate, as they think the trade will bear . . . I have wholly opposed it from first to last, and am not altogether without hopes that . . . we may in time get rid of the present Act, and avoid the revenue also.[29]

Bollan was probably wiser than he knew when he warned that "establishing a Practice of Raising a Revenue by Acts of Parliament upon trade in the Colonies may be attended with great prejudice & unspeakable danger & disadvantages to them."[30] Two years later, he saw the danger even more clearly:

A considerable part of the Ministry . . . I understand, is much inclined, instead of the high Duty on Molasses, which has not been paid to the Imposition of a lower Duty to be certainly paid. The lowest Duty that I have heard of is a penny Sterling p Gall, and this will probably appear very small to the members of an English Parliament in general, and yet how heavy a Burthen this may prove I need not mention.[31]

3

BOLLAN was tired. It was 1755 and he had been working almost continually on agency affairs since his return to England five years earlier. The agency had assumed larger proportions since he had entered it in 1745. Its problems had increased manyfold, and his strength was deteriorating.

His health had never been too good, even from the beginning. In 1747 he had been confined by illness and had hoped "to be able to go Abroad," but the task of securing the Louisburg reimbursement had forced him to remain in London. Four years later, he was taking a much-needed vacation in the country. The rest was not long enough, however, to prevent the recurrence of an old ailment that made his eyes "so weak and disordered" that writing was "hurtfull to them." By 1753 he was "in imminent danger" of losing his sight and was composing a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury when confined to bed. His condition was grave when he wrote to the Speaker of the House in 1755:

A great Cold which I caught in attending on this Affair, with the continual Hurry & Distress of Mind Occasioned by it, & the Want of Rest gave me a Fever . . . the latter being much increased by an unfortunate Blow which I received this Winter, by the Top of a Chair which carried me falling with its whole Weight on my Head one Morning after attending one of the Lords of the Treasury. My Fever . . . I still have . . . upon me near the Half of every 24 hours, and I am much reduced by it: Yet, in this Weak State I am obliged to Attend to publick Affairs, so that the publick Service bears hard on me . . . my Eyes being worse than they were sometime ago, I write this with great Difficulty.[32]

In April 1755 his health had become so bad that Bollan could no longer continue in the agency. He requested "that the Great & General

Court will be pleased to appoint some other Person in my Stead, to take care of the Province Affairs." His communication to Secretary Willard gave the reasons:

> My tender Constitution, by continual Care & Sollicitude for the public Welfare, with the most tedious Attendances, when indisposed & unfit for them, & other hard Services, is so far worn out, that if it be not quite broken up, which there is too much reason to apprehend, it will, in all human probability, be a work of a long time & much difficulty, with the Advantage of rest & the Use of all proper Measures, to restore it to any moderate degree of Strength; so that I have not the least prospect of enjoying that share of Health, which will be necessary for the Discharge of the Duties of my place the next Winter.[33]

The question of choosing a new agent set the House of Representatives and the Council at loggerheads. Popularly elected by the freeholders of the province, the House wanted an agent who would serve their interests better than Bollan had. Moreover, Bollan's numerous requests for salary readjustments had not pleased the House, which jealously clutched the Colony's purse strings. But Bollan was the favorite of the Council. Like most of its members, he was a property-holder, and the Council felt that its interests were well cared for by him. On June 6, 1755 the House took the first move by resolving that the General Court choose a new agent. This vote the Council refused, and proposed instead that a committee of three make the selection. The result was a deadlock that lasted for four days. It was broken but conditions were not bettered, when, on June 10, the Council moved that the secretary of the province write to Bollan to continue as agent. The House's answer was a flat refusal. On the next day the Council changed tactics, and itself proposed a new agent, nominating John Sharpe, the London attorney who had been so critical of Shirley and Bollan in the Mohegan Indian affair of 1738.[34] When Sharpe's name was brought forward, the House assented, the Governor approved, and the Colony had a new agent. Or so the House thought. The Council, however, had named Sharpe only because it knew that he would be unable to accept; upon his refusal, Bollan continued as agent; and the case was back at its starting-point. In a letter to Bollan dated August 1, 1755 Sharpe gave the reasons for his inability to accept the post:

> . . . as I have the Honour of being Agent of Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua, St. Christophers, and Nevis, and considering the great Question which will in all probability come under the Consideration of the House of Commons this next Session of Parliament in relation to the Trade carried on between the Northern Colonies, and the French Sugar Islands in which I must appear on the behalf of the Sugar Islands in opposition to the Northern Colonies I dare not while that great Question is depending accept of this Honour & Trust conferred upon me by the Legislature of the Massachusetts Bay.[35]

Upon receipt of the letter, Bollan wrote to the Speaker of the House that, despite his ill-health, he was "willing . . . to continue in the Province

Service."[36] By this time — it was now October — the House had wearied of the struggle and when Bollan's name came up again, he "was duly chosen Agent by a Major Vote of the Council & House of Representatives."[37] On November 6, 1755, the General Court passed the resolution "That every matter and thing transacted by the said William Bollan Esq[r] since his resignation . . . which he might lawfully have done had he not so resigned . . . is approved ratified and confirmed."[38]

4

MORE and more problems were coming up all the time, and they were demanding an increasingly larger share of the agent's time.

When the colonies entered the French and Indian War, England assumed their share of war expenses. In practice, the colonies ran up their bills and then sent their accounts to England. To the agent fell the task of hurrying the reimbursements. It was no easy job. On one side, there was the colony, needing the money and needling her agent for action; on the other, there was Parliament, anxious to authorize only the smallest amounts possible. After Parliament, there were the Lords of the Treasury. Once granted, the funds had to be used to purchase the particular type of specie favored by the colony. This done, the coin had to be packed, tallied, insured, and shipped. Sometimes complications set in. Britain had her own war expenses to meet, and often she found it difficult to make the grants. By 1759 her financial conditions were tight:

> . . . all money-matters indeed have labor'd under difficulties of late, the last subscriptions to the Government came in heavily, stocks are fallen 8 or 9 p[r]-Cent in less than so many months & the Kingdom is so far drain'd of money by the great expence of the war . . . that S[r]. John Barnard has proposed the use of a base coin; and upon my complaining not long since to a gentleman well acquainted with the interior state of public affairs, of our want of money to prosecute the war, he answer'd the Government had no money.[39]

Even when Britain could make the grants, what specie was available for purchase had skyrocketed in cost. "The Jews have raised the price," complained Bollan to Secretary Oliver in 1760, "in order to send it abroad, and the Banks have raised upon them in order to keep it in the kingdom."[40] Nor had conditions improved the next year:

> Gold is at present £4 O*s*. 4*d*. per oz., but as there is little in town, and the Jews are picking it up as fast as they can, it's future price is very uncertain, especially as it will be affected by the rise or fall of exchange with Holland. At my desire a gentleman will write into the country this evening to secure what may be had there, and I am in hopes that I shall be able to secure some that is expected in the next packet from London.[41]

Often the bills sent by the colony were incorrect. When that hap-

pened, Bollan would write home a tart note to the effect that "The difficulties attending this affair have been unfortunately encreased by the want of the proper accounts."[42]

After Thomas Pownall was appointed governor in 1757, he succeeded in pushing through the General Court a vote that his brother John in England "be Joyn'd with M[r] Agent Bollan in receiving and remitting the Money that may be granted by Parliament as a Compensation for the Charge of last Year's Campaign."[43] Resentful, Bollan complained to the Speaker of the House that:

> . . . when I . . . find that while I am laboring night and day for the good of the Province, I am liable to be interrupted in the course of its service by the intended junction & interposition of new men with new powers . . . I cannot help thinking my situation very strange . . . wherefore I desire the Gen[l] Court will be pleased to take the matter into their particular consideration, it being impossible for me to reconcile my acting under a maimed authority with that effectual service of the Province which is desired and expected of it.[44]

His complaint was noised about London, and in July of 1760 Bollan received the following letter from the person whom the General Court had directed to act with him:

> As the state of business in my office is at present, and likely for some time to be such as will not allow me, consistent with my duty, to engage in any other affairs, I do desire to wave any claim I may have to act jointly with you . . . and I do with the greater satisfaction, as I am convinced this business cannot be in better hands than yours, whoe are much better acquainted with transactions of this kind . . .[45]

Gleeful at this vindication, Bollan reported receipt of Pownall's letter, and added that he hoped it would "prevent all future difficulties touching the receipt of the money at the Treasury, for the use of the province."[46]

5

AS Massachusetts prepared for war in 1754, she turned to her agent to purchase in England the firearms, gunpowder and flints she needed.[47] Bollan complied as best he could, but as far as the flints were concerned, he had to procure what was available. This was "occasion'd by my being disappointed in this Article twice," he reported, "first by not having the Quantity promised me, and the next by another Person who promised me good Musket flints, but provided a Cask of different Sorts, many of them fit only for Pistols, so that I was obliged to have 1 Cask sent for into Kent where they are made."[48]

To keep his colony posted on new developments was part of an agent's job. When a new governor was appointed, a war broke out, or an important functionary died, Bollan could be found transmitting the news

home. He learned that he could expect little privacy. On one occasion, he complained that "Between 11 & 12 o'clock at night the Speaker's Servant came to my lodgings to desire my attendance upon him the next morning at ten. My Servants as well as myself being gone to bed the Speaker sent his servant to me again the next morning."[49] Father of many a petition to Parliament, he took pains digging up his historical material for these memorials:

> After searching in vain, at the most likely, public, and other libraries in this town . . . for some books mentioned by Mr. Selden: they being part of his library now placed at Oxford, to examine them, and get proper extracts taken, I went thither, being well acquainted with the professor of civil law there; and having afterwards spent some time in the country, which the care of my health required, where I had the benefit of two good libraries, belonging to gentlemen of my particular acquaintance, I came to town.[50]

But the chief headache of the agency was money. The execution of duties required cash, and the General Court was lax in her payments. Time and again, Bollan protested that he was hamstrung by the lack of funds.[51] His salary was only £330 a year, which in 1758 the General Court reduced to £200. Three years before that time the Court had been so short of money that it was paying only the interest on his unpaid salary of 1752.

Bollan could complain that he "might have gotten by my common business a sum considerably larger than what the General Court have been pleased to grant me."[52] He liked to live well, and saw no reason why he should retrench. There were many extras he could charge to the Colony's expense account. Of course, he was ready with a justification:

> With respect to my own personal Expenses, I am persuaded the Hon^{ble} House never intended I should live in a lower Character while I had the Honour of being in the Province Service, than I did while in a private Station, the public Service, and the Acquaintance with which I have been undeservedly honour'd by Persons of considerable Character, from whence I have received great Helps in conducting public Affairs, would not permit this — I have been obliged to keep Saddle-Horses for the sake of my Health, and Coach-hire and Chair-hire are very chargeable, especially at the times of Business — A Clerk and two other Servants are very necessary to me — postage of letters & public Dispatches is a very considerable Article — Acts of Parliament, Votes of the House of Cõmons, with Speeches, Addresses, daily Papers, and other like Articles, with a continual Expence for Stationery Ware, comes to no inconsiderable Sum — Monies paid at the Offices on lesser Occasions, and frequently given to Doorkeepers, Messengers & Servants of all Ranks, are considerable — the Extraordinaries have been said by some more knowing in this point . . . to be frequently equal to the Ordinaries in Expence.[53]

All the while, his health was growing worse. John Hancock, who was in London in 1761, wrote home, "I frequently see Mr. Bollan, am told he intends in the Spring Going to Boston, but believe it only Talk, he looks half Dead, and is kept alive merely by Mechanism."[54]

The most stunning blow came the next year. In a letter from his old friend Thomas Hutchinson, dated March 31, 1762, Bollan got a hint that something was afoot in Massachusetts politics. Hutchinson wrote:

> I have observed for some time the heads of a clan very busy & I am satisfied they have some scheme projecting for the next session & I am not without my apprehensions that you are the subject of it but I say nothing to your friends as yet because I am uncertain. I know in general that some of the bar who have treated me very ill treat you so also . . . there is nothing they will Stick at to feed their malignity.[55]

Three weeks later the General Court voted that "William Bollan Esq^{r} Agent for this Province at the Court of Great Britain be, and he hereby is now dismissed from his Agency there."

Back of the dismissal lay an interesting episode in the political history of the Bay Colony.

(*To be continued*)

NOTES

1. ". . . the Court Came to y^{e} Choice by Joint ballot. D^{r}. Avery had the most votes in the house but there being 21 members at y^{e}. Board 19 of which voting for M^{r}. Bollan gave him a choice by a small majority." John Tyng to Samuel Waldo, January 31, 1750, Massachusetts Archives, LIII, 486.

2. *The Acts and Resolves . . . of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay,* XIV (Boston, 1907), 347.

3. Bollan to Willard, Mass. Archives, XX, 597.

4. Isaac Winslow to Samuel Waldo, June 26, 1750, *ibid.,* LIII, 480.

5. *Ibid.,* XX, 613–4.

6. *Ibid.,* XX, 615.

7. *Ibid.,* XX, 625.

8. *Ibid.,* XX, 614–5.

9. In 1713, and again in 1727, King's Chapel had petitioned the Crown for permission to have an Anglican bishop resident in Massachusetts. See Arthur L. Cross, *The Anglican Episcopate and the American Colonies* (Harvard Historical Studies, IX) (New York, 1902), 98–9, 104.

10. Bollan to Thomas Hubbard, Aug. 25, 1750, Miscellaneous Papers, XII (in the Library of Massachusetts Historical Society).

11. Mass. Archives, XX, 644.

12. George L. Clark, *A History of Connecticut* (New York, 1914) 175–6.

13. Roger Wolcott to Richard Partridge, June 10, 1752, *Wolcott Papers* (*Collections* of the Connecticut Historical Society, XVI), 172.

14. Wolcott to William Green, Feb. 18, 1752, *ibid.,* 149.

15. James Munro, editor, *Acts of the Privy Council of England, Colonial Series . . . 1745–1766,* IV (London, 1911), 274–5. The petition, undated, is printed in full in the *Wolcott Papers,* 342–61.

16. Roland M. Hooker, *Boundaries of Connecticut* (New Haven, 1933), 24. It was not until 1803 that the case was finally settled. Clark, *History of Conn.,* 176.

17. Bollan to John Cushing, Aug. 22, 1750, Cushing Papers (Mass. Hist. Soc. Library).

18. Miscellaneous Papers, XII.

19. Bollan to Speaker, Sept. 19, 1754, Mass. Archives, XXI, 196–7.

20. *Ibid.*, LIV, 344.

21. Leo F. Stock, editor, *Proceedings and Debates of the British Parliaments respecting North America . . . 1738–1754*, V (Washington, 1941), x–xi.

22. *Ibid.*, V, 495–7. 23. Mass. Archives, XX, 617.

24. Richard Partridge to Governor Greene, May 17, 1751, Letters to the Governor, IV, No. 4 (Rhode Island State Archives).

25. *Loc. cit.*

26. Stock, *Proceedings and Debates*, V, xi. 27. Mass. Archives, XX, 617.

28. Frank W. Pitman, *The Development of the British West Indies* (New York, 1917), 299.

29. Bollan to Willard, May 24, 1753, Mass. Archives, XXI, 93.

30. *Ibid.*, XXI, 163–4.

31. Bollan to Speaker, Aug. 18, 1755, *ibid.*, XXI, 332.

32. *Ibid.*, XXI, 219. 33. *Ibid.*, XXI, 262.

34. By 1750 the animosity was forgotten and Bollan was of the opinion that "Mr. John Sharp . . . is a person of the first character in his Way of business." Ibid., VI, 604.

35. *Ibid.*, XXI, 310. 36. *Ibid.*, XXI, 340.

37. *Acts and Resolves . . . Mass. Bay*, XV (Boston, 1908), 394. 38. *Ibid.*, XV, 399.

39. Bollan to Oliver, April 12, 1759, Mass. Archives, XXII, 85–6.

40. *Ibid.*, XXII, 158.

41. Bollan to Oliver, April 29, 1761, *ibid.*, XXII, 188.

42 Bollan to Oliver, Feb. 12, 1761, Bowdoin and Temple Papers (Mass. Hist. Soc. Lib.), I, 35.

43. Mass. Archives, XXII, 80.

44. Bollan to Speaker, Oct. 12, 1759, *ibid.*, CCLXXXVII, 172i–172j.

45. *Ibid.*, CCLXXXVII, 187.

46. Bollan to Oliver, July 12, 1760, *ibid.*, XXII, 154.

47. *Acts and Resolves . . . Mass. Bay*, XV, 189, 264, 266.

48. Bollan to Willard, May 30, 1755, Mass. Archives, CCLXXXVII, 81.

49. Bollan to Oliver, May 13, 1758, *ibid.*, XXII, 5a.

50. Bollan to Thomas Hubbard, April 12, 1759, Mass. Hist. Soc. *Colls.*, First Series, VI, 42.

51. Mass. Archives, XXI, 51, 60, 81–2, 198, 199, 548, 593, 630, 653–5, 673, 675, 684–5, XXII, 45–7; Israel Williams Papers (Mass. Hist. Soc. Lib.), I, 49; Dana Papers (Mass. Hist. Soc. Lib.), *passim.*

52. Mass. Hist. Soc. *Colls.*, I, 58. One grievance was that he was unable, by virtue of his appointment as agent, to take advantage of the commission granted him by the Crown in 1745, as customs collector at Salem and Marblehead. "The profits of that Office . . . after a handsome Allowance to a Deputy, would have amounted, at least, to £100 Sterling per Annum." Mass. Archives, XXI, 59. See also Bollan to Edmund Trowbridge and others, Sept. 15, 1750, Dana Papers, and Bollan to the Duke of Newcastle, Apr. 12, 1766, copy in Mass. Hist. Soc. Lib. from British Museum Additional Manuscripts, 32, 974, fo. 364.

53. Mass. Archives, XXI, 336.

54. John Hancock to Thomas Hancock, Jan. 14, 1761, Mass. Hist. Soc. *Proes.*, XLIII, 195.

55. Mass. Archives, XXVI, 10.

The Etchings of Frederick Garrison Hall

Exhibitions in the Print Department

IT rarely happens that a graphic artist gains recognition by a limited number of plates. Frederick Garrison Hall through a few well-chosen subjects mastered etching to a degree of international prominence, becoming one of the most talented architectural etchers. He came to the copper plate well prepared in the practice of art in general, having benefited by the thorough instruction of William Paxton, the celebrated Boston painter, and Henri-Paul Royer, the noted French artist.

Hall's progress was direct and determined from the start. With the exception of a few attempts at landscape, several subjects of Gloucester, and a number of finely executed book-plates, there seemed to be no groping, no mixture of styles, or inroads on the methods of others. That he was influenced, as have been most architectural etchers, by the work of Charles Meryon is obvious, but it is surprising that he should have found his vehicle with so little experimentation.

In a sense, Hall was not a realist, for he cared more for the decorative harmony in the arrangement of his values and delicate tones in closely massed lines than he did for the divided contrasts of light and dark. This is particularly true of his French plates, where the surfaces of stone, tile, and other textures are etched with delicacy and feeling. The figures in the original conception of his foregrounds have a certain conventionality, playing an important rôle in completing the all-power pattern and design. These figures are well-drawn, full of expression, and are typical of the environment of each particular subject.

Although Hall produced only a few plates, it seems curious that they did not attract more attention among connoisseurs. The explanation may be in the artist's printing of small editions and his insistence upon the very finest interpretation of the plates. The few impressions that exist are now finding favor among discriminating collectors, who attach due value to their artistic and technical accomplishment.

Subtle treatment of light and shadow, executed with refined technique and excellent draftsmanship, has been used to advantage in "A Scene in Tours." The rich handling of the shadows cast by the intricate Gothic detail upon the white stone façade of this elaborate gate-house has an unusual charm. The cobble-stoned entrance to the archway, the adjacent houses, and the unique arrangement of people and working-men's material in the foreground support the central theme admirably. Everything is sure — correctly and beautifully drawn, yet the detail serves only as a part of the whole.

"La Porte de Guillaume, Rouen" is another interpretation of old French architecture. There is extraordinary solidity and depth in this well-studied composition. Here Hall's natural tastes and knowledge of architectural forms are splendidly recorded in varied technique.

One is fascinated by the artist's choice of subject in the famous seventeenth-century edifice "Église de St. Nicolas du Chardonnet," with its mixture of Gothic and Romanesque. His treatment of the low-peaked tower in compari-

son to the flying buttresses, tied together with the gabled roof and five-story building, was a test for his entire technical repertoire. Hall has eliminated the houses that existed in the foreground, replacing them with an excavation which in its usual original conception presents a remarkable foundation for his composition. The quality of planes is obtained with much delicate etching, but the whole gives the appearance of oneness and simplicity. The lines, however delicate, are crisp, vigorous, and distinct, with an almost total absence of cross-hatching.

In "La Maison de Cariatides, Dijon" and "Maison des Ambassadeurs, Dijon" an almost perfect mingling of technique and talent may be observed. In suggestion of color, form and texture they show Hall at the height of his powers. His individuality is fully revealed in these fine studies of the beauties of old architecture, so carefully rendered in detail. Each of the few remaining etchings demands study. The little plate "Old House in Vicenza," the gem of the collection, calls for special mention. This work, the most successful among collectors, was awarded the Nathan I. Bijur Prize, by the Brooklyn Society of Etchers, in 1920.

Hall's drawings, which may be classified as studies, were the real preparation for his plates. The pencil studies predict the future accomplishment upon the copper. Back of the drawings is the artist's analytical, alert, and impressionable mind, which acts as a guide to his technical perfection in etching.

It is interesting to make a comparison between the preliminary drawing, the copper plate, and the final impression. That there was careful study from the first conception is evidenced by the faithful reproduction of the drawing to the plate. One might say that, in their particular sort of way, the drawings contain a good part of the thinking process in relation to composition and suggestion of light and shade. They simplify the divergences of uncertainty between the artist and his copper plate; they create an avenue clearing the road of doubts and making way for the direct execution of his intention. It is the complete integration of his forces that places Frederick Garrison Hall among recognized architectural engravers.

Hall was a contributor to the exhibitions of the leading print societies of America. His awards acted only as an incentive for carrying his ideas further. He knew that there was still much to do and learn before he could fulfill his ambition.

The prints shown in the April exhibition constitute the artist's complete etched work, presented to the Print Department by Mrs. Frederick Garrison Hall in memory of the artist, who died two years ago. Students of architecture and fine prints are privileged to study this small but beautiful collection by a man who strove for the highest ideals in art.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

Ten Books

James Madison. By Irving Brant. Bobbs-Merrill. 1948. 484 pp.

The second volume of Mr. Brant's monumental biography of "the Father of the Constitution" begins with young Madison's departure for Philadelphia in March 1780 to begin his three-years' term in the Continental Congress, and ends seven years later with his proposal to Washington and Randolph of the "ideas which . . . became the Virginia Plan upon which, as a working basis, the Constitution was built." The last three years of the Revolutionary War brought pressing diplomatic and financial crises. Franklin, undaunted by the intrigue of Arthur Lee and the jealousy of Adams, successfully negotiated loans from France. It was a time when the soldiers of Washington's army were almost naked, when money for the confederate treasury was not forthcoming, and deflation strangled the states. Madison staunchly supported the French alliance. He insisted from the start on the implied powers of the central government over the states to coerce contributions toward the general need. He defended the retention of the Western territories and the Mississippi against Spanish claims and, though himself a Virginian, pressed for the cession of Virginia's new Western lands to the nation. Not the least of Madison's achievements was his contribution toward the establishment of the Library of Congress, presenting a list of volumes based on the catalogue of Jefferson's library and containing many books then thought unorthodox. When, after the end of his term in Congress, he served the Virginia legislature again, his most notable influence was exerted for the attainment of religious liberty in the controversy over state support of churches — an action which foreshadowed the First Amendment to the Constitution. A welcome change from the austerities of these problems is the brief chapter on a hitherto unknown romance between Madison and fifteen-year-old Kitty Floyd, discovered through the emergence of rubbed-out passages in letters to and from Jefferson. (*M. M.*)

Country Life in America. By Edward Townsend Booth. Knopf. 1947. 264 pp.

The volume consists of studies of ten American presidents in relation to their rural backgrounds. Each exemplifies the agrarian ideals which Mr. Booth believes to be sadly neglected in our own times. Although both North and South were agricultural societies, the austere New England of John Adams contrasts sharply with the Tidewater Virginia of George Washington. The chapter on Jefferson, the "greatest agrarian," reflects the passing of eighteenth-century Virginia life and the development of a new kind of farming. The volume continues with the plebeian Andrew Jackson, the first president born in a log-cabin, and Martin Van Buren, son of a New York State yeoman. President Harrison lived in the Northwest Territory along the Ohio River; and, in spite of the fact that most of his supporters were Southerners, James Buchanan was a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The author reserves his greatest admiration for Lincoln. The city-born Theodore Roosevelt figures in one essay by virtue of his life-long championship of frontier life. In the last chapter, on Calvin Coolidge, "shrewd, honest, level-headed Vermonter," Mr. Booth expresses the opinion that the hinterland has been the foundation of American culture. (*M. R.*)

World Communism Today. By Martin Ebon. Whittlesey. 1948. 536 pp.

This volume, remarkable for its comprehensiveness and objectivity, is of permanent value because of Mr. Ebon's historical consideration of Communist movements as background for his discussions of the current situation. After a preliminary summary of the work of Marx and Lenin and the changes in "Communist strategy," he surveys Communist organization and

activity in almost every country. Several types are discernible in this array of nations: countries like Yugoslavia which the tide of Communism has completely engulfed; those where it is an important influence, as in France and Italy; those where it is a militant minority, as in the United States; and those like Spain where it is underground. Describing infiltration techniques, the author expresses his opinion that America "has become the main target of Communist agitation throughout the globe." Communism's strength is based on fear of economic insecurity, and further, it has a strong quasi-religious appeal. Stressing that "the whole of human revolt against misery and imperfection in our society has found an expression in Communism today," Mr. Ebon concludes that its most powerful antagonists are "those forces which compete with it in their offers of economic or spiritual salvation." Regarding the Communist objective as world domination, he feels that it could succeed only because of the confusion and weakness of its opponents. The answer to the Communist threat is democracy's provision for man's security as well as his liberty. (*M. R.*)

A Wandering Student. By Sir Bernard Pares. Syracuse Univ. 1948. 448 pp.

THE sub-title to these memoirs is "the story of a purpose," and that purpose, to which the author devoted himself for fifty years, was to help the Anglo-Saxon world to understand the Russian people. Having learned Russian on the spot during his first tour in 1898, Sir Bernard sought and found intimate contacts with peasants and simple folk, while he also had ample opportunity to meet the leaders of pre-revolutionary liberalism. During the first World War he stayed with the Russian army at the front, serving as stretcher-bearer in the Civil Red Cross. Hearing of the March Revolution, he rejoiced that the members of the new cabinet were his "personal friends . . . even Kerensky"; then he was bitterly grieved by the news of the November Communist Revolution. Sir Bernard's most important achievement was the founding of a School for Slavonic Studies first at Liverpool, and later at King's College, London, where distinguished Russian emigrés joined the faculty. He continued his direct relations with Russia after the revolution as a pioneer lecturer in Siberia. Stalin appeared to him as the champion of construction and common sense, as against the "permanent revolution" of the Trotzkyites. Sir Bernard has lectured extensively in the United States, and is now on the faculty of Sarah Lawrence College. He offers some valuable comments on the handling of Russian affairs by the American press; criticizes the Truman Doctrine as one which disregards the geographical factors; and thinks that the general ignorance about Russia is "abysmal." (*M. M.*)

From My Journal. By André Maurois. Harper. 1948. 250 pp.

THIS is the story of one year — 1946 — as M. Maurois saw it. The first six months he spent as a lecturer at the University in Kansas City, and the last, in Paris, Périgord, and on a lecture tour in Switzerland. The two halves of the book are connected with the symbolical "Departure," a short story about a dying man who gets a reprieve of a few more years. M. Maurois's notes are subtle, acute, and sensitive — with the "intimacy" of communings meant for publication from the beginning. In the American city, they show his contact with his students, questioning young men and women; with his colleagues on the faculty, and with friends whom he was meeting at the country club. M. Maurois makes many comments about American writers and the great literary figures of the past, about music, art, and, in an unobtrusive way, about politics. The same gentleness also characterizes his jottings about his impressions in France after an absence of six years; his visits with Mauriac, Duhamel, and Romains; the meetings of the Académie Française, of which, by the way, he was elected chancellor. André Maurois is a very fine stylist, at whose hands the tritest observations acquire life and polish. He has also wisdom and wit.

Yet one cannot help noticing his cautiousness, his anxiety to get along with everybody — the effect of which is not altogether happy. (*Z. H.*)

The Character of England. Edited by Sir Ernest Barker. Clarendon. 1947. 595 pp.

The work of twenty-seven English writers, this volume belongs to the series of Oxford University publications in which *Shakespeare's England*, *Johnson's England*, and *Early Victorian England* have appeared. Its scope is wider than that of any of the previous ones. With emphasis on present trends and probable future developments, the book necessarily deals with origins as well. The chapter "Land and People" describes the changing face of England from prehistoric times. "Commerce and Finance" traces official economic policy from the reign of Elizabeth. An excellent essay on "Government" by G. M. Young defines politics as an experimental science which aims for the adjustment of the irrational element of tradition with the rational critical element, and stresses the moderation that has always characterized legislative evolution in England. Some sections are too general to suggest more than a tendency. The "Human Side of Industry" indicates that progressive business and government have come to treat the worker as a human being, and that healthful conditions, medical aid, and recreational opportunities are a part of their program. However, statistics are wanting to show how nearly the real situation approximates the ideal. The names of some of the contributors attest the high literary quality of certain chapters: Miss Rebecca West wrote "The Englishman Abroad," Miss V. Sackville West, "Outdoor Life." In the final essay Sir Ernest Barker has drawn examples from history and literature to sum up the English character. He sees it as the product of a mixed culture — the Greek love of the mean and the Roman feeling for law and empire, together with the Hebrew vision of the New Jerusalem. To this is added a dogged spirit engendered by the fight against odds which has so often been England's lot. (*R. E.*)

Pontiac and the Indian Uprising. By Howard H. Peckham. Princeton. 1947. 346 pp.

Pontiac, the Ottawa Indian chief, became a romantic figure in American tradition after the publication of Francis Parkman's *History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac*. This classic work, however, was historical, not biographical; and it was the fact that Pontiac had no adequate biography, as well as the recent discovery of more source material, which led Mr. Peckham to write this volume. He was confronted with the problem of obtaining reliable data from the many conflicting reports, and the book perhaps never completely surmounts this difficulty. Mr. Peckham, like other historians, differs from Parkman in his belief that Pontiac was not the organizer of the whole uprising in the Old Northwest; he conceives of Pontiac as improvising a more general uprising after the initial local attack had failed. This second attempt almost succeeded in loosening the British hold. Starting with an account of the Anglo-French dispute, the author recounts the way in which Pontiac's tribe became embroiled in the French and Indian War. He continues with the plot cleverly engineered by Pontiac against the British, the advance discovery of the scheme by Lord Jeffery Amherst's agent, the ensuing siege of Detroit, and the conclusion of peace between the French and English which ensured Pontiac's defeat. The biography is brought to a close with the story of Pontiac's assassination. (*M. R.*)

The First Captain. By Gerald W. Johnson. Coward-McCann. 1947. 331 pp.

John Paul Jones's life has always made a good story. But instead of romanticizing the facts, Mr. Johnson has turned them into an enjoyable study, accurate though unburdened with dates and data. John Paul was born in Scotland, and went to sea as a boy. His promising career was apparently ruined when, at the age of twenty-six, he killed

a sailor in self-defense. Changing his name to Jones, he reappeared in America, where he achieved a distinguished reputation in the Continental Navy of the Revolution. Finding him often on their shores, the French also lionized him, even providing the ships and crews for his exploits against the British. His last commission was under Catherine the Great of Russia, who so cruelly betrayed him that he returned to Paris, defeated, and died there soon after. Due to his efforts, the idea of a strong professional navy came to be understood here, although it has never been fully carried out. It was this battle for which Jones is remembered today, dazzling as he may have been aboard the *Bon Homme Richard* and the *Ranger;* his own superiors so misunderstood him that after nearly every triumph he was relieved of his command. A large part of the book is devoted to Jones's contemporaries — Franklin, Jefferson, John Adams, and others — and the description of such scenes as the First Congress and the "terror" that hung over it are brilliantly done. (*J. D. L.*)

The Hunters and the Hunted. By Sacheverell Sitwell. Macmillan. 1948. 314 pp.

THE Muse of Comedy, "which has as many meanings as there are kinds of laughter," presides over this brilliant kaleidoscope by the youngest of the three Sitwells. Yet these fantasies are not all laughter, but contain also notes of the grotesque and the macabre; neither are they pure fancy, for they are drawn from curious histories and iconography, art and music, flora and fauna. The title defines the first group of essays, which evoke the hunting scenes depicted in Flemish and French tapestries. The Emperor Maximilian is hunting the chamois in the Tyrolean Alps; the musical hunting horns resound as the followers of the Bourbon kings gallop through the forest of Fontainebleau. This theme is preceded by an excursion viewing some striking art works of the Byzantine golden ages. The most awesome is the 15-century mosaic of the Christ Pantocrator at Daphni near Athens, which the author describes hauntingly. Impressions overlap in capricious succession — Hungarian village dancers; the harlequins and beggars of Picasso's "blue" and "rose" period; an Etruscan mirror with Bacchus, Semele, and Apollo engraved upon it; Mozart sonatas, "vernal and in blossom"; and the brilliant beauties of cultivated Turkish tulips. Throughout the book runs the symbolism of the three women in the *Tales of Hoffman,* which Mr. Sitwell names perversely in the order of Olympia, Antonia, and Giulietta — the last, as the spirit of Venice, pervading the final scenes in this unique volume. (*M. M.*)

Mirabeau. By Antonina Vallentin. Viking. 1948. 542 pp.

THE author, a biographer of da Vinci and Heine, tells here the life story of the famous leader in the French Revolution. Mirabeau's youth was one of rebellion against a malevolent father, and his early manhood was spent in violent love affairs and wild extravagances. From time to time the old Marquis had him confined in prison by the convenient means of *lettres de cachet.* After returning from his travels abroad, Mirabeau became immersed in the turbulent politics of the day. His prestige in the National Assembly grew as the people recognized his great capacity for hard work, his talent for practical oratory, and his ability as a statesman. "It is impossible to save the state every day," he once remarked. Also evident to all were his dislike of violence ("human nature horrifies me," he said as he watched an enraged mob) and his hostility to abuses of power, whether by monarchy or by popular dictatorship. The volume naturally includes many sketches of historical personages: Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, Talleyrand, Robespierre, and even Benjamin Franklin. The moment was epochal: a degenerate aristocratic regime was giving way to a new order, and a new government was in the process of formation. Mirabeau, however, did not live to see the final upheaval. Though an intimate record, the book is an exterior portrait which offers no new estimate of the man. (*M. R.*)

Library Notes

Pan American Exhibit in the Treasure Room

FOR the occasion of Pan American Week, to be observed from April 10 to April 17, the Library has arranged in the Treasure Room an exhibit of some of its finest books and manuscripts relating to the discovery of America, and to the early history of South and Central America and the West Indies.

The Library has a copy of the first edition of the Latin translation of the letter which Columbus addressed to Gabriel Sanchez, treasurer of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, describing his discovery of "the islands beyond the Ganges." Printed in Rome in May 1493, it is one of the ten extant copies. Within a year, the historic communication was widely reprinted, and the second Basel edition of 1494 was illustrated with six woodcuts, the earliest "representations" of the shores and people of the Caribbean.

A particularly valuable item in the exhibit is a beautiful "portolano" atlas of six manuscript sailing charts, made by Augustin Roussin of Marseilles about the middle of the sixteenth century. For the maps are devoted to the American coast, and they show well the amount of information possessed by the average navigator of the time. The cartographer appears to have been familiar with the Cabot map of 1544, and to have known the location of St. Augustine and other southern settlements.

The Library has an excellent collection of early Ptolemies, beginning with the beautiful Ulm edition of 1482, which shows Greenland for the first time on any map. The world chart in the 1511 folio, printed at Venice, contains the first map of North America.

The first distinctly "American" atlas was the so-called *Descriptionis Ptolemaicae Augmentum,* issued by Cornelius Wytfliet at Louvain in 1597. On these thirty-one maps of the New World, the outline of the southern continent is less accurate than that of the northern, for by then the sixteenth-century explorers had opened up great tracts of the Hudson Bay country in their search for a northwest passage. The famous set of DeBry's *Grands Voyages* is, of course, an invaluable source of pictorial material on the inhabitants of both continents.

The Library owns one of the earliest volumes printed in the New World, the 1547 edition of the *Regla Christiana Breve,* a religious manual, printed by Juan Pablos. It is a small quarto of 115 pages, printed in Gothic type. Also on display is a copy of the *Vocabulario en Lengua Castellana y Mexicana,* composed by Fray Alonso de Molina and printed in 1571. The volume, with a full-page woodcut of St. Francis, is one of a long line of such vocabularies prepared by the mission fathers. A third item among the Library's Mexican incunabula is the *Carta* of Pedro de Morales, printed in 1579 by Antonio Ricardo. The first half of the volume contains religious instructions, while the second is a tragedy called the *Triumpho de los Sanctos,* the first drama presented in the New World.

The Library's collections relating to the Spanish empire include a copy of the famous *Relacion de la Destruycion de las Indias,* by Bartolomé de las Casas, printed at Seville in 1552, which attacked the brutality of the peonage system built up by the Spanish landlords. A colorful figure among the historians of the period was Garcilaso de la Vega, the first native American to enrich Spanish literature. The son of one of the conquistadors and of Chimpa Ocllo, the last of the Inca princesses, he was born at Cuzco, the imperial city of Peru, in 1539. After his father's death, Garcilaso sailed for Spain, and near Cordova began to write about his native country. His earliest publication, *Commentarios Reales . . . del Origen de los Incas,* is still regarded as the standard work on the customs and manners of his mother's people; while his account of the discoveries of Her-

nando de Soto is the most readable and picturesque of all the histories of the expedition. The Library has first editions of both works. Like Garcilaso de la Vega, Sor Juana de la Cruz, "the tenth Mexican muse," was essentially part of the New World. A complete set of her works, including her dramas as well as poems, was published at Madrid in 1725 with a lifelike engraving on the title-page.

An exceedingly rare pamphlet describing the great Guatemalan earthquake of 1541 gives significance to the Central American material. The Spanish city, built by the ruthless Don Pedro de Alvarado, was completely destroyed, just ten days after Don Pedro's death, by a terrific combination of natural causes, and the disaster was regarded as an evidence of divine displeasure, perhaps because Dona Beatriz had usurped the governorship. An account of the destruction, obviously by an eye-witness, was immedately printed at Mexico City, but the Library's volume appears to belong to an edition issued in Spain probably in 1542.

The Library's West Indian collecaion, a bequest of Benjamin P. Hunt in 1877, is one of the finest in the country. Hunt, a native of Massachusetts, was United States consul at Port-au-Prince from 1840 to 1850, and gathered together many of the items during his service. His collection consists of nearly seven hundred volumes, dealing with all the West Indian islands, but especially with St. Domingo and Haiti. The works are largely of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, but there are also many earlier publications of great importance.

Lectures and Concerts

THE entrance to the Lecture Hall is from Boylston Street only. The doors will be open one half hour before each lecture or concert.

It's Greek to You. Illustrated. Theoharis Stavrides, Registrar and Assistant Principal, Athens College, Greece. 8.00 Thurs. April 1.

Story Hour for Children. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cronan and Mrs. Margaret Powers, Boston Public Library Story Tellers. 4.00 Fri. April 2.

The Etchings of Frederick G. Hall. A Gallery Talk in connection with the exhibition in the Albert H. Wiggin Gallery through April. Arthur W. Heintzelman, N.A., Keeper of Prints, Boston Public Library. 3.00 Mon. April 5.

The Development of Thomas Mann. Harry T. Levin, Associate Professor of English, Harvard University. 8.00 Thurs. April 8.

Story Hour for Children. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cronan and Mrs. Margaret Powers, Boston Public Library Story Tellers. 4.00 Fri. April 9.

Television, Now and Tomorrow. Illustrated. Lawrence B. Arguimbau, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 3.30 Sun. April 11.

The Adams Family in Literature. Dr. Howard Mumford Jones, Professor of English, Harvard University. 8.00 Thurs. April 15.

Story Hour for Children. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cronan and Mrs. Margaret Powers, Boston Public Library Story Tellers. 4.00 Fri. April 16.

The James Family. Dr. Francis O. Mathiessen, Professor of History and Literature, Harvard University. 8.00 Thurs. April 22.

Concert. Choral Society of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs. Alan Painten, Director. 3.30 Sun. April 25.

The Brontës. William Stanley Braithwaite, Author and Anthologist. 8.00 Thurs. April 29.

Story Hour for Children. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cronan and Mrs. Margaret Powers, Boston Public Library Story Tellers. 4.00 Fri. April 30.

Wednesday Film Showings

12:20 and 1:20

April 7: *Changing Face in India.* — 11 minutes. *People of Western China* — 11 minutes.

April 14: *Realm of the Wild* — 28 minutes.

April 21: *Yosemite.*

April 28: *The House I Live In* — 11 minutes. *Boundary Lines* — 10 minutes.

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

**
*

This list should be used in conjunction with Books Current, *a quarterly list the publication of which the Library began in October 1943.* Books Current *is meant for the Branch Libraries and for the Open Shelf and Young People's Departments of the Central Library; but the books listed in it are available for the whole library system. The books listed in* More Books *are in the Central Library and in the Business Branch; however, they may be borrowed through the various Branch Libraries. Fiction is listed in* Books Current *only.*

Agriculture

Avery, George, S., *Jr.,* and Elizabeth B. **Johnson.** Hormones and hortieulture; the use of special chemieals in the control of plant growth. McGraw-Hill. 1947. xi, 326 pp. S633.A9
With the collaboration of Ruth M. Addoms and Betty F. Thomson.

Nicholls, William Hord. A theoretical analysis of imperfeet competition. Iowa State College. [1947.] xiv, 384 pp. 9338.173A128R
With special application to the agricultural industries.

Wilcox, Walter William. The farmer in the second world war. Iowa State College. 1947. xii, 410 pp. Illus. 9338.173A196

Biography

Abend, Hallett Edward. The god from the West; a biography of Frederiek Townsend Ward. Doubleday. 1947. xv, 304 pp. DS760.9.W3A5

Fulton, John F., and Elizabeth H. **Thomson.** Benjamin Silliman, 1779–1864, pathfinder in Amerieaan sciene. New York, H. Sehuman. [1947.] ix, 294 pp. Q143.S56F8
Historical Library, Yale University School of Medicine, Publication no. 16.

Hodgkin, L. V. Gulielma: wife of William Penn. Longmans, Green. [1947.] xx, 227 pp. Plates. F152.2.H63
A picture of Quaker life, based on various journals and letters.

Lehmann-Hartleben, Karl. Thomas Jefferson, American humanist. Maemillan. 1947. xii, 273 pp. Plates. E332.L45
"Notes" (bibliographical): pp. 211–260.

Lin, Yu-t'ang. The gay genius; the life and times of Su Tungpo. Day. [1947.] v–xi, 427 pp. Illus.. PL2997.S8L5

Mack, Effie Mona. Mark Twain in Nevada. Scribner. 1947. xiv, 398 pp. PS1332.M33

McKee, Irving. "Ben–Hur" Wallaee; the life of General Lew Wallaee. Univ. of California. 1947. 301 pp. E467.1.W2M25
Bibliographical appendix: pp. 270–282.

Marvin, Franeis M. Biography of John Huston Marvin, by his son. [Stroudsburg? 1947?] 24 pp. *CS71.M39 1947
Reproduced from type-written copy.

Sadleir, Michael. The strange life of Lady Blessington. Farrar, Straus. 1947. vi, 335 pp. DA536.B66S3 1947
London edition published in 1933, has title: "Blessington-D'Orsay, a Masquerade."

Van Deusen, Glyndon G. Thurlow Weed, wizard of the lobby. Little, Brown. 1947. xiv, 403 pp. Plates. E415.9.W39V3
Bibliography: pp. [387]–393.

Wagenknecht, Edward Charles. Abraham Lineoln; his life, work and charaeter. New York, Creative Age Press. 1947. xvii, 661 pp. E457.9.W2
An anthology of history and biography, fiction, poetry, drama, and belles-lettres.

Business

These books are to be obtained at the Business Branch, 20 City Hall Ave.

American institute of actuaries. 1947 Yearbook. Chieago, The Institute. 1947. 131 pp. **HG8754.A51

American management association. The management leader's manual. Number one. New York. [1947.] 192 pp. NBS
For operating executives, supervisors and foremen.

Arthur, Julietta K. Jobs for women over thirty-five. Prentiee-Hall. [1947.] 253 pp. NBS

Bridge, Don U. Men and methods of newspaper advertising. New York, Areo Pub. Co. [1947.] 199 pp. NBS

Brown, Alvin. Organization of industry. Prentiee-Hall. 1947. 370 pp. NBS

Brown, Nelson C. Lumber; manufaeture, conditioning, grading, distributing, and use. Wiley. [1947.] 344 pp. NBS

Carnegie endowment for international peace. Year book. Washington, The Endowment. 1947. 142 pp. **JX1906.A4

Enke, Stephen. International eeonomics. Prentiee-Hall. 1947. 731 pp. NBS

Hat life yearbook. The direetory of the

men's hat industry. 1948. New York, Hat Life. 1948. 306 pp. **TS2182.H36

Hegarty, Edward J. How to run a meeting. Whittlesey House. [1947.] 222 pp. NBS

Jewelers' handbook. Providence, R. I., Walter B. Frost. 1947. 144 pp. **TS758.J59
A directory of sources of supplies, services, and equipment for manufacturers of jewelry, silverware and allied products. 1947–1948.

Kimber, Albert W. Foreign dollar bonds. 1948. New York, White, Weld. [1948.] 128 pp. **HG4707.K49f

Kneier, Charles M. City government in the United States. Revised editon. Harper. [1947.] 727 pp. NBS

Kohler, E. L. Advanced accounting problems. 2d edition. Prentice-Hall. 1947. 300 pp. NBS

— Solutions for advanced accounting problems. Prentice-Hall. 1947. 569 pp. NBS

Lund, John V. Newspaper advertising. Prentice-Hall. 1947. 459 pp. NBS

Margolius, Sidney. How to buy more for your money. Doubleday. 1947. 128 pp. NBS

O'Neill, Hugh. Modern pension plans; principles and practices. Prentice-Hall. 1947. 382 pp. NBS

Parker, John, *editor*. Who's who in the theatre. 10th edition. Pitman. [1947.] 214 pp. **CT9200.P24
"A biographical record of the contemporary stage."

Richert, G. Henry. Retailing; principles and practices. 2d edition. Gregg Pub. Co. 1947. 435 pp. NBS

Rorty, James, and Philip N. Norman. Tomorrow's food; the coming revolution in nutrition. Prentice-Hall. 1947. 258 pp. NBS

Roth, Charles B. The Handbook of selling. Prentice-Hall. 1947. 351 pp. NBS

Sheldon's jobbing trade and city offices. 1947. New York, J. S. Phelon. 1947. 536 pp. **TS1763.S54

Drama. Stage

Gagey, Edmond McAdoo. Revolution in American drama. Columbia Univ. 1947. viii, 315 pp. PS351.G3

Isaacs, Edith Juliet (Rich). The Negro in the American theatre. New York, Theatre Arts. 1947. 143 pp. Illus. PN2286.I 8

Lerner, Alan Jay. Brigadoon. Coward-McCann. [1947.] xiii, 138 pp. Illus. PS3523.E765B7 1947
A musical play in two acts.

Wallis, Lawrence Bergmann. Fletcher, Beaumont & company, entertainers to the Jacobean gentry. New York, King's Crown Press. 1947. 315 pp. PR2434.W3

Economics

Abelarde, Pedro E. American tariff policy towards the Philippines, 1898–1946. New York, King's Crown Press. 1947. viii, 233 pp. 9337.073A23

Boston Herald-Traveler corporation, The, *Research dept.* Boston, America's fifth market. Prepared by Boston Herald-Traveler. [Boston. 1947.] [71] pp. *9317.446A26
"The basic source of population and housing is the 1940 census."—*Foreword.*

Carsel, Wilfred. Wartime apparel price control. Office of Price Administration. [1947.] x, 201 pp. 9339.573A158 no.3
Office of Temporary Controls, Office of Price Administration, General publication no. 3.

Childs, Charles Frederick. Concerning U. S. Government securities. Chicago. 1947. xiii, 584 pp. 9332.6A376
A condensed review of the nation's currency, public debt, and the market for representative United States Government loans, 1635–1945. Also a chronology of Government bond dealers.

Clough, Shepard Bancroft, and Charles Woolsey Cole. Economic history of Europe. Revised edition. Heath. 1947. xx, 884 pp. 9330.940A58

Dobb, Maurice Herbert. Studies in the development of capitalism. International Publishers. [1947.] ix, 396 pp. 9330.1A567

Heilperin, Michael A. The trade of nations. Knopf. 1947 [*i. e.* 1946.] xix, 234, vii pp. 9382.A105

Kelley, Truman Lee. Fundamentals of statistics. Harvard. 1947. xvi, 755 pp. 9310.2A202
"More than a revision of the writer's earlier Statistical method (1923)."

Kershaw, Joseph Alexander. A history of ration banking. Office of Price Administration. [1947.] viiii, 150 pp. *9338.573A158 no. 2
Office of Temporary Controls, Office of Price Administration, General publication no. 2.

O'Neill, Hugh. Modern pension plans, principles and practices. Prentice-Hall. 1947. ix, 382 pp. 9362.6A82

Reder, Melvin Warren. Studies in the theory of welfare economics. Columbia Univ. 1947. 208 pp. *3563.110.no.534

Towle, Lawrence W. International trade and commercial policy. Harper. [1947.] xiii, 780 pp. 9382.A109

Education

Alberty, Harold Bernard. Reorganizing the high-school curriculum. Macmillan. 1947. x, 458 pp. Plates. LB1628.A48

Brown, Francis James. Educational sociology. Prentice-Hall. 1947. xiv, 628 pp. Illus. Bibliography: pp. 581–610. LC189.B7 1947

Bruhn, Martha Emma. The Mueller-Walle method of lip reading for the hard of hearing. Boston, Leavis. [1947.] 114 pp. HV2487.B8 1947

Butts, R. Freeman. A cultural history of education; reassessing our educational traditions. McGraw-Hill. 1947. ix, 726 pp. LA11.B8 1947.

Douglass, Harl Roy, *editor*. The high school curriculum, by Vernon E. Anderson [and others]. Ronald Press. [1947.] viii, 661 pp. LB1628.D67

Esipov, Boris P., and N. K. Goncharov. "I want to be like Stalin." Day. 1947. 150 pp. LC273.E75
Portions of the authors' Pedagogika (chapter 11,

and sections of chapter 2 and 21) dealing with education in communist morality. Translated by George S. Counts and Nucia P. Lodge; with an introduction by George S. Counts.

Fine, Benjamin. Our children are cheated: the crisis in American education. Holt. [1947.] xi, 244 pp. LA209.2.F5
Includes, in part, a reprint of the author's series of 12 articles that originally appeared in the New York Times, based on his survey of the public school system.

Strang, Ruth May. Educational guidance; its principles and practice. Macmillan. 1947. xiv, 268 pp. LB1027.S825

Stratemeyer, Florence B., *and others*. Developing curriculum for modern living. Columbia Univ. 1947. xiii, 558 pp. LB1570.S78
By Florence D. Stratemeyer, Hamden L. Forkner, Margaret G. McKim and cooperating members of the Childhood-Youth Education Committee.

Fine Arts

Aesthetics. Criticism

Moholy-Nagy, L., *1895–1946*. Vision in motion. Chicago, P. Theobald. [1947.] 371 pp. Illus. 4076.07–111T
An extension of the author's previous book "The New Vision." This volume "presents a broader, more general view of the interrelatedness of art and life."

Robsjohn-Gibbings, Terence. Harold. Mona Lisa's mustache. Knopf. 1947. x, 265 pp. 4076.07–132
In these stimulating essays the author develops the thesis that "the art we call modern art today was actually a revival of the systems used in primitive and ancient magic."

Architecture

Drury, John. Historic Midwest houses. Univ. of Minnesota. [1947.] x, 246 pp. 8094.04–865

New York, Museum of modern art. Mies van der Rohe, by Philip C. Johnson, New York. [1947.] 207 pp. Illus. 8097.05–903
"Published on the occasion of an exhibition of the architecture of Mies van der Rohe held at the Museum of Modern Art, September 10–November 23, 1947."

Simon, Maron J., *editor*. Your solar house. Simon and Schuster. [1947.] 125 pp Illus. 6117.05–165
"A book of practical homes for all parts of the country, by 49 of America's leading architects, containing 49 sets of plans and drawings, together with many suggestions for the home builder."

Painting

Cheskin, Louis. Colors: what they can do for you. New York, Liveright Pub. Corp. [1947.] 333 pp. col. plates. 8070.07–149

Larrea, Juan. Guernica, Pablo Picasso; text by Juan Larrea. New York, Valentin. 1947. 76 pp. *8063.07–851
Translated by Alexander H. Krappe and edited by Water Pach. Introduction by Afred H. Barr, Jr.

McCracken, Harold. Frederic Remington, artist of the Old West. Lippincott. 1947. 157 pp. Plates. *8060.05–855
With a bibliographical checklist of Remington pictures and books. Introduction by James Chillman, Jr.

Rodman, Selden. Horace Pippin, a Negro painter in America. New York, Quadrangle Press. 1947. 88 pp. Plates. *8060.06–825

Sears, Elinor Lathrop. Pastel painting step by step. New York, Watson-Guptill Publications. 1947. xi, 123 pp. 8142.07–72
Edited by Arthur L. Guptill.

Venturi, Lionello. Modern painters. Scribner. 1947. viii, 234 pp. Plates. 4109.01–110
Goya, Constable, David, Ingres, Delacroix, Corot, Daumier, Courbet.
Bibliography: pp. 223–229.

Weyden, Roger van der, *1400–(ca)—1464*. Rogier van der Weyden: paintings from the Prado. Oxford Univ. 1946. 14 pp. 7 col. plates. *4106B.970
Introduction by Walter Ueberwasser.

Sculpture

French Daniel Chester, *1850–1931*. Daniel Chester French. Norton. [1947.] 64 pp. 7–58 plates. 8083.04–527
Published under the auspices of the National Sculpture Society.

Walters art gallery, *Baltimore*. Catalogue of the Egyptian sculpture in the Walters art gallery, by George Steindorff. Baltimore, The Trustees. 1946 [*i. e.* 1947.] vi, 187 pp. CXIX plates. *8080.03–102

Williams, Wheeler. Wheeler Wiliams. Norton. [1947.] 63 pp. (pp. 7–58 plates.) 8083.04–982
Under the auspices of the National Sculpture Society.

History

America

McCaleb, Walter Flavius. The conquest of the West. Prentice-Hall. [1947.] xiv, 336 pp. F592.M2
Bibliography: pp. 325–329.

Martin, John Bartlow. Indiana, an interpretation. Knopf. 1947. xii, 300, xvii pp. F526.M25

Morris, Lloyd R. Postscript to yesterday; America: the last fifty years. Random House. [1947.] xxvi, 475 pp. E741.M65
Bibliography: pp. 451–465.

Mulder, Arnold. Americans from Holland. Lippincott. [1947.] 320 pp. E184.D9M8
Bibliography: pp. 309–313.

Parkes, Henry Bamford. The American experience. Knopf. 1947. xiv, 343, viii pp. E169.1.P23
"An interpretation of the history and civilization of the American people."

Wertenbaker, Thomas Jefferson. The Puritan oligarchy; the founding of American civilization. Scribner. 1947. xiv, 350 pp. F67.W4

Wright, Louis Booker. The Atlantic frontier. Knopf. 1947. xi, 354, xviii pp. E188.W8
Colonial American civilization, 1607–1763.

World War II and After

Chamberlin, William Henry. The European

cockpit. Macmillan. 1947. 330 pp.
D843.C5

Christian science publishing society. The story of Christian science wartime activities, 1939–1946. Boston. [1947.] xiv, 434 pp. Plates. D810.C45C5

De Roussy de Sales, Raoul. The making of yesterday, the diaries of Raoul de Roussy de Sales. Introduction by Walter Millis. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1947.] ix, 310 pp.
D727.D4

Gregory, Andrew Grant. The saga of the 708 Railway Grand Division. [Baltimore. 1947.] 73 pp. Illus. *D769.3.708th.G7

Halsey, William F., *Admiral,* and *Lieut.-Commander* J. Bryan, III. Admiral Halsey's story. Whittlesey House. [1947.] xvii, 310 pp. Illus. E746.H3A3

Patton, George S., *1885–1945.* Houghton Mifflin. 1947. xix, 425 pp. D743.P3
General Patton wrote this book after the close of hostilities and drew upon his diary for detail. Annotated by Colonel Paul D. Harkins. Edited by Beatrice Ayer Patton.
Contents. — Open Letters from Africa and Sicily. — Operation "Overlord." — Retrospect.

Picard, Max. Hitler in our selves. Hinsdale, Ill., Regnery Co. 1947. 272 pp.
DD253.P4815
"Given the climate of discontinuity, all peoples can become Hitlerian monsters. Picard's book is a treatise in prophylaxis which no people can disregard. It has been translated from the German, into almost every European language."—*Introduction* by Robert S. Hartman.

Shirer, William Lawrence. End of a Berlin diary. Knopf. 1947. viii, 369, vii pp.
D811.5.S528
"I had access to a good part of the fourteen hundred tons of secret German documents that the Allies had captured intact. You will find the essential portions of many of them in this book."

Steichen, Edward. The Blue Ghost. Harcourt, Brace. [1947.] 149 pp. D774.L45S7
A photographic log and personal narrative of the aircraft carrier U. S. S. Lexington in combat operation.

West, Rebecca. The meaning of treason. Viking. 1947. 307 pp. DA585.J6W4
A scathing account of the lives, intrigues, and trials for treason of William Joyce (Lord Haw-Haw), John Amery, and others, and of the British Free Corps of treasonable prisoners of war.

Literature

History of Literature

Ames, Van Meter. André Gide. New Direction Books. [1947.] 302 pp.
PQ2613.I 2Z583

Davis, Herbert John. The satire of Jonathan Swift. Macmillan. 1947. 109 pp. PR3727.D3
Three lectures delivered at Smith college in May, 1946.

Geismar, Maxwell David. The last of the provincials; the American novel, 1915–1925. Houghton Mifflin. 1947. xii, 404 pp.
PS379.G36
Discusses H. L. Mencken, Sinclair Lewis, Willa Cather, Sherwood Anderson, F. Scott Fitzgerald. Bibliography: pp. [379]–[389.]

Rice, William Broadhead, *1915 or 16–1942.* The Los Angeles Star, 1851–1864. Univ. of California. 1947. xvi, 315 pp.
PN4899.L64S75
"The beginnings of journalism in Southern California." Edited by John Walton Caughey.
Bibliography: pp. 289–296.

Poetry

Bowra, Cecil Maurice, *editor.* A book of Russian verse. London, Macmillan. xx, 127 pp. PG3237.E5B67 1947
Translated into English by various hands.

Hubbell, Lindley Williams. Long Island triptych and other poems. [New York,] Swallow Press. 1947. 79 pp.
PS3515.U145L6

Humphries, Rolfe. Forbid thy ravens, didactic and lyrical poems. Scribner. 1947. 50 pp. PS3515.U4835F6

Lanier, Sidney, *1842–1881.* Selected poems. Scribner. 1947. xvii, 146 pp. PS2205 1947
With a preface by Stark Young.

Madeleva, *Sister.* Collected poems. Macmillan. 1947. 166 pp. PS3525.A315A17 1947

Shapiro, Karl Jay. Trial of a poet, and other poems. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1947.] 81 pp. PS3537.H27T7
Contents. — Recapitulations. — The progress of Faust. — Trial of a poet.

Spencer, Theodore. Poems, 1940–1947. Harvard. 1948. 117 pp. PS3537.P523P6 1948

Williams, Oscar. Selected poems. Scribner. 1947. 143 pp. PS3545.I5337A6 1947

Medicine. Psychology

Oursler, Fulton. The precious secret. Winston. [1947.] ix, 243 pp. BF636.O 78
Articles reprinted chiefly from the Reader's Digest.

Rosen, George, and Beate Caspari-Rosen, *editors.* 400 years of a doctor's life. New York, Schuman. [1947.] xvii, 429 pp.
R134.R75

Music

Literature

Abraham, Gerald Ernest Heal. The music of Sibelius. Norton. [1947.] 218 pp.
ML410.S54A5
Published in England under the title "Sibelius" in Music of the Masters series.
"Musical examples" : pp. [189]–218.
List of compositions: pp. [180]–188.

Bagar, Robert C., and Louis Biancolli. The concert companion. Whittlesey House. [1947.] vi, 868 pp. MT125.B15
"A comprehensive guide to symphonic music," with an introduction by Deems Taylor.

Bukofzer, Manfred F. Music in the baroque era, from Monteverdi to Bach. Norton. [1947.] xv, 489 pp. Illus. *ML193.B3
Bibliography: pp. 417–469.

Condon, Eddie. We called it music; a generation of jazz; narration by Thomas Sugrue. Holt. [1947.] 341 pp. ML419.C65A3
"The Chicago bands [and] Eddie Condon on records, an informal discography; material collected and arranged by John Swingle": pp. [299]–328.

De Toledano, Ralph, *editor*. Frontiers of jazz. [New York,] O. Durrell. 1947. xiv, 178 pp. Music. ML3561.J3D46
Foreword by Milton Gabler.

Fellowes, Edmund Horace. Memoirs of an amateur musician. Methuen. [1946.] viii, 220 pp. 8 plates. ML423.F3A3

Graf, Max. From Beethoven to Shostakovich; the psychology of the composing process. New York, Philosophical Library. [1947.] 474 pp. Music. ML3838.G7

Grout, Donald Jay. A short history of opera. Columbia Univ. 1947. 2 v. Plates. Music. ML1700.G83 1947
Bibliography: v. 2, pp. [537]–661.

McClintock, Lorene. Teach yourself to play the piano. Crowell. [1947.] vii, 117 pp. MT248.M25T4
"Keyboard concealer" in pocket.

Seltsam, William H., *compiler*. Metropolitan Opera annals. Wilson. 1947. xvi, 751 pp. Illus. ML1711.8.N3M48
A chronicle of artists and performances, with an introduction by Edward Johnson.

Thurman, Howard. The Negro spiritual speaks of life and death. Harper. [1947.] 55 pp. ML3556.T56N4
The Ingersoll lecture, Harvard University, 1947.

Vega, Carlos. Música sudamericana. Buenos Aires. [1946.] 117 pp. ML3575.V4M8
Includes music.

Scores

Boni, Margaret Bradford, *editor*. Fireside book of folk songs . . . arranged for the piano by Norman Lloyd. Simon and Schuster. [1947.] 323 pp. M1627.B65F5
Illus. by Alice and Martin Provensen.

Foote, Arthur William, *1853–1937*. Suite in E major (praeludium — pizzicato — adagietto-fuge) for string orchestra. Boston, Schmidt. [1947.] 30 pp. M1103–F65S8
Miniature score.

Philosophy

Brown, Alan Willard. The Metaphysical Society; Victorian minds in crisis, 1869–1880. Columbia Univ. 1947. xiv, 372 pp. B11.M4B7 1947

Ruggiero, Guido de. Existentialism; edited and introduced by Rayner Heppenstall. London, Secker and Warburg. 1946. 51 pp. BD355.R815

Schweitzer, Albert. Albert Schweitzer: an anthology, edited by Charles R. Joy. Harper. [1947.] xxviii, 323 pp. B3329.S52E5
Albert Schweitzer, the great medical missionary to African natives, is also an eminent theologian and philosopher, and musician, especially known as interpreter of Bach.
"This anthology represents an effort to make available much that is now scattered and hidden, to gather together those passages from published books and ephemeral writings which have meaning and inspiration for us today."—Editor's *Preface*.

Politics and Government

Cornell, Julien D. New world primer. New York, New Directions Books. [1947.] 174 pp. JX1946.C6

Corry, James Alexander. Elements of democratic government. Oxford Univ. 1947. viii, 507 pp. JA66.C6 1947
Enlarged edition. First published in Canada, 1946, under the title "Democratic Government and Politics."

Fergusson, Harvey. People and power. Morrow. 1947. 241 pp. E743.F4
"A study of political behavior in America."

Foreign affairs, New York. The Foreign affairs reader, edited by Hamilton Fish Armstrong. Pub. for the Council on Foreign Relations by Harper. 1947. viii, 492 pp. D844.F6

Heckscher, August. A pattern of politics. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1947.] x, 244 pp. JC423.H455

Religion. Theology

Dodd, Charles Harold. The Johannine epistles. Harper. [1946.] lxxi, 168 pp. BS2341.M6.v.19

Goodspeed, Edgar J. Paul. Winston. [1947.] ix, 246 pp. BS2505.G58
The distinguished Bible scholar and translator presents a popular life of St. Paul, based on the Epistles and Acts.

Habig, Marion Alphonse, *Father*. As the morning star; the passing of St. Francis. New York, McMullen. [1947.] 218 pp. BX4700.F6G26

Marshall, Laurence Henry. The challenge of New Testament ethics. Macmillan. 1947. xi, 363 pp. BS2417.E8M3

Newman, John Henry, *Cardinal, 1801–1890*. Apologia pro vita sua, being a history of his religious opinions. Longmans, Green. 1947. xxii, 400 pp. BX4705.N5A3 1947
New edition, edited with an introduction by Charles Frederick Harrold.
Text is that of rev. ed. of 1865, with Newman-Kingsley correspondence in Appendix I.

Science

Physics. Chemistry

Markley, Klare Stephen. Fatty acids, their chemistry and physical properties. New York, Interscience Publishers. 1947. x, 668 pp. Illus. *8287.20

Pirenne, Maurice Henri. The diffraction of X-rays and electrons by free molecules. Cambridge Univ. 1946. xii, 160 pp. 8239.30
The Cambridge series of physical chemistry.
Bibliography: pp. [146]–154.

Miscellaneous

Carr, William Henry. Desert parade, a guide to southwestern desert plants and wildlife. Viking. 1947. 96 pp. QH104.5.W4C27
Photos by Marvin H. Frost.

Haldane, J. B. S. What is life? New York,

Boni and Gaer. [1947.] x, 241 pp. Q171.H1565

Contents. — Is Man a Machine? — Heredity and Environment. — Science and Society. — Science for Society.

Rosen, Edward. The naming of the telescope. New York, H. Schuman. [1947.] xvi, 110 pp. QB88.R7 1947

Foreword by Harlow Shapley.

Weaver, Warren, *editor.* The scientists speak. Boni & Gaer. [1947.] xiii, 369 pp. Q171.W38

A series of radio talks, presenting aspects of modern science, given as intermission programs during New York Philharmonic-Symphony broadcasts.

Sociology

Labor

Johnsen, Julia Emily, *compiler.* Compulsory Federal arbitration of labor disputes. Wilson. 1947. 316 pp. *5598.319.v.19.no.6

Bibliography: pp. [287]–316.

Warner, W. Lloyd, and J. O. **Low.** The social system of the modern factory. The strike; a social analysis. Yale. 1947. xvi, 245 pp. 9331.89A36

Social Dynamics

Gutkind, E. A. Revolution of environment. London, K. Paul, Trench, Trubner. 1946. ix, 454 pp. HN18.G8

International library of sociology and social reconstruction.

Odum, Howard W. Understanding society; the principles of dynamic sociology. Macmillan. 1947. vi, 749 pp. HM51.O 4

Sorokin, Pitirim A. Society, culture, and personality; their structure and dynamics. Harper. [1947.] xiv, 742 pp. HM101.S763

A system of general sociology.

West, Edith, *and others.* Contemporary problems, here and abroad. Units in the social studies. Heath. [1947.] viii, 598 pp. Illus. H83.W38

By Edith West, Dorothy Merideth, and Edgar B. Wesley.

Youth

Cassidy, Rosalind F., and Hilda Clute **Kozman.** Counseling girls in a changing society. McGraw-Hill. 1947. xix, 441 pp. HQ777.C3

A guide for counselors and teachers in high school and college.

"Bibliographies": pp. [379]–428.

Watson, Goodwin Barbour. Youth after conflict. New York, Association Press. 1947. xv, 300 pp. HQ796.W3

Technology

Civil Engineering

Crane, Theodore. Architectural construction; the choice of the structural design. Wiley. 1947. ix, 414 pp. Illus. 4023.227

Crouse, William Harry. Home guide to repair, upkeep, and remodeling. McGraw-Hill. [1947.] x, 358 pp. Illus. 4023F.74

Holbrook, Stewart Hall. The story of American railroads. New York, Crown Publishers. [1947.] x, 468 pp. 4025D.10

National board of fire underwriters, *Committee on fire prevention and engineering standards.* Hazard survey of high-voltage electrostatic process for spray-deposition and dip-detearing of paints. National Board of Fire Underwriters. 1947. 40 pp. 4024.324

With an appendix on résumé of reports relative to electrical shock hazards.

Electrical Engineering

Kiver, Milton Sol. F–M simplified. Van Nostrand. [1947.] vii, 347 pp. 8017D.47

Rider, John F., and G. C. Baxter **Rowe.** Radar, what it is. New York, J. F. Rider. [1946.] 72 pp. Illus. 8017D.442

Stafford, Harry E. Troubles of electrical equipment, their symptoms, causes, and remedy. 3d edition. McGraw-Hill. 1947. x, 455 pp. Illus. 8012.422S

Mechanical Engineering

Mahan, John H. Western electric blueprint reading. [Kearny, N. J.,] Western Electric Co. 1946. 2 v. Illus. 4031.239

Contents. — [1] Trainee's workbook, basic. [2] Reference book, basic.

Turkish, Michael C. Valve gear design. Detroit, Eaton Manufacturing Co., Wilcox-Rich Division. 1946. x, 130 pp. *4034.139

A handbook for designers and engineers to aid in the design of cams, tappets, and springs for the valve gear of internal combustion engines.

Metallurgy. Manufacture

American foundrymen's association. Handbook of cupola operation. Chicago. 1946. xxi, 470 pp. Illus. 8025.287

Bibliography on cupola practice: pp. 439–459

Meyer, Louis H. Plywood; what it is, what it does. McGraw- Hill. 1947. v, 250 pp. 8036.214

Travel and Description

Jenkins, Elmer, *editor.* Guide to America. Washington, Public Affairs Press. 1948. 705 pp. *E158.J45

"Issued in cooperation with the American Automobile Association."

Monaghan, James. The Overland Trail. Bobbs-Merrill. [1947.] 431 pp. F591.M78

The American trails series.

Scott-Moncrieff, George. Edinburgh. Scribner. 1947. viii, 112 pp. DA890.E3S3

With 114 illustrations from engravings, paintings and photos.

Strode, Hudson. Now in Mexico. Harcourt, Brace. [1947.] xvi, 368 pp. F1215.S93

Wilson, Edmund. Europe without Baedeker. Doubleday. 1947. x, 427 pp. D921.W525

Sketches among the ruins of Italy, Greece and England.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

Volume XXIII, Number 5

Contents

	Page
LETTERS BY EDWARD FITZGERALD By Theresa Coolidge	163
WILLIAM BOLLAN, AGENT OF MASSACHUSETTS By Malcolm Freiberg	168
COLORED LITHOGRAPHS BY DAUMIER By Arthur W. Heintzelman	183
TEN BOOKS: SHORT REVIEWS	
Beatrice Webb: *Our Partnership*	185
Sir John Maynard: *Russia in Flux*	185
Carl Joachim Friedrich: *Inevitable Peace*	186
Hanson W. Baldwin: *The Price of Power*	186
John Steinbeck: *Russian Journal*	186
Geoffrey Gorer: *The American People*	187
H. L. Mencken: *The American Language. Supplement II*	187
Terence L. Connolly: *Literary Criticisms by Francis Thompson*	187
J. D. Ratcliff, *editor: Science Year Book, 1948*	188
Romain Rolland's Essays on Music	188
LIBRARY NOTES	
Science and Life	189
A Brief Discourse of the Spanish State	189
Parkman's Journals	190
LIST OF NEWLY-ACQUIRED BOOKS	191

***

EDITOR: ZOLTAN HARASZTI

More Books is published monthly, except in July and August, by the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston at 230 Dartmouth Street, Boston 17, for free distribution at the Library and its Branches, and at a subscription price of fifty cents a year by mail. Entered as second-class matter, March 16, 1926, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Printed at the Boston Public Library, 15–17 Blagden St., May 1948, Vol. XXIII, No. 5

Issued monthly by the Trustees, for free distribution; by mail, fifty cents a year.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

MAY, 1948

Letters by Edward FitzGerald

IN January 1880 James Russell Lowell, having served for nearly three years as United States minister at Madrid, was appointed to the same post in London. The choice was fortunate. The British liked the American scholar, who distinguished himself in public addresses and at the same time successfully handled Irish-American problems. During his five years in England Lowell received numerous honors, and was even asked to be Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrews. He made friends with many of the celebrities of the day, political and literary, and also carried on an extensive correspondence.

Edward FitzGerald was one of those whom he knew well; yet they never met. The translator of Omar Khayyám started the acquaintance. He owned Lowell's first series of essays, *Among my Books,* which appeared in 1870 while its author was teaching at Harvard, and received the second series as a gift from Charles Eliot Norton. Having become a warm admirer of Lowell, the two started to exchange letters. In 1877 the American proposed a visit to the Englishman on his way to Spain, and the latter prepared for his arrival with enthusiasm, but the plans fell through. However, while Lowell was on the Continent, FitzGerald wrote to him several times, describing his own studies, asking for his views on Spanish drama, and suggesting to him a study of Cervantes. "I think he is altogether the best Critic we have," he told Frederick Tennyson, the brother of the poet, "something of what Ste. Beuve is in French."

Few people came close to Edward FitzGerald. An eccentric, he lived very quietly, devoted himself to literary studies, and ignored most society. Yet he had many friends. Some were eminent men, such as Thackeray, Tennyson, and Carlyle; others were his neighbors at Woodbridge, Suffolk, where he spent most of his life. He kept in touch with current ideas, not only through his reading, but also through his vast correspondence. His letters have aroused greater interest than any other of his works, except his translation of the Rubáiyát, the first edition of which appeared in 1859 and which reached its fourth edition before his death in 1883.

"It is one of my greatest regrets that I never saw him," Lowell wrote

in 1889, "one of my most poignant that he may have thought me neglectful. I was so overwhelmed with bothers, Irish and other, so bewilderingly busy with duties official and social, that I could never find time to visit him at Woodbridge, and the state of Mrs. Lowell's health was such that I could not, most of the time, ask him to make his home with me, if by some rare chance he came to London." In the same year Lowell mentioned to Norton that he had read FitzGerald's *Letters and Literary Remains* with great satisfaction. He thought the letters superior to those of Walpole and Lamb. "I quite agree with you," he remarked, "that they are among the best we have . . . They were his only means of communication with the outward world, of translating himself as it were into the vulgar tongue . . . I agree with you too as to the general sanity of his literary judgments — though he would not have been so agreeable as he is without a few honest prejudices too . . . A hermit, by the bye, as he was, has a great advantage in forming secure conclusions."

The Library has recently acquired a letter from FitzGerald to Lowell, written in August 1880 at Lowestoft, Suffolk, where he was wont to spend part of each year, in summer cruising in a sailboat along the east coast. The letter, apparently hitherto unpublished, reads in part:

> It is now nearly a year since I heard from you at this same place. I have often wished to write to you since then: but I knew you were disquieted about Mrs Lowell; and you have plenty of public business on your hands also. Therefore — & solely *therefore* — I did not wish to trouble you even with a Letter: which might make you think at times that you ought to reply; though such an "ought" never need trouble you. For you are a busy man: & I am idle.
>
> But. though not hearing from yourself, I have heard of yourself from Mr Norton, & Mr Goodwin: the latter of whom, you probably know, has been in England — at our Cambridge; and (I am glad to say) well pleased with his reception there, & elsewhere in this old Country. I rather wonder to hear him speak of English Hospitality; for I thought that your American was more than in this Land where, as your Hawthorne says, any man will do anything for a shilling. *You* also do not, I think, much like the people you have now to deal with — or to live among. Cowell was sorry that you ever left your Studies (especially Spanish) for London: and Mr Norton hopes that you will soon be home again, to go on with them. I have nothing to tell of myself but the same old Story: three quarters of the year at Woodbridge, and now some two or three months with Nieces here, & hereabout . . .

Lowell's answer, dated September 4, and written at 37 Lowndes Street, where he had lately settled, is also in the Library:

> I am much obliged by your solicitude about Mrs Lowell & so is she. She is much better, though still unable to walk. But the mind is all right again, which is the main thing. We have had a fearful trial & are now reaping the fruit of it in a renewal of the youth of our love for each other. She is now (after spending three months at Basset in Hampshire) with me in London

& we are very happy in spite of the slowness of her convalescence.

Yes, I like the people here & always have liked them. The differences between an American of English descent & an Englishman are mostly superficial & we mainly agree in the weightier matters of the law. I can't say that I like the life much *quoad* diplomacy, but sometimes I find it amusing — though I confess it is disheartening to discover how tediously alike mankind is wherever you dip in. I seem to recognize always that flavor of "warm flatirons" that disgusted Sam Weller at Bath.

I am glad on the whole that I went to Spain. I at least read Calderon & Cervantes now by a new & clearer light & I learned to like Spaniards. I always like to learn to like people, for it is slow work with me in most cases. I think Americans who are jealous of their reserve are even more so than Englishmen — perhaps because in a democracy it is a more conscious prize & has to be fought for . . .

FitzGerald had a more personal relationship to Frederick Spalding, a Woodbridge merchant and later the curator of a small museum. To him he applied the words which Dr. Johnson had once said to Boswell: "I am almost easier with you than with anybody."

Of a group of seventy letters from FitzGerald to Spalding, written between 1862 and 1882, nine have recently been acquired by the Library. The headings are one point or another in Suffolk. On April 5, 1880, in the only letter bearing a date, he writes from Lowestoft, mentioning his intimate friend, Edward Cowell, a professor of Sanskrit at Cambridge. Cowell had begun to study a variety of languages while still a schoolboy and, by the time he was nineteen when he first met FitzGerald, he was already known as an Oriental scholar. He introduced FitzGerald to studies of Spanish, and then Persian. In 1856 they read Omar Khayyám together, from a manuscript which Cowell had found in the Bodleian Library. FitzGerald was stirred by Cowell's marriage, his choice being a Suffolk neighbor fourteen years his senior and the one woman whom FitzGerald had ever cared for. He discusses politics: Gladstone had just defeated Lord Beaconsfield in a general election which brought the Liberal party solidly back to power; the Conservatives, high in favor two years before, lost popular support when their Imperial policy met armed resistance abroad. He refers also to Edmund Kerrich, evidently the son of his sister Eleanor, in whose children he took a special interest; and to his "little reader," a boy he employed to save his eyesight. The letter reads:

I came here the end of last week to meet Cowell, who is come here for ten days holiday. After that I shall return to my own home, and see about my Garden and Spring flowers. I have exchanged Terrace for Parade as you see, on this occasion: in order to be near him on the Esplanade. Miss Green gave up her Terrace house, & has gone to a much larger on Kirkley Cliff, which I should think she will find is unprofitable. No. 11 Terrace is however tenanted by a respectable woman who made me as comfortable as crazy windows & doors would allow at the end of January. I was here then to see the last (for the present only, I hope) of Edmund Kerrich; who was

ordered to join his Regiment, not in India, but at Kinsale in Ireland. That place, however, is so comfortless that he did not carry Wife & Boy over with him; they wait (though not *here*) till he may move to some better Quarters. My two Nieces are here as usual, & will, I suppose, pay me their annual visit of two months when Summer is on.

I did not know till Cowell told me how much the Elections have gone toward a Change of Ministry & consequently of Policy. He says it is a very extraordinary change of Public Feeling; I suppose on account of Wars which some think worse than useless, and of what they call Agricultural Trouble. I am glad that Mr. Biddell is returned for W. Suffolk: I do not know what the chances are for the East: but I conclude that it will be some close contest, judging from the importunity of both Candidates in whipping in votes. I hope that what my little Reader told me is true; viz, that the scoundrel Fornburne is *not* returned for Harwich. But the news is almost too good to be true.

Another letter concerns a book which he had evidently presented to Spalding and which the latter now wished to return. A man of cultivated tastes, Spalding was no businessman. FitzGerald, who had an ample inheritance, helped him out financially on several occasions. He suggests that his friend consult William Aldis Wright, the Shakespearian and Biblical scholar, as to the value of the book. Wright was then librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge, where FitzGerald had studied. In 1867 the poet inquired of Wright about the presentation of his works to the college, and their exchange of letters opened a warm friendship. Sixteen years later he made the librarian his literary executor. It was Wright who in 1889 published his *Letters and Literary Remains*. He wrote:

I am much obliged to you for offering me the Bailey back again: but, in the first place I could not think of such a thing *in any case*: and secondly this is the sort of (?) thing I should not keep, but (as I believe I told you) give it to Cambridge, or British Museum.

I wish you to sell it for the best Price you can get for it; as surely the Money must be of some consideration to you, and you must have other things to remember me by.

Therefore *by no means* send or bring the Book here — unless it be to take *Aldis Wright's* advice about its worth: I do not know of his coming at present, but will, if you choose, let you know when I hear of such a thing.

In the meanwhile I *wish* you to ask any other competent Judge on the subject; and, above all, to question the Librarian of the British Museum; stating all the particulars, and offering to send the Book for inspection.

After writing what is above, I doubted whether I *ought* to advise you to sell anything that formerly belonged to you. I have asked ——, who thinks that such Property, if not purposely retained to sell, *may be* sold after this lapse of Time, in your own behalf. Excuse my saying & doing this: it was a Case of Conscience, which I must leave you to settle.

The book is mentioned once more, in another letter, written from Clare Cottage, Aldeburgh, where FitzGerald had spent summer holidays as a child. In later life he would go over from Woodbridge once in a while to whiff the sea air and chat with the sailors:

Perhaps the best way to settle the Old Bailey business is for me to give you £5 for the Book, which I think it is worth, and which I will send you when I get home to my Cheque book. I am not the less mindful of your constant desire that I should take it it back as a Gift.

The main subject of that letter, however, is a trip which FitzGerald took to Ipswich in company with his friend Charles Keene, an artist on *Punch*. The two met in 1877 and Keene, a Scot who diverted himself with playing the bagpipes, became a frequent visitor at Woodbridge. Certain comments by the host, especially upon the bagpipes, inspired a few drawings for *Punch*. FitzGerald describes a call which they paid together, and the events following it:

When C. Keene left me at the end of May, I accompanied him to Ipswich. We called at Mason's Shop, where his Man told us he had been somewhat unwell for two or three days, and had not come down from Riverview. Then C. K. and I toiled up to R. V. and could not open the garden gate, nor find a Bell for the House Door. Therefore I supposed that Mason did not care to be teased with Visitors, and so we came away. I wrote to Mason to tell him of this: and he replied (chiefly by his Daughter's hand) that the outer Gate had a habit of sticking, and that, albeit somewhat indisposed, he should have been pleased to see us. He was in bed (though he did not know it) paralyzed at the time; and very soon after sunk under repeated attacks. I wrote to Mrs. Mason a fortnight after his Death, not to condole, but to express my opinion of his worth; and that I should miss him — as I do.

This year has made strange inroads on my friends, and chiefly in the paralytic way; *three* of them beside Mason, though not, like him, to Death. So I wonder to find myself with — for the present — but a half-suspended Bronchitis to complain of.

The last letter gives directions for an outing for the Third Suffolk Volunteers of Woodbridge. FitzGerald enthusiastically supported the unit, offering competition prizes and, anonymously, sometimes arranging entertainments for the men. Spalding was the company secretary.

On thinking over the matter of my little *"treat"* to the Rifles, *I* think, that as we have deviated from a mere "snack" sent to the Ground (whether at Farlingay or Bromeswell) to a sort of Supper, we must not tie ourselves up to bare *Beef and Beer,* but must offer at least *a Glass of Grog* to top up with — so long as all is within Bounds of Temperance & Moderation . . . The Difference of Expense is not worth considering, as far as I am concerned: and whatever one does one should do sufficiently, and with something above strict measure . . .

Finally, as I only *do* very little, I *pretend* to no more: and wish to have nothing whatsoever said about it.

THERESA COOLIDGE

William Bollan, Agent of Massachusetts

By MALCOLM FREIBERG

(*Continued from the February, March, and April issues*)

IV. Pamphlets on Colonial Policies

1

IN February 1760 the General Court dismissed Bollan, only to recall him four months later. The question involved money. Since Massachusetts, more than most colonies, had given support to the French and Indian War, her expenses were large. Unable to issue paper money after 1751, she could rely only on the specie granted her by Parliament. Accordingly, if the agent was — as Bollan was — lax in forwarding the money, he could expect the wrath of the currency-hungry General Court. Bollan made excuses, but they were not good enough.[1] It was on February 5, 1760 that the House voted his dismissal, and a week later the Council concurred. For months Massachusetts went unrepresented at the Court of Great Britain. The Colony apparently felt the want, but could not agree on a successor. Finally on June 6, "the two Houses according to agreement proceeded to the Choice of an Agent for the Province in Great Britain by joint Ballot of the two Houses, and upon counting and sorting the Votes it appeared that William Bollan Esq was chosen by a Major Vote of the Council and House of Representatives."[2] Bollan made a graceful acknowledgement. A fortnight after he received notice of his reappointment, he wrote to the Speaker:

> Upon considering the present state of province affairs . . . I have determined to accept the trusts reposed in me, and shall endeavour to discharge them for the best service of the province, hoping that my faithful endeavours will meet with the approbation of the General Court, and that I shall be properly supported & rewarded . . .[3]

As he went serenely on in the conduct of the agency, the political cauldron in Massachusetts was coming to a boil.

The fire was kindled in 1760. In September of that year the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court died. Aspirants for the office were James Otis, Sr., Speaker of the Assembly, and Thomas Hutchinson, Lieutenant-Governor, member of the Council and judge of Probate Court. Otis held that William Shirley, when governor, had promised him the post, should a vacancy occur. He applied now to Sir Francis Bernard, the new governor, who, however, more favorable to Hutchinson than to Otis, did nothing for several weeks. While he waited, Otis and his son, James, Jr., conducted a vigorous campaign. Bernard would not be budged, and finally

declared he would under no circumstances appoint James Otis, Sr. Hutchinson was offered the chief-justiceship and accepted when the governor warned him a refusal would "cause a strong opposition to his administration." The younger Otis was bitter, "vowed revenge," and the fight was on in earnest.

By next spring, the Otis-Hutchinson quarrel was assuming larger proportions. Britain had recently conquered Canada and, needing revenues for the payment of her war expenses, ordered customs collectors in America to enforce the collection of import duties under the Acts of Navigation and Trade. When the Massachusetts collectors applied for writs of assistance, Hutchinson and the younger Otis clashed. James Otis, Jr. was advocate-general of the province, and it was his duty to issue the writs which empowered the officers to break open and search buildings suspected of containing contraband. The latter approached Otis to plead their case for them before the Supreme Court, but Otis resigned his post, and took up instead the case against the writs on the side of Boston and Salem merchants. He scorned payment. "In such a case," he said, "I despise all fees."[4] The matter was to be argued before the Supreme Court, and the Chief Justice was Thomas Hutchinson.

In his arguments Otis made a strenuous declaration. The Supreme Court was impressed, and, through its Chief Justice, gave its opinion:

> The Court has considered the subject of writs of assistance, and can see no foundation for such a writ; but as the practise in England is not known, it has been thought best to continue the question to the next term, that in the mean time opportunity may be given to know the results.[5]

When the Supreme Court met the next term, "no judgement was pronounced," as John Adams noted; and "nothing more was said about writs of assistance; but it was generally reported and understood that the Court clandestinely granted them, and the custom-house officers had them in their pockets, though I never knew that they dared to produce them or execute them in any one instance."[6] All in all, this was a victory for Otis, whom his Boston friends promptly elected to a seat in the House of Representatives.

Young Otis's star was in the ascendancy, while that of Thomas Hutchinson was on the decline. It was Bollan's misfortune to be openly friendly with Hutchinson:[7] he had to suffer at Otis's hands when the latter decided to retaliate against Hutchinson. The best account of the reasons for his dismissal is contained in a letter written to him by an old friend. Edmund Trowbridge informed Bollan on July 15, 1762 that James Otis and his friends were

> determind to remove You and for that End privately Insinuated to y^e^ Members of y^e^ House. That our Dissenting Churches were in Danger . . . that you being a Church man were a Very Unsuitable Person to represent us in a Time of Such Imminent Danger That M^r^ Maduit being at The head of

> the Dissenters in England, was y^e^ most likely Person to Save us from ruine. That you had Protested y^e^ Goverm^t^ Bills without haveing or giving them any reason for so doing. That you favoured y^e^ Officers of y^e^ Customs, Spent your Time in Solliciting their Affairs in England & Neglected y^e^ Goverm^t^ and Would Not Write to y^e^ Goverm^t^ though you did to your private friends with many Othere things as false and injurious and on Monday y^e^ 19th of April in y^e^ afternoon That Party Taking y^e^ Advantage of a Very Thin house & y^e^ Absence of your Friends Moved that you Might be dismissed, and then Obtaind a Vote for it without any Times being previously Assigned for Takeing That Matter of Consequence Under Cons^d^ on a Monday and y^e^ next Morning that Vote was Concured by y^e^ Council but the L^t^ Gov^rs^ Secretary and so many Others Opposed it. So as That it was Carried by a bare Majority of a very Thin Council and y^e^ Next day y^e^ Gov^r^ Consented, and then they Chose M^r^ Madnit.[8]

Bollan's friends were bitter, while his critics were proud of this show of strength. In Hutchinson's opinion, it was all the work of a faction. "We have violent parties in our little mock parliament," he wrote to a friend, "& sometimes the publick Interest gives way to private piques & prejudices as well as with you."[9] Young James Otis could not resist crowing:

> Mr. Bollan, tho' not a native of this place, came here young, and by the reputation he afterwards gained at the Bar, and a family connexion with Mr. Shirley . . . became so considerable as to be chosen nominal agent for the Province about the year 1746; but, in fact, has, in the opinion of some, ever since been little more than agent for his father-in-law, and what is called here the Shirlean faction, a motley mixture of high church men, and dissenters who, for the sake of the offices they sustain, are full as high in their notions of prerogative as the churchmen.[10]

Jonathan Mayhew was kinder. His impression was that Bollan "is generally reckoned a Gentleman of good Abilities, but has not given such general satisfaction to the People here."[11] Mayhew was more observant than most. If the Otis-Hutchinson squabble resulted in his release, Bollan himself was largely responsible.

Ever since the establishment of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" in 1701, dissenters in America had been fretting over the possibility of having an Anglican bishop resident in the colonies. During the early years of the century, the project of an Anglican Episcopate lay dormant, but from 1748 to 1761 the Bishop of London revived and tirelessly promoted the idea.[12] By 1762 "all the Friends of the dissenting Interest" in Massachusetts thought that Jasper Mauduit would "be much more likely to serve the Province in its most essential elements" than Bollan, who was a "gentleman of the Chh. of England."[13] Just how serious an Anglican Bollan really was, and just how much weight he could have thrown behind the establishment of a bishopric may be questioned. To the General Court, however, his church ties were unwelcome enough to count heavily against him.

Another grievance against Bollan was his toying with funds Parlia-

ment had granted to Massachusetts. He had "made diverse stoppages of considerable Sums out of Parliamentary Grants, without giving any Account of Reason therefor,"[14] the Speaker thought. Bollan's excuse was that he needed the funds for the affairs of the agency. His defense was testy. To Secretary Oliver he wrote:

> With respect to the commissions charged on the monies received while I was the province agent . . . I apprehend that I have good right to . . . these sums, and to establish this right it may be sufficient to consider . . . that the province in consequence of my being agent had no right to my service gratis as the receiver of their monies . . . and it cannot be presum'd that I should accept an office attended with such trouble & hazard, without an assurance in my own mind that I shou'd receive the usual pay upon discharging the duties of it.[15]

To the General Court, this was no excuse at all. Nor did they consider Bollan's additional plea that agents of other colonies were allowed commission. Massachusetts would tolerate no nonsense. Hence, when Bollan's successor obtained a grant which he had failed to get and made no stoppages of the funds, the anti-Bollan faction exulted that "Mr. Mauduit's *succeeding in this particular, affords an instance of his* affinity *and* interest."[16]

In sending their instructions to Jasper Mauduit, the General Court included a stern warning not to write such palpable rubbish as Bollan had lately been guilty of propounding. The allusion was to *Coloniae Anglicanae Illustratae,* which Bollan had published early in 1762. To James Otis he explained the purpose of the work:

> Many powerfull reasons having a long time called for a thorough examination in order to a full proof & firm establishment of the original, inherent & just title of the English subjects, who planted the English colonies in America, to the Rights, Liberties & benefits of the state, whereof they were members, when they prosecuted this noble enterprise & of which, by their great Expence, toil & peril, enlarging the dominion for the comon good, they continued perfect members, & from whom of course their rights descended, to their posterity . . . a plan has been formed for accomplishing this work . . . .[17]

To the General Court, the necessity of such proof was not so apparent. Mauduit was told: "The Natural Rights of the Colonists, we humbly conceive to be the same with those of all other British Subjects, and indeed of all Mankind. The principal of these Rights is to be 'free from any superior power on Earth, and not to be under the Will or Legislative Authority of Man, but to have only the Law of Nature for this Rule.' "[18] Since Parliament had earlier confirmed this right, it seemed to the General Court, "a little strange that after the explicit declaration of the Parliament . . . that any of the Colonies should be called upon by their Agent, and earnestly pressed for a full proof and firm Establishment of their original and inherent Rights."[19] Mauduit heeded the advice, and gave general satisfaction by paying strict attention to agency affairs.

2

FOR almost seventeen years Bollan had done the Colony's bidding, although he had never subordinated himself so far as to lose his independence. The work had been enervating, but he had enjoyed it. Now he was out of a job, and both he and his friends at home were trying to get him appointed once more. By November of 1763, Edmund Trowbridge was writing to him:

> We still Stand in Need of your assistance, The discerning See it, the Gratefull Acknowledge it, & would, if they Could, reward you honorably for y^e^ many & great Services You have done for Us, & if possable thereby Induce you to Undertake for Us Again, but there are So many more Knaves & fools among us than Wise & Honest Men that we Cannot do as we Would, So Long as y^e^ Gen^l^. Court Sits in Boston, No Salutary Steady measures are reasonably to be Expected from them and I see no probability of y^e^ Courts being removed & keept out of that Sink of Corruption.[20]

Conditions were little better the next year, when Trowbridge posted Bollan on the conditions of politics in Boston. The truth was, he wrote, that

> the Party that procured your dismission are now stronger Than Ever they Were Each of y^e^ Heads of that Party Expected to have been Chosen Agent for y^e^ Province before this time they are Still in hopes of it, And therefore Use their Utmost Endeavours to prevent your being Again Employed by y^e^ Province and they Stick at Nothing to accomplish their designs . . . . its a great Greif, not only to me but many otheres That the Province . . . have been & Still Are by such means deprived of your Assistance when they have & still do Stand in so great Need of it but What Cannot be cured must be Endured.[21]

Bollan, however, was too active to let the world go by. Now that he had time on his hands, he began to write in earnest. His published output during the 1760's amounted to well over half of the books that he brought out in his lifetime. He began to criticize the political greenhorn who succeeded him. Like John Adams,[22] he cared little for Mauduit. The new agent was a dissenter, and in the eyes of the Otis faction this outweighed the fact that he had little training for the agency. Soon after his appointment, Mauduit called upon Bollan for advice. To Bollan, this was heaping insult upon injury. He notified the Speaker that the agency was no longer his concern. With Mauduit himself, he was even more short-tempered. When the latter was still pestering him for advice, he exploded: "I have several times told you I was . . . going out of town as soon as possible." And when in 1764 Mauduit waited on him to secure repayment of some three thousand pounds he owed Massachusetts, he retorted that the account was "verry Erronious," and refused to honor the debt.

The end of the Seven Years' War was near. It was bruited about London that one provision of the Peace of Paris would cede the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the coast of Newfoundland, to France.

Alarmed over the possibility that the cession would allow the French to "obtain the right of carrying on the Fishery on these Islands . . . in the midst of the British Fishery," Bollan in 1762 issued a four-page pamphlet entitled *Observations on the Preliminary Articles of Peace, so far as they relate to the Fishery*. It was intended for distribution to members of Parliament. The printers worked all night to have the pamphlet ready the next morning. When the messengers arrived at Parliament, they were "terrified and discouraged" by the treatment they received there. To quote Bollan's account to Oliver:

> In the morning of the day preceding the Parliament's taking the Preliminaries under consideration, I had not settled even the introductory part of my observation upon the Articles relating to the Fishery. By working without intermission 'til late in the Evening I dispatched them as well as I could in this hasty manner, so that between 11 and 12 o'clock, by going out myself tho' in an infirm state, with the help of my Book seller I got the Printers to work; and having the first hundred sent to me next Morning as soon as they were worked off, and proper Messengers ready, before the sitting of the two Houses, I sent upwards of 70 copies under Cover to several principal Members of each House. My Book seller having undertaken the care of the delivery of the rest, making 500 in the whole, at the doors of the two Houses, and sundry parcels being sent as fast as they could be printed and folded to the Persons appointed to make this delivery, the Person who was stationed for this purpose in the lobby of the House of Commons met with such treatment that as terrified and discouraged him in his proceeding; and on my own Clerk being sent to deliver to him a fresh parcel likewise received rough treatment; but by these and farther measures the principal part of the number intended for delivery there got into the House.[23]

To make certain that he would be understood, Bollan underlined his plea for the American fishery with the publication of a twenty-page pamphlet the same year. In it he harked back to the Treaty of Utrecht, "For Separating Spain for ever from France, and For preventing France from enjoying any separated exclusive Commerce with the Spanish Dominions in America."[24] In addition, he came up with the old argument that it was advantageous for Britain to assist the American fisheries. As he put it:

> Everyone knows that the capital laws made for regulating our plantation trade, contain special provisions to favour the importation of salt into the colonies concerned in the fishery, and the *American* fishery having been one of the chief prizes contended for, every beneficial means of improving our part of it will, I am persuaded, by the proper persons, be . . . favorably considered.[25]

The proper persons refused to listen, however, and whatever claims the American fishery had to St. Pierre and Miquelon disappeared when the Peace of Paris granted the two islands to France.

Undismayed, Bollan was using the same arguments in 1764 when he came out with still another volume on the question, *The Ancient Right of the English Nation to the American Fishery*. In it he gave a maritime history

of Newfoundland, from its discovery by Sebastian Cabot to the recent cession of St. Pierre and Miquelon. He still insisted that England had the greater historical claim to these islands, and that giving them to France had been a mistake.

Bollan by now had been in England for twenty years. There were many things he wanted to do in Boston. His daughter was a young woman; it would not do to let her continue on without so much as a glimpse of her only parent. He also hoped to be able to recuperate faster in America. He wanted satisfaction from the General Court; and there were, in addition, his various investments in New England.

His earlier plans to return had all miscarried. Five years before, his request for a visit had been granted, but he could not avail himself of it because of pressing affairs; nor could he go three years later, on account of ill-health. In 1764 he really set out for Boston, but had to turn back when his ship sprang a leak at Lisbon:

> The great desire of Compleating a just and amicable settlement of my Accounts with the Province, Occasion'd my Setting out from England for Boston without waiting longer to recover a Better State of health, the Ship proved leakey upon the Passage — was oblig'd to put in here where to my greate disappointment there is no Vessell in which I can with Safety to my health proceed further upon my Intended Voiage.[26]

Persistent, he made one last attempt in 1765 — again unsuccessfully. He boarded a ship, but became so sick that he had to be put ashore.

Before leaving for England in 1745, Bollan had placed his daughter in the care of his sister-in-law and her husband. But when he learned that they were encouraging "a romance" between the child and a lad of thirteen, he removed his daughter from her aunt's care and placed her with the Edmund Trowbridges.[27] With them Frances Shirley Bollan grew up. Trowbridge advised Bollan not to let the girl travel alone to England, but to come and fetch her. There was yet another reason for Bollan's attempted trips to America. He was acting as match-maker for his daughter. In a letter to Trowbridge, written from Harwick, he told the story of his activities:

> Mr. Rogers, when in England, desired leave to make his address to her; among other things, I told him that I did not chuse to give any person to make her visits of that nature, without first knowing whether she objected to it, and that I hoped ere long to see her. He has since several times renewed his proposals; and as I think it would be unreasonable with respect to him to keep the matter much longer wholly in suspense I have given it the best consideration that I could, without consulting her, & have thereupon determined to let her take such time as she shall think fit, to consider whether it be agreeable to her that he shou'd come to see her or not, and now write to her accordingly, directing her, when she shall come to a determination in her own mind, to acquaint you with it, and in case she does not, after such consideration, at all object to Mr. Rogers coming to see her

I desire that you will be pleased to deliver him the inclosed letter, containing my leave for that purpose; and that you will give him liberty of making his visits. If she shall be disinclined to see him there will be an end of the matter, and in that case you will retain the letter.[28]

When his final attempt to get to America failed, Bollan auctioned off his library in Boston, sold his house to John Adams, and sent for his daughter. Accordingly, Frances Bollan left in September 1765 and by December was installed with her father in London. Shortly after her arrival she married Charles Western of Rivenhall.

3

THE Seven Years' War was over, and the British, who had footed colonial wartime expense accounts, looked to the colonies to support an army of 10,000 regulars they wanted to station in North America. When Parliament passed revenue levies in the form of the Sugar and Stamp Acts, protests were heard from many a person. "I do not want to be your agent," Bollan wrote, "but I want to obtain justice for the province; whereupon, if not employed by it, I purpose to employ myself in defence of its most valuable rights, and hope that sooner or later I shall be able to maintain them against all objections."[29] And so he took up the colonial cause once more.

By 1765 Grenville and Parliament were ready, after a year of waiting, to pass the Stamp Act. Mauduit, shortly to be replaced, was still Massachusetts's agent in Britain, and, in Bollan's eyes, performed miserably. "In my hearing," the latter commented, "your present agent . . . spoke in support of this clause[30] which you will find in the act." And when the billeting of soldiers in private houses was discussed, "it is certain your present agent did not say one word in the course of it."[31] Parliamentary measures "for raising a Revenue upon the Colonies for Certain Purposes" gave Bollan the "greatest concern,"[32] but there was nothing he could do to stem the tide. Britain was determined that the colonies should help her in raising revenues. The Stamp Act was passed.

In the same year, while the colonies were protesting the new taxes, Soames Jenyns, member of the Board of Trade and Plantations, came out with a pamphlet designed to refute colonial objections.[33] Bollan answered some of his arguments, and included a consideration of the Sugar Act.[34] He saw fit to answer Jenyns on two points: virtual representation and taxation. When the latter averred that no Englishman was taxed with his own consent, Bollan replied, "This is a mistake; for he is taxed by and with the consent of his delegate, his deputy, that is, his representative."[35] After he had interpreted Jenyns's arguments to mean that they were a "candid confession from his own mouth, that every Englishman is represented, although he does not vote," he mocked, "But he com-

plains that he cannot comprehend it; whose fault is that? Not mine, I am sure; and I am very sorry he is so unhappy and dull in his comprehension."[36] As far as Parliament's right of taxing the colonies was concerned, Bollan clung to the theory of colonial jurisdiction. Jenyns "says we have a right or not to tax the colonies," he wrote. "In this I perfectly agree with him; but he asks if parliament is possessed of such a right? Why should it be exercised with more delicacy in America than in Great Britain? To which I answer, if the right to be the same, There is not the least reason why America should be more delicately treated than Great Britain; and I am sure I shall not dispute that right, or call it in question."[37]

The rest of the tract is devoted to arguments against the Sugar Act. The duties imposed, Bollan maintained, would cut down colonial consumption of English goods, and increase the use of foreign ones, since "merchants . . . are very apt to go to the cheapest market."[38] In addition, he pointed out, collecting the new duties would be an exceedingly difficult task. But what was most extraordinary, he complained, was that "the act requires such duties to be paid in sterling money at 5s. 6d. per ounce. It might as well have been ordained, that every man in the colonies should be seven-foot high, since they are both equally impossible to be inforced, for the people have no money."[39] Bollan, of course, had a remedy: the recall of the British troops in the colonies. By this,

> . . . the cause of those severe duties and taxes will be removed . . . the colonies would then resume their trade, which is now languishing, and their heads, which are at present full of manufacturing, would be employed on schemes of commerce and navigation; the fruits of all their labours would continue to center in Great Britain and . . . their affections and labours would be united in promoting the trade and interest of this kingdom, and all things return to their late happy and prosperous state.[40]

While he was thus fighting for the rights of the colonies, Bollan's relations to Hutchinson were becoming more and more strained. Hutchinson pointed out the truth about the House of Representatives when he wrote him that there was not the least room to hope that they would comply with his demands: "You know as well as I do their narrow minds & how, large sums of sterling money strike them."[41] Bollan was bitter, and Hutchinson could only retort, "I did everything in my power more I am sure than any member of the court to prevent your dismission and when I failed in my endeavours I intimated to you the true cause of it."[42] Soon after, Hutchinson had his own grievance against Bollan. The vengeance of the Boston mob in 1765 was reported to him by his daughter, who had seen the damage done to the house of the Chief Justice, and Bollan was "extremely concerned at the outragious and villanous treatment" his friend had undergone. He had complained of it to the Marquis of Rockingham, and assured Hutchinson that "sooner or later you & your family will reap some considerable benefit from your misfortune."[43]

However, he did not succeed in advancing Hutchinson's claims for Parliamentary reimbursement. Thereupon Hutchinson sent him a note upbraiding him for "want of spirit & exertion." It was an unmerited rebuke. After a visit with Bollan in London, Thomas Hutchinson, Jr., wrote home to his father that Bollan was doing all that he could. Young Hutchinson described their meeting:

> I have gone thro' a fiery trial this Afternoon with Mr. Bollan who when I first came in, greatly resented your charge in the beginning of your letter, which he shew'd me . . . he swore & raved like a madman, sd. he could not bear that you, whom he had always endeavour'd to serve to the utmost of his power, shou'd charge him with want of what he was generally tho't to have too great a share off, I consider'd it was Mr. Bollan, & told him he ought to consider the treatment you had met with, & not to wonder at your anxiety, in a few minutes he was as cool as he had before been warm sd. he chose to deal plainly with me, & tho' he tho't himself injured in the charge, it had not nor should it prevent him doing his utmost to see your loss made up . . . I believe Mr. Bollan does everything in his power to serve you, he tells me you are too anxious, that you will certainly have your compensation, as the honor of the Kingdom is stak'd upon it.[44]

Two years later, Bollan was berating the elder Hutchinson, "If you had sent me in the time an account of everything material relative to the origin of your violences, I am much enclined to think it wou'd have been better for the provce. in genl. & yourself in particular."[45]

4

THE agency would have been a fine position for a man of means. Bollan had once had a few extra pounds, but two decades in England had more and more diminished his capital. By 1765 he was nearly destitute, yet he hoped that his reappointment would permit him to tidy his finances. Reappointing Bollan was the last thing the Massachusetts House of Representatives wanted to do. It was true that he still owed the Colony money he had charged as commission for services rendered.[46] It was likewise true that the House was still in arrears on payments of his salary. When Jasper Mauduit asked for his release in 1764, because of ill-health, the General Court's choice lay between his brother, Israel Mauduit, and Richard Jackson. Jackson won the post mainly through the intervention of Governor Bernard, who swung whatever supporters Bollan had to Jackson's candidacy.

Thus Bollan had fallen upon sorry days. All his requests for payment had been refused, and he had addressed many a functionary in the provincial government.[47] He could stand it no longer: on April 12, 1766 he sent a long petition to the Duke of Newcastle, begging for relief. "Having at all times," he wrote, "to the best of my ability discharged my duty to the crown, I flatter myself that your Grace will in your goodness be pleased

favourably to consider my faithful services, and my various losses, being . . . render'd several thousand pounds poorer than I shou'd have been if I had never engaged in the public service."[48] He pointed out that he had come over to England in 1745 as agent to "give his majesty's ministers all necessary information"; that the Lords of Admiralty had appointed him Advocate-General and that he had given faithful service; and that he had to refuse the benefit of a commission as "collector of his majesty's customs at Salem and Marblehead in New England" because the post conflicted with his work as agent.[49] The Duke of Newcastle was not impressed. There is no record that he granted Bollan any aid.

In even worse need for money, Bollan turned to writing again. Within the next four years, he brought out four new tracts. He said little that was new, although excitement in the American colonies was speedily increasing. He was still concerned over the well-being of the empire, and anything was dangerous, he thought, that tended to diminish the empire's trade.

Early in 1766 he brought out *The Freedom of Speech and Writing upon Public Affairs.* Designed to "expose the malignity" of the nature of prejudice, it met with such success that he had excerpts of it printed and distributed to members of Parliament.[50] The success was not wholly deserved; Bollan merely said that freedom of the press was a fine thing, if used with enough discretion:

> The liberty of the press may well be employed in promoting the interests, preventing the impending mischiefs, or redressing the grievances of public societies, wherein no other means can be pursued to any effect, and in many other cases an assistant to proper measure prosecuted for the advancement of the public welfare; and it is needless to say that these advantages are to be derived from the illustration and maintenance of truth against all opponents.[51]

But he warned, the "liberty of the press . . . is certainly liable to manifold . . . abuses . . . and . . . such a licentious use of the press hath taken place, that neither the highest public stations, nor the greatest public services, are sufficient guards against these abuses."[52]

Bollan was uncertain whether the colonies owed allegiance to the King or to Parliament. In his *A Succinct View of the Origin of Our Colonies,* he observed that

> his Majesty's regal authority extends to all persons, and over all parts of the public territory — that every subject by the law and the duties of his birth is obliged to be faithful, and bear true allegiance to the King.[53]

He also stated that

> by the *British* constitution . . . supreme jurisdiction is vested in the British parliament . . . . The colonies from their situation, nature, and necessary political existence possess subordinate powers of legislation, but the *summum imperium* of the British Parliament remains firm, immutable and uni-

> versal . . . no colonie or other political body can claim any power, privilege or jurisdiction exempt from parliamentary cognizance, the King having no authority to raise or create the same.[54]

As far as commerce was concerned, Bollan knew his mind. Anything — like the Townshend duties, for example — that tended to reduce colonial consumption of British goods was bad. He noted that they would force colonial consumers to resort to manufacturing their own goods.[55]

In 1768 Bollan was still the self-appointed watchdog over the empire's economic interests. In *Continued Corruption, Standing Armies, and Popular Discontents Considered* he advocated fewer restrictions upon commerce with the colonies:

> Instead of these new, impoverishing, distressing, and disparageing politics, which would starve the hen that lays the golden egg, let us return to the cherishing system . . . which . . . will ever best promote and secure all the good purposes of this kingdom. A flourishing commerce will in time enrich the colonies, and the richer they are the more they can and will trade for with us, and their attachement will be strengthened various ways, as well our wealth and naval strength much encreased; whereas a poor needy people in the colonies would be at all times dishonourable, unprofitable, and dangerous.[56]

As ever, Bollan considered the mutual interests of both Britain and her colonies.

5

DURING the 1760's Governor Bernard was the inevitable target of resentment in Massachusetts, since he was pledged to enforce such unpopular measures as the Sugar and Stamp Acts and the quartering of troops in Boston. Moreover, he had written letters to the Ministry characterizing the Council as "inimical to the . . . Court of Admiralty," because he had taken "offence at the Council's joining the House in June, 1761, in measures for recovering the Province's part of certain seizures condemned by the Court of Admiralty."[57] The Council got wind of the letters and turned to Bollan to "procure and send them authenticated copies of Governor Bernard's letters, &c., laid before Parliament."[58]

Bollan complied with alacrity. He held no love for Bernard. The latter possessed the veto power but refused to exercise it when the General Court dismissed Bollan in 1762. "If I had attempted to do more" than approve the action of the Court, the governor privately remarked, "I should only have embarrast myself without doing M^{r}. Bollan any service. I have allways given him the credit of my good opinion of his Abilities & integrity & further I could not go."[59] Nor did Bollan have any reason to thank Bernard for his conduct in persuading Bollan's friends to swing their votes to Richard Jackson in 1765. When in that year he made known that he would not return to Massachusetts, Governor Bernard requested that

Bollan's deputy, Robert Auchmuty, receive the post of Advocate-General.[60] In 1767 Auchmuty was really appointed; Bollan's connections with the Admiralty were severed; and he was free to side with the Council against Bernard.

Obtaining copies of the letters, however, was no easy task. "Those transmitted," Bollan wrote, "cou'd not . . . have been got if they had not been laid before the house of Comons, which entitles members to copies."[61] To get those he wanted, he went to Alderman Beckford, representing the county of Wiltshire.[62] Finally, the letters obtained, he forwarded them to the Council on June 21, 1769.[63] Since they had been "read in both Houses of Parliament," and since he had obtained many other documents in a similar manner, Bollan felt no guilt over the method he had used in securing them. Allegedly, he sent the papers directly home, without opening them and with no knowledge of their contents.[64] Upon their receipt in Boston, the letters were immediately printed in a newspaper extra, and transmitted by the Council to the Boston selectmen, as Bollan had requested.[65] The General Court pointed out at once that Bernard had dispatched them to England in hopes of "large stipends and Appointments." With the "great noise and censure" caused in Boston, the Governor's political career in the Colony was ruined. Shortly afterwards he was recalled.

Bollan's popularity was never greater. Thirty-five days after he had forwarded the letters to the Council, that body wrote back to him:

> By this conveyance you will have enclosed to you the vote of the Council appointing you their agent in G. Britain in behalf of the Province . . . The Council were in hopes you would have been appointed by the whole Court . . . . The House of Representatives were much divided in their sentiments about an agent . . . But a majority finally voted to continue Mr DeBerdt as the agent for the House.[66]

A few months later, a town meeting in Boston unanimously voted thanks to Bollan "for his generous care in transmitting to the Selectmen authentick Copies of Letters wrote to his Majesty's Ministers of State."[67]

Bollan had vindicated himself. Even if agent for the Council alone, instead of the entire General Court, he could still take pride in his reappointment.

(To be concluded)

NOTES

1. "The secretary's letter of the 15th of Oct^{r}., wrote by order of the Gen^{l}. Court, contains expressions amounting to a charge upon me for neglecting to give proper information to the Lords of Admiralty, in order to obtain the Lordships order for a ship of war to bring the provision money to Boston . . . . I must say this charge is wholly without foundation in fact; from the day of my first receiving orders to shiping the money, which came by way of Lisbon, to the time of its actual delivery to Cap^{n}. Falkner, I never omitted anything that was in my power to forward this service . . . having most faithfully endeavour'd to discharge every trust reposed in me for the best service of the province . . ." Bollan to the Speaker, March 20, 1760, Massachusetts Archives, CCLXXXVII, 175e–175f.

2. *Ibid.*, XXII, 143.

3. Bollan to the Speaker, August 20, 1760, *ibid.*, CCLXXXVII, 180.

4. William Tudor, *Life of James Otis* (Boston, 1823), 57.

5. Quoted in *ibid.*, 86.

6. John Adams to William Tudor, Mar. 29, 1817, John Adams, *Works*, X (Boston, 1856), 248.

7. Unwittingly, Bollan helped seal his own fate. Hutchinson wanted to know whether the writs the Massachusetts customs officials sought were limited to specific cases or could be used as blanket search warrants. As far as Bollan knew, the writs were general, and he wrote Hutchinson to that effect. Bollan to the Duke of Newcastle, Apr. 12, 1766, copy in Massachusetts Historical Society Library from British Museum Additional Manuscripts, 32,974, fo. 364. This was too much for the General Court, which indulged in "such mad proceedings" that it reduced Hutchinson's salary as Chief Justice and dismissed Bollan from the agency. Hutchinson to Bollan, Apr. 24, 1762, Mass. Archives, XXVI, 12.

8. Dana Papers (Mass. Hist. Soc. Lib.). Also printed in *Jasper Mauduit* (*Collections* of the Mass. Hist. Soc., LXXIV), 65–7.

9. Mass. Archives, XXVI, 31.

10. James Otis to Jasper Mauduit, Oct. 28, 1762, *Jasper Mauduit*, 76–7.

11. Mayhew to Mauduit, Apr. 26, 1762, *ibid.*, 37.

12. Claude H. Van Tyne, *The Causes of the War of Independence* (Boston, 1922), 349.

13. Mayhew to Mauduit, Apr. 26, 1762, *Jasper Mauduit*, 37–8.

14. Speaker to Mauduit, Feb. 22, 1763, *ibid.*, 98.

15. Bollan to Oliver, Apr. 30, 1766, Mass. Archives, XXII, 484.

16. *Boston Gazette*, Jan. 17, 1763.

17. Bollan to Otis, Mar. 15, 1762, Mauduit Papers (in Mass. Hist. Soc. Lib.). The book was little more than a series of quotations from historical sources. Its reception was poor. "I scarcely ever knew a book so deeply despised," old John Adams wrote in 1818. "The English reviewers would not allow it to be the production of a rational creature. In America it was held in no esteem." Adams, *Works*, X, 355–6.

18. "Instructions to Jasper Mauduit," *Jasper Mauduit*, 39.

19. *Ibid.*, 42.

20. Dana Papers.

21. Trowbridge to Bollan, Nov., 1764, *ibid.*

22. Jasper Mauduit, Adams noted in his diary on Feb. 1, 1763, "is . . . seventy years old. an honest man, but avaricious; a woolen draper, a mere cit; so ignorant of Court and public business, that he knew not where the public offices were, and that he told Mr. Bollan that he was agent for New England. He says that all other agents laugh at this Province for employing him, and that all persons on that side of the water are surprised at us." *Works*, II (Boston, 1850), 141.

23. Bollan to Oliver, Apr. 18, 1763, Dana Papers.

24. Bollan, *The Provisions Made by the Treaties of Utrecht* (London, 1762), title-page.

25. *Ibid.*, 20.

26. Bollan to Council, July 7, 1764, *Ms.* in Boston Public Library.

27. Colonial Society of Massachusetts *Publications*, XI, 344.

28. Bollan to Trowbridge, Oct. 11, 1764, Dana Papers.

29. Bollan to Trowbridge, May 2, 1765, photostat in Mass. Hist. Soc. Lib.

30. The Clause which "gives to either party an appeal to the court of vice admiralty in all cases where any suit is comenced for any penalty or forfeiture inflicted by this or last years act." *Loc. cit.*

31. *Loc. cit.* 32. Bollan to Council, July 7, 1764, *Ms.* in Boston Pub. Lib.

33. *The Objections to the Taxation of our American Colonies by the Legislature of Great Britain, briefly consider'd* (London, 1765). The pamphlet is reprinted in Samuel E. Morison, *Sources and Documents Illustrating the American Revolution,* second edition (Oxford, 1929), 18–24.

34. *The Mutual Interest of Great Britain and the American Colonies Considered* (London, 1765).

35. *Ibid.*, 3. 36. *Ibid.*, 4.

37. *Ibid.*, 5. 38. *Ibid.*, 8.

39. *Ibid.*, 9. 40. *Ibid.*, 12.

41. Hutchinson to Bollan, Mar. 4, 1765, Mass. Archives, XXVI, 130.

42. Hutchinson to Bollan, Oct. 4, 1764, *ibid.*, XXVI, 101.

43. *Ibid.*, XXV, 35, 71.

44. Thomas Hutchinson, Jr. to to his father, July 3, 1766, *ibid.*, XXV, 85.

45. Bollan to Hutchinson, Feb. 13, 1768, *ibid.*, XXV, 255.

46. "*Resolved* . . . That in case . . . Mr Bollan pay to the Treasurer and Receiver General . . . the Sum of Twelve Hundred and Ninety three Pounds, nine Shillings Sterling part of the Monies of the Province now in his hands . . . that all demands between this Province and him be thereupon determined & cease." (June 18, 1765.) *The Acts and Resolves . . . of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay,* XVIII (Boston, 1912), 26.

47. The Council on July 7, 1764 (*Ms.* in Boston Pub. Lib.); Hutchinson on Dec 13, 1764 (Dana Papers); and Secretary Oliver on Apr. 30, 1766 (Mass. Archives, XXII, 488).

48. Bollan to Newcastle, Apr. 12, 1766, Br. Mus. Add. *Mss.*, 32,974, fo. 364.

49. *Loc. cit.*

50. Bollan to Oliver, Apr. 30, 1766, Mass. Archives, XXII, 468–9.

51. *Freedom of Speech,* 129–30. 52. *Ibid.*, 137–8.

53. *A Succinct View,* 9. 54. *Ibid.*, 10–1. 55. *Ibid.*, 33–6.

56. Bollan, *Continued Corruption,* 76–7.

57. John Erving to Bollan, July 26, 1769, *Bowdoin & Temple Papers (Colls.* of Mass. Hist. Soc., Sixth Series, IX), 150–1.

58. *Loc. cit.*

59. Bernard to John Pownall, Apr. 25, 1762, Sparks *MS.*, Bernard Papers, II, 184 (Harvard College Library).

60. Bernard to Bollan, May 17, 1765, Sparks *MS.*, Bernard Papers, III, 293.

61. Bollan to Samuel Danforth and others, June 23, 1769, *Bowdoin & Temple Papers,* 147.

62. Bollan, Petition to Commons, May, 1770, Bowdoin and Temple Papers (*Ms.* in Mass. Hist. Soc. Lib.), II (1769–73), 75.

63. Bollan to Danforth & others, June 21, 1769, *Bowdoin & Temple Papers,* 145.

64. *Ibid.*, 123. When he later examined the letters, "their contents & bare reading astonish'd me extremely." *Ibid.*, 146.

65. *Ibid.*, note, 123.

66. John Erving to Bollan, July 26, 1769, *ibid.*, 149–50.

67. *The Writings of Samuel Adams,* Harry A. Cushing, editor, I (New York, 1904), note, 396.

Colored Lithographs by Daumier

Exhibitions in the Print Department

EXHIBITIONS of the various phases of Daumier's work will be held in the Print Department from time to time, to bring before the visitors the vast amount of material contained in the recent acquisition of this master's work. The prints selected for May are from the series "Robert Macaire," "Les Beaux Jours de la Vie," "Émotions Parisiennes," "Les Gens de Justice," and "Actualités."

These are not color lithographs as artists and technicians know them, but rather black and white prints touched with color washes for publication purposes. They are watercolor lithographs, in the same sense that one would speak of a watercolor drawing. There have been no advances made in color-printing in lithography since the medium was invented by Alois Senefelder in 1798. His process consisted of the use of a series of stones, one for each color or for each combination of two colors so organized as to produce another. Blue and yellow were often combined to make green, or red and blue to obtain violet. The paper was placed upon the stones with controlling marks, so as to have them register perfectly with each succeeding operation; and the number of stones employed depended upon the range of color scheme. This method was used almost entirely for reproductive purposes from the beginning, and particularly during the last half of the nineteenth century before mechanical means of reproduction were invented. Sometimes as many as twenty-eight or thirty stones were employed to accomplish a satisfactory result.

The process of color printing does not concern us here, since these examples selected for the exhibition were hand-colored by someone well trained in color composition. We have no definite record concerning the exact time when these tinted lithographs were introduced, but it was certainly during Daumier's lifetime. Among others, Daumier's colored prints frequently occupied a conspicuous place in *La Caricature* and in special volumes compiled by Charles Philipon, publisher of *Charivari*. The color on most of them was crudely and hastily applied, with little thought of scheme or harmony. Opaque tones were used which had a tendency to obliterate the superb draftsmanship of the original lithograph. Yet they must have been published with Daumier's approval as their dates cover a wide period during his most productive years.

However, these indifferent examples published for public consumption do not have any bearing on the beautiful prints in the newly acquired collection of the Library. A careful study of the material leads us to believe that those in our possession are, in great part, proof prints executed as guides for a proper palette, for applying the right intensity of transparent washes. Great care is exercised throughout and opaque colors are absent; in contrast with the hurried publications, they present an accomplishment in a harmonious symphony of delicate tones.

There are differences of opinion concerning these colored lithographs. The purist will still hold that Daumier's black and white expression is more artistic and that the application of color is a misuse of the medium. The Libra-

ry's great collection affords a splendid opportunity to make comparisons between the original lithographs and the color interpretations — a rare privilege, for unfortunately few good specimens in color reach these shores. One might form a different opinion, could one study a group of prints such as these in which the balance of warm and cool tones have been satisfactorily composed in tints of complementary colors in proper relationships. In these prints the source of light or the construction of the masses are never confused by the addition of color value. The only portions where the brush has made any material change in the modeling is in the introduction of local color in the faces. Wherever Daumier has used velvety rich blacks in costumes or accessories, colors of greater intensity were applied; but these were transparent enough not to alter the general key or change the balance of composition. These darker tones are usually heightened by a few free strokes of retouching varnish, which add to the brilliance and clarification of the values, mostly in rich blues and warm browns.

In many respects these prints bring to mind the watercolor drawings of Thomas Rowlandson with their suggestions of broken color, particularly in the lighter values, giving the print an unusual feeling of warmth and atmosphere. The subject matter, too, is similar, although the characters are different in appearance. Daumier's "Robert Macaire" reminds one of Rowlandson's "Dr. Syntax."

Daumier chose the figure of Robert Macaire from the hero of a melodrama, *Auberge des Adrets*, which at the time was revived by the celebrated actor Frederick Lemaitre. The artist used him as a model for his ideas and opinions. We are told by Thackeray that the play was a witless performance, with an extravagant style of conversation and exaggerated sentiments and actions such as would befit a villain.

There are twenty-five selected prints from the "Robert Macaire" series on exhibition. They were among the master's most popular achievements. Much of their success was due to the problems of the moment, to the financial events of the period in relation to speculations and operations of the Bourse. Macaire also appears as a person of consequence in a number of professions, as an orator at a fair, as an insolvent commission agent, in short, a character who reflects many of the prevailing practices of knavery, quackery, and humbug. He is one of the most famous types of roguery created by an artist's crayon or brush.

The same high quality is evidenced in "Les Gens de Justice," in which Daumier repeated the usual misgivings about the dependability of the legal class. From the tribunal to the home of the humble bourgeois, the inexhaustible humor of the great caricaturist travels untiringly, seizing all the comic aspects, all the physical and moral weaknesses of each subject. The same qualities are presented also in the remaining groups.

Though considered in his time as a caricaturist, Daumier was in reality a powerful advocate of great truths and a preacher of high morality. There was nothing stern, contemptuous, or misanthropic in the use of his powers, other than to make a point with strength and foresight.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

Ten Books

Our Partnership. By Beatrice Webb. Edited by Barbara Drake and Margaret I. Cole. Longmans, Green. 1948. 544 pp.

THE partnership of Beatrice and Sidney Webb, begun with their marriage in 1892, lasted for over half a century. It was a most fruitful collaboration between two earnest persons, both of them tireless workers and completely dedicated to the betterment of society. The story of the first twenty years is told here, chiefly in the form of excerpts from Mrs. Webb's diary. The Webbs, pioneers in social research, have accomplished an incredible amount of work. Two years after their marriage the pair brought out their monumental *History of Trade Unionism,* followed by their *Industrial Democracy.* Meanwhile Sidney Webb was absorbed in administrative work on the London County Council and the Technical Education Board, was initiating the London School of Economics, and carrying on propaganda in the Fabian Society. Although laboring all day long, the Webbs had also an extensive social life— to spread their collectivist ideas, "to permeate" political leaders, and do their wire-pulling. Mrs. Webb was well-connected with both the aristocracy and the society of high finance; and their incomparable knowledge of social problems drew to their "little house" on Grosvenor Road most of the outstanding figures of the day. The reorganization of London's school system, social insurance schemes, changes in the poor law, women's suffrage, medical relief, and unemployment help are some of the issues reflected in the book, told in terms of hundreds of personalities. Roseberry, Chamberlain, Balfour, Haldane, Lloyd George, Asquith, Edward Grey, Shaw, Wells, MacDonald, Churchill are only a few of the people discussed. Mrs. Webb, so sharp in observing facts, also had the born writer's gift for characterization. "Two second-rate minds but curiously complementary," she modestly says of themselves. The *Decay of Capitalist Civilisation* and *Soviet Communism: A New Civilisation* are the most important works of their later period. It is unfortunate that Mrs. Webb could not finish her autobiography. Her book is an invaluable source of information. (*Z. H.*)

Russia in Flux. By Sir John Maynard. Macmillan. 1948. 564 pp.

THIS single-volume edition of two works — *Russia in Flux* and *The Russian Peasant* — that appeared in England in 1941 and 1942 brings us what has been described as "the best book in English on Soviet Russia." Sir John Maynard was familiar with both the old and the new Russia. He had mastered the language before he first visited the country in 1894, and he continued to study its complex culture — history, sociology, and economics — for the rest of his life, returning several times in the 1930's to observe collectivism in operation. The first part presents an historical outline, but it is a commentary rather than a narration of political events. The author examines certain basic concepts of man's relation to his community, church, and state in Russia, which seem common to all classes and which have persisted through every change. Herein lie the distinctive features of Russian character. The chapters "The Orthodox Church and the Slavophils," "The Intelligentsia and the Worship of the Plain Folk," and "Some Religious and Anti-Rationalist Thought" offer a brilliant analysis of the intellectual background which received the Marxist ideas and which determined the nature of the Revolution and the Soviet régime. The second part describes contemporary Russia. Chapters on collective farm and urban labor trace changes in policy as ideals have given way to expediency. The author knows agrarian economy well, for forty years as a civil servant in the Punjab brought him in close contact with peasant problems. There is a final estimate of gains and losses. Against the lack of individual freedom is placed

the security and self-confidence in the formerly depressed classes. Sir John's approach is that of an Oxford scholar and a Fabian who sees some form of socialism as the next step. (*R. E.*)

Inevitable Peace. By Carl Joachim Friedrich. Harvard. 1948. 294 pp.

Professor Friedrich, perceiving "a close parallel" between the underlying ideas of the Charter of the United Nations and Kant's approach toward the problems of lasting peace, elucidates the chief arguments of the philosopher's famous essay on "Eternal Peace." It is necessary to bear in mind the dualism of Kant's ethics: his recognition of a system of universal natural laws and of the moral law within man (the so-called "categorical imperative"). While man as a part of the natural scheme is determined, in the moral realm he is free. The innate moral law posits the maxim that every individual should be regarded as an end in itself, not as a means to an end. The author brings into review the political cynicism of Machiavelli; the Lutheran, Calvinist, and Anglican ideas of political morality; and the secular theories of Grotius, Hobbes, Pufendorf, Spinoza, Hume, and Rousseau. He believes that neither the idealism of Kant nor the materialism of Marx is enough. Yet both of these men loved man, with the same faith which animates all the great world religions. "This faith provides the only real ground for believing in inevitable peace." (*M. M.*)

The Price of Power. By Hanson W. Baldwin. Harper. 1948. 361 pp.

Written by the military editor of the New York *Times*, this book is the outgrowth of meetings held by a study group of the Council on Foreign Relations. Mr. Baldwin believes that, although America should work for collective security through UN, it must be recognized that national strength is "the primary determinant of international relations." He discusses the alignment of power throughout the world, making a comparative study of American and Russian strength. Mr. Baldwin unhesitatingly declares that the problem of the twentieth century is that of "preserving and perpetuating American man and Western culture," for "America alone represents the final undamaged citadel of Western civilization." He advocates a policy midway between isolationism and imperialism, one which necessitates America's increasing her military efficiency without becoming a garrison state. The rest of the book is devoted to the program for our "defense-by-offense." UMT as now planned is not the answer; it is an "expensive luxury" which would not really prepare the country for war. Our navy is too large, our air force too small; and we must extend our intelligence system, scientific research, and home-front defense. (*M. R.*)

Russian Journal. By John Steinbeck. Pictures by Robert Capa. Viking. 1948. 220 pp.

The book is a record of Mr. Steinbeck's two months' visit to the Soviet Union last fall "to report what Russian people were like, and what they wore, and how they acted, what the farmers talked about, and what they were doing about rebuilding the destroyed parts of their country." He started out in Moscow, which he found a humorless city, and proceeded to the Ukraine, where he had a chance to see state farms and enjoy the hospitality of the people. At Stalingrad he saw a large part of the city living underground while the suburbs were being rebuilt and the factories were in operation. He discovered why Georgia — untouched by war and favored with a mild climate — is considered by Russians to be their country's paradise. Tiflis with its ancient fortress and churches made a deep impression upon him. He had many difficulties because of the irregularities of trains and planes, but this did not spoil his pleasure in the trip. The journal reveals the popular worship of Stalin. However, politics Mr. Steinbeck avoided, and his notes remained uncensored. His conclusion, not very startling in itself, is that the Russians, like the Americans, are a hard-working, peace-loving people, anxious for economic security. The author is an entertaining

reporter, but his style is chatty, and he often talks down to his readers. (*M. R.*)

The American People. By Geoffrey Gorer. Norton. 1948. 246 pp.

The author is a young Britisher who has spent some seven years in this country. He describes his volume as a "psychocultural" study, but, although most of his conclusions are supposedly based upon public-opinion polls, statistics are absent and footnotes are reduced to a minimum. Indeed, had the publishers not emphasized the "anthropological" aspects of the work, the reader might have taken it for one of the many books written by foreign observers about America — noting perhaps its wit and perspicuity. Americans, Mr. Gorer thinks, suffer from the complex of "the rejected father," since most of the immigrants left their native countries in order to escape from discriminatory laws and rigid social structures. America as a "mother-land" is symbolized by the Goddess of Liberty, who, in contrast to Uncle Sam, pours out endless treasures from her cornucopia. Women play a very important part in the formation of American opinion as well as economics. Cartoonists satirize the women's clubs, yet it is there that "the future policy of America, and in so many ways the future of the world, is to a great extent being decided." In a chapter on "Love and Friendship" the author psychoanalyses American men, their fear of being thought "sissy," and tries to fathom the nature of such indigenous customs as "dating" and "double-dating." Not a few of his observations are irritating. However, Mr. Gorer is "relatively" free from pomposity. He admits that his generalizations cannot apply to everyone; and that his term "Americans" can be expanded to read "a significant number of Americans." (*Z. H.*)

The American Language. Supplement II. By H. L. Mencken. Knopf. 1948. 890 + 43 pp.

Mr. Mencken has published the second supplement to his *American Language,* the fourth edition of which appeared in 1936. In his first supplement, printed three years ago, he presented an enormous amount of material additional to the first six chapters of his book; in the second, he offers new material for the next five chapters. *Supplement II* is even even more monumental than was *Supplement I.* It extends to nearly a thousand large pages, the "list of words and phrases" alone occupying more than a hundred. The first section is on "The Pronunciation of American," and it discusses the dialects of every state, those of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, the Virgin Islands, and Canada thrown in for good measure. In "The Common Speech" the verb, pronoun, noun, adjective, etc. are treated exhaustively. "Proper Names in America," with its endless lists of curious surnames, given names, and place names, would by itself fill a medium-sized volume. The argots of the various racial and occupational groups are examined in "American Slang." There Mr. Mencken had to stop, although he has collected a vast quantity of data about other subjects too, such as the language of gesture, the names of political parties, cattle brands, animal calls, and so on. Being in his sixty-eighth year, he doubts that he will ever attempt a Supplement III, but he has arranged that his books, pamphlets, journals, clippings, and letters should be available to students after his death. "I am not trained in linguistic science," he writes, "and can thus claim no profundity for my work . . . If there appears in it any virtue at all it is the homely virtue of diligence . . ." Diligence may be a homely virtue, but practiced on such a scale it is a phenomenon; and with Mr. Mencken's clarity, humor, and common sense, it cannot fail to result in a permanent achievement. (*Z. H.*)

Literary Criticisms by Francis Thompson. Newly discovered by Terence L. Connolly, *S.J.* Dutton. 1948. 617 pp.

Thompson lovers, who hitherto had to be contented with one volume of prose essays in the three-volume collected works edited by Wilfrid Meynell, are indebted to Father Connolly, who — through the examination of the poet's notebooks, letters, and manuscripts —

has identified his unsigned articles, and has collected in one volume all his reviews, signed and unsigned, written for the *Academy,* the *Athenaeum,* and other periodicals, including three printed from manuscripts in the Thompson Collection at Boston College. The volume is admirably arranged by topics. Further, the editor prefaces each article with a pithy characterization, thus contributing a running review of reviews extremely helpful to students. The articles were written by Thompson during the last decade of his life. Remarkable for their precision of utterance and flexible vocabulary, they are the prose of a poet. But Thompson also wrote with the authority of a literary scholar, whose range extends from St. Augustine to contemporary American poets and who felt at home in Italian and French literature as well as in English. A happy surprise is the frequent sparks of humor and the delicate pricks of irony. Of Byron he remarks, "He only needed to look in his — want of heart, and write." He is unreserved in his praise of Alice Meynell, whom he salutes as "foremost singer of a sex which is at last breaking the silence of Mary's Magnificat." (*M. M.*)

Science Year Book, 1948. Edited by J. D. Ratcliff. Doubleday. 1948. 244 pp. Scientific research advances amazingly between each issue of this popular annual. The 1948 year book reprints articles from many magazines, representing the work of such well-known writers as Waldemar Kaempffert, Harland Manchester, and G. Edward Fendray. In medicine, Dr. Charles A. Doan has used folic acid as a potent weapon against pernicious anemia; peptic ulcer yields to a nerve operation developed by Dr. Lester Dragsted, as well as to the injection of a new hormone, the enterogastrone. Recent studies in hormones and restricted diet indicate possibilities of improved health in old age. The United States Army plans to fire its first rocket to the moon sometime in 1948, while giant telescopes penetrate farther and farther into space. In physics and chemistry, the most important developments are in extended use of electronic devices, in non-war applications of atomic energy, and in the use of synthetic fuels to supplant our dwindling natural resources. Television is the next great industry in the amusement field, while Edwin H. Land of the Polaroid Company in Cambridge has invented a camera which takes and delivers a finished print in sixty seconds. Mr. Ratcliff's introduction, in which he discusses the fabulous possibilities of oxygen, the new drug Rutin as a preventative of apoplexy, and streptomicin in the treatment of tuberculosis, is one of the most interesting sections of the book. (*L. A. S.*)

Romain Rolland's Essays on Music. Allen, Towne, and Heath. 1948. 371 pp. These sixteen essays have been selected from five books by the author, all of which have been out of print for years. Each of them is remarkable for its charm and deep insight. Rolland has something important to say about every composer he discusses. In Lully, who from a humble Italian immigrant rose to be dictator of French music, he sees a true representative of French music. "To condemn Lully's opera as not French," he remarks, "would be to run the risk of condemning Racine's tragedy as well." Grétry, who wrote neither symphonies nor chamber music, spoke of both with the understanding of an innovator, anticipating Beethoven's efforts. Handel, saturated with all the European music of his age, seems to have been the greatest improvisor that ever was; at the same time, he had an exquisite sense of form. In his power of popular appeal, he surpassed Cavalli and Gluck; Beethoven alone has followed along the road which he opened. The brief essay on Mozart is especially revealing. "There are times," Rolland writes, "when Mozart's soul attains sublime and quiet regions where the stirrings of human passion are unknown." The portrait of Beethoven in his thirtieth year shows the young genius in all his self-conscious pride. "There are and there will be thousands of princes," he once informed Prince Lichnowsky, "but there is only one Beethoven . . ." (*Z. H.*)

Library Notes

Science and Life

THE George Westinghouse Centennial Forum, held in Pittsburgh in 1946 in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Westinghouse, brought together leading scientists, educators, and industrialists to formulate a program for the peace-time utilization of our tremendous war advances in sciences and technology, and to foster understanding and trust between individuals and nations, lest human irresponsibility set up a final explosion in which civilization will perish.

The future of atomic energy was outlined by physicists such as Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, then of the University of California, and Dr. Enrico Fermi, Nobel prize winner of 1938. Production of power from atomic fission is of the greatest economic importance, but dangerous radioactivity and a limited supply of uranium are obstacles to wide-spread development. However, Dr. W. Edward Chamberlin, of Temple University School of Medicine, and Dr. Hugh S. Taylor, of Princeton University, predicted a brilliant future in the use of radioactive materials in chemistry, biology, and medicine.

Dr. Edward Warner, of the International Civil Aviation Organization, discussed the airplane's speed and independence of surface obstructions as opening limitless horizons to its future. Intelligently planned ship-building can remain a basic industry, according to Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land. Harland Bartholomew, noted engineer, stated that the coördination of transportation with city planning and building has barely started. Dr. Frank B. Jewett, President of the National Academy of Sciences, and Charles W. Kellogg, President of the Edison Electric Institute, talked on electric power and communication. There is practically no limit to the transmission of ideas with advances in radar, microwave radio, and ultra-high frequency techniques.

The terrible implications of biological warfare have resulted in highly important research by biologists such as Dr. Selmin A. Waksman, of Rutgers University and Merck and Company, in the control of air and water contamination, in rapid detection of disease-producing agents, and in the isolation of potent toxins and vaccines for the protection of man, beast, and crop.

The Westinghouse Educational Foundation, through its Science Talent Search, has discovered and aided gifted young men and women in scientific and technical training. Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology stressed the need for the encouragement of these trends and developments by way of support and public education. So far, man has improved his environment and not himself, A. W. Robertson, Chairman of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, voiced the common feeling. In the next age, we should learn how to make better use of the marvels provided for us.

The lectures have been published, in three volumes, by the McGraw-Hill Book Company. L. A. S.

A Briefe Discourse of the Spanish State

THE purpose of the *Briefe Discourse of the Spanish State,* printed in London in 1590, was according to Edward Daunce, the author, to portray the true nature of the Spanish pretensions at the time of the Armada invasion, and to give an insight into the "treacherous" character of the Spanish nation in general.

This discourse is of greater importance, as far as America is concerned, than Daunce's *Briefe Discourse dialoguewise,* also published in the same year, for it contains many more references to the "barbarous tyrannies" of the Spaniards in their treatment of the Indians in the West Indies and on the American mainland. The volume is filled with lurid tales and examples of Spanish cruelty such as the following:

". . . manie of the Spanish souldiers punished their servants most grievously; if either they brought not home

their day hier, or finished not their taske in the gould and siluer mines, or had committed smaler faults yealding them (their hands and feet being bound to a crosse pale) in steed of their supper, many stripes with corde, or the sinnewes of a Buphal; dropping on them either boyling pitch or oile: and after washing them with salt water they would lay them so long upon a table as they imagined those wretches might bear the paine: after this kind of cookerie, if a more cruell maister hapened to some of them, they were buried all night in earth to the necke, as a present remedy for their stripes."

In spite of the evident prejudice and exaggeration of the author, much that he writes has its basis in fact; for he often lists his sources in the margins of his book and many of his statements are corroborated by modern historians.

The Library's copy of this rare tract once belonged to Philip, Earl Stanhope, whose bookplate it bears. G. G.

Parkman's Journals

BRINGING to a close a long-continued search, Mr. Mason Wade, the editor of these volumes, found the missing journals of Francis Parkman in 1940 in the attic of the historian's old Chestnut Street home in Boston. The journals had been used by Parkman's earlier biographers, but since 1904 their whereabouts had been unknown. They span the half century from 1841 to 1892, and in them Parkman describes his journeys — out west as far as Colorado and Wyoming, northward through Quebec, south to Florida, as well as in Europe. They contain the material which was to go into *The Oregon Trail, The Conspiracy of Pontiac,* and, the most ambitious of his works, *France and England in North America.*

Parkman's wanderlust began during his vacations from Harvard, when he travelled through the New York-New England-French Canadian area, becoming especially interested in the places connected with the French and Indian War — Schenectady, Fort Ticonderoga, and Saratoga Springs — as well as the Montreal civilization which he found so different from that of the Yankees. The struggle of the French and the English for control of the North American continent became Parkman's main historical concern.

Succeeding years found him in poor health and with failing eyesight, but still determinedly journeying through the young America. Following the brief accounts of his trips through Pennsylvania and western New York State is his famous "Oregon Trail Journal" of 1846. Parkman interrupted his law studies to take this trip on both the Oregon and Santa Fe trails. For a while he lived among the Sioux Indians, discovering that what he saw conflicted with the current romantic idea of the "noble savages."

The accounts, in spite of their vividness, show that Parkman did not fully appreciate the significance of the Western Movement. One of a family of "Boston Brahmins," he did not fully understand the great social upheaval wrought in the West. A certain scorn of the masses is always evident in his writing. Though his European travels enabled him to view this country with a somewhat critical eye, his provincialism remained. The Bostonian even looked down on some of the people in small New England towns, and he disliked New Yorkers, the "puny Philadelphians," and Pennsylvanians in general, whom he considered to be Dutch peasants.

This, however, does not diminish the value of the journals. They remain a lively picture of the turbulent America of the nineteenth century, suggesting the colonial period from which the country had so recently emerged. They show Parkman's dedication to his task as observer of the United States. M. R.

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

**
*

This list should be used in conjunction with Books Current, *a quarterly list the publication of which the Library began in October 1943.* Books Current *is meant for the Branch Libraries and for the Open Shelf and Young People's Departments of the Central Library; but the books listed in it are available for the whole library system. The books listed in* More Books *are in the Central Library and in the Business Branch; however, they may be borrowed through the various Branch Libraries. Fiction is listed in* Books Current *only.*

General Reference Books in Bates Hall

Bibliography

Ellis, John Tracy. A select bibliography of the history of the Catholic church in the United States. New York, Declan X. McMullen. [1947.] 96 pp.
Gen. Ref.Z7778.U6E4

Mott, Frank Luther. Golden multitudes; the story of best sellers in the United States. Macmillan. 1947. 357 pp.
Gen. Ref. Z1033.B3M6

Predeek, Albert. A history of libraries in Great Britain and North America. Chicago, American Library Assoc. 1947. 177 pp.
Gen. Ref. Z721.P72
Translated by Lawrence S. Thompson.

Weingarten, Joseph A. Modern American playwrights, 1918–1945; a bibliography. New York. 1946– 1. v.
Gen. Ref. Z1231.D7W3
Contents. — Pt. 1. A—Lavery.

Miscellaneous

Europa publications, limited. The world of learning. London, Europa Publications. 1947. 520 pp. **Gen. Ref. AS2.E8=AS2.E8**
Introduction by Dr. Gilbert Murray.

Given, Meta H. Meta Given's Modern encyclopedia of cooking. Chicago, Ferguson. 1947. 2 v.
Gen. Ref. TX715.G5515=TX715.G5515

Mallery, Richard D. Our American language. New York, Halcyon House. [1947.] 276 pp. **Gen. Ref. PE2807.M27**

Smith, Eugene Waldo. Trans-Atlantic passenger ships, past and present. Boston, G. H. Dean Co. [1947.] 350 pp.
Gen. Ref. Center Desk HE565.A3S5

Wister, John Casper, *editor.* Woman's home companion garden book. Doubleday. 1947. 1042 pp. **Gen. Ref. SB453.W58**
Written by fifty horticultural specialists.

Agriculture

Fisheries. Horses

Denhardt, Robert Moorman. The horse of the Americas. Univ. of Oklahoma. 1948. xvii, 286 pp. Illus. **SF284.A6D4 1948**
"Bibliographical sketch": pp. 273–280.

U. S. *Fish and wildlife service.* Fishery resources of the United States, edited by Lionel A. Walford. Illus. by Katherine Howe. [Washington,] Public Affairs Press. [1947.] 134 pp. ***SH11.A5 1947**
Prepared by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior.

Gardening. Plants

McFarland, John Horace. Roses of the world in color. Houghton Mifflin. 1947. xxiv, 296 pp. Illus. **SB411.M325 1947**
Third edition revised.

Morrow, James, *1820–1865.* A scientist with Perry in Japan, the journal of Dr. James Morrow; edited by Allan B. Cole. Univ. of North Carolina. 1947. xxvi, 307 pp.
S403.M7

Biography

Collective

Amory, Cleveland. The proper Bostonians. Dutton. 1947 [*i. e.* 1948.] 381 pp.
F73.37.A5 1948
This first volume of an "American Society" series, wittily written by an insider, has won large popularity.

Bakeless, John Edwin. Lewis & Clark, partners in discovery. Morrow. 1947. xii, 498 pp. Illus. **F592.7.B3**

Booth, Edward Townsend. Country life in America as lived by ten presidents of the United States. Knopf. 1947. xviii, 264, xii pp. **E175.1.B75**
John Adams, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, Calvin Coolidge.

Doan, Edward Newell. The La Follettes

and the Wisconsin idea. Rinehart. 1947. 311 pp. **E664.L16D6**

Harding, Bertita. Age cannot wither; the story of Duse and d'Annunzio. Lippincott. 1947. 281 pp. **PN2688.D8H3**

Lewis, Oscar. Silver kings. Knopf. 1947. xii, 286, viii pp. **CT219.L4 1947**
"The lives and times of Mackay, Fair, Flood, and O'Brien, lords of the Nevada Comstock lode."

Manning, Olivia. The reluctant rescue; the story of Stanley's rescue of Emin Pasha from Equatorial Africa. Doubleday. 1947. 304 pp. **DT363.M3**

Mussey, June Barrows. Yankee life by those who lived it. Knopf. 1947. viii, 543 pp. **F3M87 1947**
A collection of passages from the autobiographies of New Englanders. First pub. in 1937 under title: "We were New England."
Bibliographical references included in "Yankee lives" pp. [533]–543.

Peterson, C. Stewart. First governors of the forty-eight states. New York, Hobson Book Press. 1947. xviii, 110 pp. **E176.P48**
Reproduced from type-written copy.

Stein, Gertrude, *1874–1946*. Four in America. Yale. 1947. xxvii, 221 pp. **PS3537.T323F56**
Contents. — Grant. — Wilbur Wright. — Henry James. — George Washington: Scenery and George Washington. Or a history of the United States of America.

Single

Agus, Irving A. Rabbi Meir of Rothenburg. Philadelphia, Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning. 1947. 2 v. (749 pp.) **BM646.A3**
"His life and his works as sources for the religious, legal, and social history of the Jews of Germany in the thirteenth century."

Puner, Helen Walker. Freud: his life and his mind, a biography. Howell, Soskin. 1947. 360 pp. **BF173.F85P8**

Memoirs. Letters

Creel, George. Rebel at large; recollections of fifty crowded years. Putnam. [1947.] vii, 384 pp. **E748.C937A3**

Crile, George W., *1864–1943*. George Crile, an autobiography. Lippincott. [1947.] 2 v. Illus. **R154.C76A3**
Edited with sidelights, by Grace Crile.

James, Sir William Milburne, *editor*. John Ruskin and Effie Gray. Scribner. 1947. xii, 264 pp. **PR5263.J3**
The story of John Ruskin, Effie Gray and John Everett Millais, told for the first time in their unpublished letters.

[Lockhart, John Gibson,] *1794–1854*. John Bull's letter to Lord Byron, edited by Alan Lang Strout. Univ. of Oklahoma. 1947. xiii, 170 pp. **PR4891.L4A84**
With facsimile reproduction of original title-page: Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Byron, by John Bull [*pseud.*]

Business

These books are to be obtained at the Business Branch, 20 City Hall Ave.

Brady, George S. Materials handbook. 6th edition. McGraw-Hill. 1947. 831 pp. ****TA403.B81**
An encyclopedia for purchasing agents, engineers, executives, and foremen.

Butterfield, William H. How to write good credit letters. St. Louis, National Retail Credit Ass'n. 1947. 116 pp. **NBS**

Campbell, Dorcas. Your career in banking. Dutton. 1947. 217 pp. **NBS**

Canadian mines handbook 1947. Toronto, Northern Miner Press. 1947. 422 pp. ****TN26.C21**

Cleminshaw, J. M. company. Appraisers manual. 1947. Cleveland. [1947.] 241 pp. ****HD1387.C62**
Written and published by the J. M. Cleminshaw company.

Duddy, Edward A., and David A. Revzan. Marketing; an institutional approach. McGraw-Hill. 1947. 675 pp. **NBS**

Effinger, R. C. ABC of investing. Harper. [1947.] 106 pp. **NBS**

Fowler, Bertram B. The Co–operative challenge. Little, Brown. 1947. 265 pp. **NBS**

Frey, Albert W. Advertising. Ronald Press. [1947.] 746 pp. **NBS**

Greenman, Russell L., and Elizabeth B. Greenman. Getting along with unions. Harper. [1947.] 158 pp. **NBS**

Hanna, John, and James A. McLaughlin. The bankruptcy act of 1898 as amended with annotations. 2d edition. Brooklyn, N. Y., Foundation Press. 1947. 395 pp. ****HG3766.H24**

International agencies in which the United States participates. Public Affairs Press, American Council on Public Affairs. 1947. 322 pp. ****AS8.I61**

Kimball, D. S., and D. S. Kimball, *Jr.* Principles of industrial organization. McGraw-Hill. 1947. 531 pp. **NBS**

Modern packaging encyclopedia. 1948. New York, Packaging Catalog Corp. 1947. 1204 pp. ****HF5770.M68**

Pratt, Lester A. Bank frauds; their detection and prevention. Ronald Press. [1947.] 248 pp. **NBS**

Rand McNally list of bank recommended attorneys. Rand McNally. 1947. 112 pp. ****HG1536.R18.s**

Rivers, Don. Your career in advertising. Dutton. 1947. 223 pp. **NBS**

Sheldon's retail trade of the United States. 1947. Phelon. 1947. 1344 pp. ****HD9950.S54**
"Listing department, dry goods and specialty stores."

Shoe and leather reporter annual. 1948. Boston, Shoe and Leather Reporter. 1948. 644 pp. ****TS945.S55**

Smith, Paul E., and George E. Breen. Selling in stores. Harper. [1947.] 336 pp. **NBS**

Southwell, John. Getting a job in television. McGraw-Hill. 1947. 120 pp. **NBS**

Sporting goods trade directory, v. II, 1947. St. Louis, Spink. 1948. ****GV744.S76**

Teller, Ludwig. Management functions under collective bargaining. Baker, Voorhis. 1947. 468 pp. **NBS**

Domestic Science

Breland, John Henry. Chef's guide to quality cookery. Harper. [1947.] x, 470 pp. TX820.B7

Gaige, Crosby. Macaroni manual. Barrows. 1947. 192 pp. TX809.M17G3
200 main dish, soup, salad, and dessert recipes, and 50 sauces.

Lowrie, Drucella. The standard book of sewing. Halcyon House. [1947.] xvii, 237 pp. Illus. TT705.L6

Moffat, Alexander W. The galley guide. Revised and enlarged edition. Dodd, Mead. 1947. xii, 192 pp. TX840.M7M6 1947
"A purely humanitarian work, planned out of consideration for the digestive apparatus of those who cruise."

Neuschutz, Louise. 5,000,000 casualties on the home front. New York, Beechhurst Press. [1947.] 184 pp. Illus. TX150.N48
A practical book with instructions for preventing all kinds of accidents which occur in the home from fire, electricity, gas, poison, falls, knives, etc., and a chapter on First Aid. Includes questionnaires and suggested reading.

New York Herald Tribune, *Home Institute*. Home Institute cook book, compiled by the Home Institute of the New York Herald Tribune. Scribner. 1947. xii, 1107 pp. Illus. TX715.N537 1947
The completely revised edition of America's cook book.

Economics

Davis, Hiram Simmons. The industrial study of economic progress. Univ. of Pennsylvania. 1947. xii, 187 pp. 9330.1A573
Bibliography: pp. 181–187.

Dupriez, Léon Hugo. Monetary reconstruction in Belgium. King's Crown Press. 1947. vi, 88 pp. 9332.493A3
Published for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Mallery, Otto Tod. More than conquerors; building peace on fair trade. Harper. [1947.] x, 204 pp. Illus. 9382.A113

Parris, Donald S. Establishing and operating an electrical appliance and radio shop. Washington. [1946.] vi, 199 pp. Illus. *9381.73A70 no. 28
Prepared under the direction of H. B. McCoy, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in co-operation with various institutes and associations.
U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Industrial (small business) series no. 28.

Pierce, Joseph Alphonse. Negro business and business education, their present and prospective development. Harper. [1947.] xiv, 338 pp. E185.8.P5

Redford, Emmette Shelburn. Field administration of wartime rationing. Office of Price Administration. [1947.] xi, 196 pp. *9338.573A158 no. 4
Office of Temporary Controls, Office of Price Administration. General publication no. 4.

Scott, Charles Craven, *editor*. Petroleum industry committees in World War II; District V, 1941–1946. [San Francisco. 1947.] xx, 351 pp. *HD9565.S3
Produced under the direction of the Historical Record Subcommittee of the General Committee.

Shephard, Geoffrey Seddon. Agricultural price policy. Iowa State College. 1947. vi, 440 pp. 9338.573A162
2d edition revised from "Agricultural Price Control."

Education

Edwards, Newton, and Herman G. Richey. The school in the American social order; the dynamics of American education. Houghton Mifflin. [1947.] xiv, 880 pp. LA205.E3

Garrod, H. W. Scholarship, its meaning and value. Cambridge Univ. 1946. 79 pp. AZ103.G3

Good, Harry Gehman. A history of Western education. Macmillan. 1947. vii, 575 pp. LA13.G6

Henderson, Stela. Introduction to philosophy of education. Univ. of Chicago. [1947.] xiii, 401 pp. LB875.H53

Kottmeyer, William. Handbook for remedial reading. St. Louis, Webster Pub. Co. [1947.] 179 pp. Illus. LB1573.K67

Lamb, Marion M. Your first year of teaching typewriting. South-western Pub. Co. [1947.] ix, 213 pp. Illus. Z49.A2L3

Lewis, Wilmarth S. The Yale collections. Yale. 1946. xv, 54 pp. Plates. LD6342.A2L4=*4061.07–700
Published for the University Council on the Library and Museums, which has supplied most of the information contained in the book.
Contents. — The library. — The art gallery. — The Peabody museum. — The anthropology museum.

Pan American union, *Division of intellectual cooperation*. The universities of Mexico, by Theodore Apstein. Washington, Pan American Union. 1946. 2 v. *LA543.P27 v.5
Higher education in Latin America, vol. 5.

Shore, Maurice Joseph. Soviet education, its psychology and philosophy. New York, Philosophical Library. [1947.] xxii, 346 pp. LA832.S5

Torgerson, Theodore L. Studying children. New York, Dryden Press. [1947.] x, 230 pp. LB1115.T6
Diagnostic and remedial procedures in teaching.

Ward, Winifred Louise. Playmaking with children from kindergarten to high school. Appleton-Century. [1947.] xiv, 312 pp. PN3175.W37
Bibliography: pp. 259–271.

Fine Arts

Ceramics. Crafts

Bradford, John L. Small animal sculpturing. [Montreal. 1944.] 16 pp. Illus. 8183.05–119

Crowell, Ivan H. Chip carving. [Montreal.] [1944.] 16 pp. Illus. 8183.05–117

— Finger weaving part 1. [Montreal. 1944.] v. Illus. 8186.07–138

Davidson, Enid. How you can make the inkle loom and weave with it. [Montreal. 1944.] 16 pp. Illus. 8186.07–139

Falisbender, Myrtle. Residential lighting. Van Nostrand. 1947. 269 pp. Illus. *8182.04–111

Greenburg, Samuel. Making linoleum cuts. New York, Stephen Daye Press. [1947.] 126 pp. **8188.c8–121**
Cutting and printing blocks in the home, school, and studio.

Pelliot, Paul. Notes sur l'histoire de la céramique chinoise. Leide. 1923. 54 pp. ***8170.06–92**

Steuben glass, inc. A primer of glass design. [New York, Steuben Glass. 194–?] 24 pp. Illus. ***8173.04–305**

Design — Interior and Costume

Hardy, Kay. Costume design. McGraw-Hill. 1948. x, 277 pp. Illus. **8193.06–128**

Rogers, Meyric Reynold. American interior design. Norton. [1947.] 309 pp. Illus. ***8118.03–108**
"The traditions and development of domestic design from colonial times to the present."

Drawing. Cartoons

Auerbach-Levy, William. Is that me? A book about caricature. Watson-Guptill Publications. [1947.] 155 pp. **8144.05–113**
Author assisted by Florence Von Wien.

Dahl, Francis. Dahl's brave new world. Little, Brown. [1947.] 127 pp. Illus. ***8144.07–434**
Cartoons by Francis W. Dahl, text by Charles W. Morton.

Oppé, Adolf Paul. The drawings of Paul and Thomas Sandby in the collection of His Majesty the King at Windsor Castle. Oxford, Phaidon Press. 1947. 85 pp. Plates. ***8141.02–204**

Tchelitchew, Pavel. Drawings; edited by Lincoln Kirstein. New York, Bittner. 1947. 22 pp. 48 plates. ***8141.07–501**

Engraving. Photography

Chéronnet, Louis. Petit musée de la curiosité photographique. [Paris.] 1945. 128 pp. 193 photos. ***8147.04–103**

Horton, H. Leavitt. Margaret Jordan Patterson, her life and work. [Boston.] 1947. [10] ll. Col. plates. ***8154.07–810**

Morris, Wright. The inhabitants. Scribner. 1946. [111] pp. **8147.08–690**
Text and photographs by Wright Morris.

Painting. Sculpture

Chagall, Marc. Ma vie. Paris. [1931.] 7–253 pp. Plates. **8066.07–393**
"Traduit du russe par Bella Chagall; préface d'André Salmon; avec 32 dessins de jeunesse de l'auteur."

Clark, *Sir* Kenneth McKenzie. Leon Battista Alberti on painting. London, Cumberlege. [1946.] 20 pp. 8 plates. **8071.05–104**
From the Proceedings of the British academy. Volume XXX.

Harvard university, *William Hayes Fogg art museum.* Paintings and drawings of the pre-Raphaelites and their circle. Fogg museum of art, Harvard university. April 8th through June 1st, 1946. [Cambridge. 1946.] 114 pp. 21 plates. ***8062.01–105**
Cover-title: The Pre-Raphaelites.
"Almost all of the paintings and drawings shown in the present exhibition come from the Winthrop collection." —*Preface.*

Nadeau, Maurice. Histoire du surrealisme. Paris. [1945.] 11–358 pp. **4109.07–113**
Bibliography: pp. [345]–358.

Rodin, Auguste, *1840—1917.* [Plates. Berlin. 1946.] [28] plates. ***8083.06–874**
Issued in portfolio.

Rowlandson, Thomas, *1756–1827.* The watercolor drawings of Thomas Rowlandson, from the Albert H. Wiggin Collection in the Boston Public Library; with commentary by Arthur W. Heintzelman. Watson-Guptill Publications. 1947. 127 pp. Plates. ***8076.04–873**

Saint-Savin, *France (Vienne).* The frescoes of Saint-Savin: the nave. Introduction by Georges Guillard. Studio Publications. [1944.] 9, 3–9 pp. XX col. plates.
Text repeated in French. ***4101.06–800**

Weir, Irene. Robert W. Weir, artist. New York, House of Field-Doubleday. [1947.] viii, 149 pp. **8060.04–965**

Geography

Bigelow, Henry B., and W T. **Edmondson.** Wind waves at sea, breakers and surf. Washington. 1947. xii, 177 pp. Illus. **GC211.B5**

Lane, Ferdinand Cole. The world's great lakes. Doubleday. 1948. xvi, 254 pp. **GB1603.L35**

History

America

Lorant, Stefan, *editor.* The new world. Sloan & Pearce. [1946.] 292 pp. ***E141.L88**
The first pictures of America, made by John White and Jacques Le Moyne and engraved by Theodore De Bry, with contemporary narratives of the Huguenot settlement in Florida, 1562–1565, and the Virginia colony, 1585–1590; edited and annotated by Stefan Lorant.

Savelle, Max. The foundations of American civilization, a history of colonial America. Holt. [1947.] xvi, 773 pp. **E188.S29 1947**
A text-book which includes consideration of the British West Indies, of the diplomatic history of the Colonies, and of economic and social factors.

Wellman, Paul Iselin. Death on horseback; seventy years of war for the American West. Lippincott. [1947.] 484 pp. Illus. **F591.W4**
"A combined edition of two earlier volumes, Death on the prairie [1934] and Death in the desert [1935]."

American Indians

Collier, John. The Indians of the Americas. Norton. [1947.] 326 pp. Illus. **E58.C6**
Suggested readings pp: 315–321.

Gladwin, Harold S. Men out of Asia. Whit-

tlesey House. [1947.] xviii, 390 pp. **E61.G6**

An anthropologist's explanation of the origin of American Indians. Foreword by Ernest A. Hooton. Illustrated by Campbell Grant.

Leicht, Hermann. Indianische Kunst und Kultur, ein Jahrtausend im Reiche der Chimu. Zurich. [1944.] 352 pp. Plates. **F3430.1.C46L4**

Whitman, William. The Pueblo Indians of San Ildefonso, a changing culture. Columbia Univ. 1947. vii, 164 pp. **E99.P9W5**

Edited by Marjorie W. Whitman.

Asia. Russia

Brockelmann, Carl. History of the Islamic peoples. Putnam. [1947.] 582 pp. 8 maps. **DS38.B72**

With a review of events, 1939–1947, by Moshe Perlmann. Translated by Joel Carmichael and Moshe Perlmann.
"Published and distributed in the public interest by authority of the Alien Property Custodian under license no. A–704."

Groseclose, Elgin Earl. Introduction to Iran. Oxford Univ. 1947. vii, 257 pp. **DS318.G75**

Kunitz, Joshua. Russia, the giant that came last. Dodd, Mead. 1947. xviii, 413 pp. **DK41.K8**

A history of Russia, with emphasis on social forces and trends.

Lauterbach, Richard Edward. Danger from the East. Harper. [1947.] xi, 430 pp. **DS518.1.L35**

Payne, Pierre Stephen Robert. China awake. Dodd, Mead. [1947.] ix, 424 pp. **DS777.53.P27**

— The revolt of Asia. Day. [1947.] 305 pp. "An Asia book." **DS35.P3**

Perry, Silas S. The significance of Palestine. London, Press Printers. [1947?] 52 pp. **DS126.4.P47**

Utley, Freda. Last chance in China. Bobbs-Merrill. [1947.] 408 pp. **DS777.53.U83**

World History. Africa

Huberich, Charles Henry, *1877–1945.* The political and legislative history of Liberia. 2 v. (xvii, 1734 pp.) ***DT632.H8**

"A documentary history of the constitutions, laws and treaties of Liberia from the earliest settlements to the establishment of the Republic, a sketch of the activities of the American colonization societies, a commentary on the constitution of the Republic and a survey of the political and social legislation from 1847 to 1944."
Foreword by Roscoe Pound.

Toynbee, Arnold Joseph. A study of history. Abridgement of volumes I–VI, by D. C. Somervell. Oxford Univ. 1947. xiii, 617 pp. **CB63.T64 1947**

World War II and After

Ambrière, Francis. The long holiday. Chicago, Ziff-Davis. [1948.] viii, 249 pp.

Translated by Elaine P. Halperin. **D805.G3A62**

De Chant, John A. Devilbirds. Harper. 1947. xvii, 265 pp. Plates. **D790.D37**

The story of United States Marine Corps aviation in World War II. Foreword by General A. A. Vandegrift.
Seven chapters have appeared in the Marine Corps Gazette, Feb.–Aug. 1947.

Hassell, Ulrich von, *1881–1944.* The Von Hassell diaries, 1938–1944. Doubleday. [1947.] **DD247.H33A315**

The story of the forces against Hitler inside Germany, as recorded by Ambassador Ulrich von Hassell, a leader of the movement, executed in July 1944. With an introduction by Allen Welsh Dulles. Translation of "Vom andern Deutschland."

Knappen, Marshall Mason. And call it peace. Univ. of Chicago. [1947.] viii, 213 pp. **D802.G3K6**

Deals with the Allied occupation of Germany.

Montgomery, John Flournoy. Hungary, the unwilling satellite. Devin-Adair. 1947. vi, 281 pp. Plates. **D754.H9M6**

Contents. — What price independence? — An oasis in Hitler's desert. — An island in the Soviet sea.

Mulgan, John, *1911–1945.* Report on experience. Oxford Univ. 1947. 150 pp. **D811.M85**

Individual observations and meditations on his war experiences by a young New Zealand writer who rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, saw dangerous war service in Greece, and died in Cairo in April 1945.

Literature

Drama

Fitts, Dudley, *editor.* Greek plays in modern translation. New York, Dial Press. 1947. xiv, 596 pp. **PA3636.A2F5**

Contents. — Aeschylus: Agamemnon, tr. by Richmond Lattimore. — Sophocles: Electra, tr. by Francis Ferguson. — Aeschylus: Eumenides, tr. by George Thomson. — Euripides: The Trojan women, tr. by Richmond Lattimore. — Medea, tr. by Frederic Prokosch. Hippolytus, tr. by David Grene. Alcestis, tr. by Dudley Fitts and Robert Fitzgerald. — Sophocles: King Oedipus, tr. by W. B. Yeats. Oedipus at Colonus, tr. by Robert Fitzgerald. Antigone, tr. by Dudley Fitts and Robert Fitzgerald.—Aeschylus: Prometheus bound, tr. by Edith Hamilton.

Frost, Robert. A masque of mercy. Holt. [1947.] 39 pp. **PS3511.R94M26**

Stein, Gertrude, *1874–1946.* The Gertrude Stein first reader and three plays. Houghton Mifflin. 83 pp. Illus. **PS3537.T323G45 1948**

History of Literature

Bailey, James Osler. Pilgrims through space and time. New York, Argus Books. 1947. 341 pp. Illus. **PN3383.S4B3**

Trends and patterns in scientific and utopian fiction.
Bibliography: pp. 325–333.

Ball, Hugo, *1886–1927.* Hermann Hesse, sein Leben und sein Werk; fortgeführt von Anni Carlsson und Otto Basler. Zurich. [1947.] 248 pp. **PT2617.E85Z6 1947**

Day-Lewis, Cecil. The poetic image. Oxford Univ. 1947. 157 pp. **PN1031.D5**

De Selincourt, Ernest. Wordsworthian and other studies. Clarendon. 1947. 206 pp. **PR5881.D47**

A posthumous collection of essays and lectures, all of which have been previously published.
Contents. — The early Wordsworth. — Wordsworth and his daughter's marriage. — Coleridge's Dejection: an ode. — Landor's prose. — Byron. — Walt Whitman. — The interplay of literature and science during the last three centuries. — The art of conversation.

Fairley, Barker. A study of Goethe. Clarendon. 1947. vii, 280 pp. **PT2049.F33**
The author's new approach lies in concentrating on Goethe's "inner biography, the account of what went on in his mind in its progress from immaturity to maturity."

Kenner, Hugh. Paradox in Chesterton. Sheed & Ward. 1947. xxii, 156 pp. **PR4453.C4Z66**

MacManus, Francis. Boccaccio. Sheed & Ward. 1947. 306 pp. **PQ4277.M3 1947**

Mathews, Andrew Jackson. La Wallonie, 1886–1892; the symbolist movement in Belgium. New York, King's Crown Press. 1947. vii, 115 pp. **PN5270.W3M3 1947**

Roditi, Edouard. Oscar Wilde. New Directions Books. [1947.] 256 pp. **PR5824.R6**

Webster, Harvey Curtis. On a darkling plain; the art and thought of Thomas Hardy. Univ. of Chicago. [1947.] x, 239 pp. **PR4753.W35**

Poetry

Benton, Walter. Never a greater need. Knopf. 1948. 62 pp. **PS3503.E588N4 1948**

Ghiselin, Brewster. Against the circle. Dutton. 1946. 87 pp. **PS3513.H5A7**

Gibran, Kahlil, *1883–1931.* The secrets of the heart. New York, Philosophical Library. [1947.] xvi, 339 pp. **PJ7741.G54S83**
Selected works, translated from the Arabic by Anthony Rizcallah and edited by Martin L. Wolf. Prose and verse.

Kisch, *Sir* Cecil Hermann. The wagon of life, and other lyrics by Russian poets of the nineteenth century, translated into English verse. Oxford Univ. 1947. xix, 60, 60 pp. **PG3232.K5**
Russian and English on opposite pages.

Kraft, Jessie Lofgren. Overtone. New York, Exposition Press. [1947.] 63 pp. **PS3521.R33 O 9 1947**

Lucretius Carus, Titus. Titi Lucreti Cari De rerum natura, libri sex. Clarendon. 1947. 3 v. **PA6483.E5B3 1947**
Edited with prolegomena, critical apparatus, translation, and commentary by Cyril Bailey.

McGrath, Thomas. To walk a crooked mile. New York, Swallow Press. 1947. 89 pp. **PS3525.A24234T6**
Contents. — Cross country journal. — The dialectics of love. — Wounds in the rain.

Stories

Harte, Bret, *1836–1902.* The best of Bret Harte, selected by Wilhelmina Harper and Aimee M. Peters. Houghton Mifflin. 1947. xiii, 434 pp. Illus. **PS1822.H26**
Illustrations by Paul Brown.

Heine, Heinrich, *1797–1856.* The rabbi of Bacherach, a fragment. New York, [Schocken Books.] 1947. 93 pp. **PT2316.R2B3**
With a selection from Heine's letters and an epilogue by Erich Loewenthal. Prose translation by E. B. Ashton, *pseud.*

London, Jack, *1876–1919.* Jack London, American rebel. New York, Citadel Press. [1947.] ix, 533 pp. **PS3523.O 46A12**
"A collection of his social writings, together with an extensive study of the man and his times, edited by Philip S. Foner."
Includes fiction, autobiographical writings, newspaper articles, essays, and reviews.

Mann, Thomas. Doktor Faustus; das Leben des deutschen Tonsetzers Adrian Leverkühn, erzählt von einem Freunde. Stockholm. 1947. 772 pp. **PT2625.A44D6 1947**

Miscellaneous

Bosworth, Allan R. A cabin in the hills. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday. 1947. 188 pp. Illus. **PS3503.O 6734C3**
Illustrations by David Hendrickson.

Kafka, Franz, *1883–1924.* Parables in German and English. New York. [1947.] 127 pp. **PT2621.A26P3**

Medicine. Hygiene

Commission on Hospital Care. Hospital care in the United States. New York, Commonwealth Fund. 1947. xxiv, 631 pp. Illus. **RA981.A2C57**
"A study of the function . . . and the conduct of activities related to patient service, with recommendations for its extension and integration for more adequate care of the American public."

Malmberg, Carl. 140 million patients. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1947.] xii, 242 pp. Illus. **RA407.3.M3**

U. S. Office of Scientific Research and Development, *Committee on Medical Research.* Advances in military medicine, made by American investigators; edited by E. C. Andrus [and others.] Little, Brown. 1948. 2 v. ***RC971.U52 1948**

Music

Literature

Angoff, Charles. Fathers of classical music. New York, Beechhurst Press. [1947.] 164 pp. **ML390.A57F3**
Illus. by La Verne Reiss.
"Recordings" pp. 153–161.

Ball, John, *Jr.* Records for pleasure. Rutgers Univ. 1947. ix, 214 pp. ***ML156.B35R4**

Drinker, Sophie Lewis. Music and women; the story of women in their relation to music. Coward-McCann. [1948.] xv, 323 pp. Illus. **ML82.D7 1948**

Eisler, Hanna. Composing for the films. Oxford Univ. 1947. xi, 165 pp. **MT40.E35**

Hersey, Harry Adams. A history of music in Tufts College. [Medford, Mass., Trustees of Tufts College. 1947.] 369 pp. Illus. **ML200.8.M42T84**

Ketting, Piet. Claude-Achille Debussy. Stockholm. [1947?] 58 pp. Illus. **ML410.D28K42**
"Translated from the Dutch by W. A. G. Doyle-Davidson." Printed in Holland.

Noli, Fan Stylian, *Bishop.* Beethoven and the French Revolution. New York, International Universities Press. [1947.] 117 pp. **ML410.B4N863**

Upton, George Putnam, *1834–1919,* and Felix Borowski. The standard concert guide.

New and revised edition. Halcyon House. [1947.] xxiii, 486 pp. MT90.U63 1947

Vega, Carlos. Los instrumentos musicales aborígenes y criollos de la Argentina. Buenos Aires. [1946.] 11–331 pp. *ML486.A7V4

Scores

Prokofiev, Sergei S. 5th symphony op. 100. Boosey & Hawkes. [1946?] 191 pp. Miniature score. M1001P96 op.100

Wilbye, John, *1574–1638.* The first set of English madrigals to 3, 4, 5, and 6. voices: newly composed by John Wilbye. At London, Printed by Thomas Este. 1598. 2 parts. M.Cab.2.13

For altus & bassus.

Contents. — Songs of three voices: Fly Love, aloft to heaven. Away, thou shalt not love me. Ay me, can every rumour? Weep, O mine eyes. Dear pity, how, ah how? Ye restless thoughts. — Songs of four voices: What needeth all this travail? O fools, can you not see? Alas, what hope of speeding? Lady, when I behold the roses sprouting. Thus saith my Cloris bright. Adieu, sweet Amarillis! — Songs of five voices: Die, hapless man! I fall, I fall. O stay me! And though my love abounding. I always beg. Thus love commands. Lady, your words do spite me. Alas, what a wretched life. — Etc.

Navigation

Braynard, Frank Osborn. Lives of the liners. New York, Cornell Maritime Press. 1947. xiv, 204 pp. VM15.B7

With illustrations by the author.

Grant, Bruce. Isaac Hull, captain of Old Ironsides. Chicago, Pellegrini and Cudahy. [1947.] 418 pp. Illus. E182.H93G7

The life and fighting times of Isaac Hull and the U. S. frigate Constitution.

Horn, Stanley Fitzgerald. Gallant rebel, the fabulous cruise of the C. S. S. Shenandoah. Rutgers Univ. 1947. viii, 292 pp. E599.S5H6

Johnson, Gerald White. The first captain, the story of John Paul Jones. Coward-McCann. [1947.] 312 pp. E207.J7J57 1947

McAdam, Roger Williams. Priscilla of Fall River. Stephen Daye Press. [1947.] 224 pp. Illus. VK23.M15

Philosophy

Brightman, Edgar Sheffield. A philosophy of religion. Prentice-Hall. 1946. xvii, 539 pp. BL51.B689 1946

Cosgrave, John O'Hara, *1866–1947.* Man: a citizen of the universe. Farrar, Straus. 1947. 144 pp. B804.C62

Diggs, Bernard James. Love and being, an investigation into the metaphysics of St. Thomas Aquinas. New York, S. F. Vanni. [1947.] 11–180 pp. B765T54D5 1947

Raphael, David Daiches. The moral sense. Oxford Univ. 1947. 201 pp. BJ602.R3

Roubiczek, Paul. The misinterpretation of man. Scribner. 1947. xii, 306 pp. B803.R66

"Studies in European thought of the nineteenth century." Critical examinations of such thinkers as Kant, Goethe, Napoleon, Nietzsche, Hegel, Karl Marx, Tolstoy, and Dostoevsky.

Politics and Government

Ebenstein, William. Man and the state; modern political ideas. New York, Rinehart. [1947.] xvi, 781 pp. JA37.E2

"The purpose of this book is to present the major ideas that have animated the political thinking of the Western world in the modern age."—*Preface.*

Finer, Herman. America's destiny. Macmillan. 1947. vi, 407 pp. D843.F45

Luxon, Norval Neil. Niles' weekly register, news magazine of the nineteenth century. Louisiana State Univ. viii, 337 pp. *JK1.L8

Morin, Victor. Chairman's and debater's guide. Toronto, Carswell Co. 1947. 209 pp. JF515.M77 1947

For use "in deliberative assemblies such as municipal corporations, church and educational boards, stock companies, fraternal societies, labour unions, professional associations, clubs, etc., with a synoptic chart (on back cover) answering hundreds of questions at a glance."

Nelson, Margaret Virginia. A study of judicial review in Virginia, 1789–1928. Columbia Univ. 1947. 249 pp. *3563.110 No.532

Stassen, Harold Edward. Where I stand! Doubleday. 1947. viii, 205 pp. E743.S75

Mr. Stassen's views on labor, economy, and foreign relations.

Tate, Merze. The United States and armaments. Harvard. 1948. xii, 312 pp. JX1974.T32

"Much of the material of Part I . . . is in [the author's] The disarmament illusion."

U. S. Bureau of land management. Manual of instructions for the survey of the public lands of the United States, 1947. viii, 613 pp. *TA622.U58 1947

Prepared and published by the Bureau of land management.

Voorhis, Horace Jeremiah. Confessions of a congressman. Doubleday. 1947. 365 pp. E743.V6

Psychology

Cole, Luella, and John J. B. Morgan. Psychology of childhood and adolescence. New York, Rinehart. [1947.] x, 416 pp. BF721.C57

A fusion of the essential ideas in John J. B. Morgan's "Child Psychology" and Luella Cole's "Psychology of Adolescence." Originally intended as a joint undertaking, the work was performed by Miss Cole after Prof. Morgan's death. *cf. Preface.*

Eisenberg, Philip. Why we act as we do. Knopf. 1947. 261, v pp. BF636.E4

Illustrated by Ida Scheib.

Harriman, Philip Lawrence. The new dictionary of psychology. New York, Philosophical Library [1947.] 364 pp. *BF31.H34

Mursell, James Lockhart. Psychological testing. Longmans, Green. 1947. xiv, 449 pp.

Bibliography: pp. 399–438.

Schwarz, Osias L. Average man against superior man. New York, Philosophical Library. [1947.] 124 pp. BF408.S385

Religion. Theology

Blunt, Hugh Francis. Give this man place;

chapters on the life and character of Saint Joseph. Bruce. [1947.] xii, 127 pp.
BS2458.B6 1947

Brennan, Gerald Thomas. God died at three o'clock. Bruce. [1947.] 80 pp. BT430.B78
The story of the Passion told for young people.

De La Bedoyere, Michael, *Count*. The greatest Catherine. Bruce. [1947.] viii, 248 pp. Plates. BX4700.C4D4
The life of Catherine of Siena.

Faus, W. Arthur. The genius of the prophets. Abingdon-Cokesbury. [1946.] 190 pp.
BS1505.F35

Imitatio Christi. The imitation of Christ, as written by Thomas à Kempis, translated by Richard Whitford. Mt. Vernon, Peter Pauper Press. [1947?] 210 pp. Plates.
BV4821.A1 1947
Decorated by Valenti Angelo.

Lawton, John Stewart. Conflict in Christology. Macmillan. [1947.] 331 pp.
BT201.L38

McNeill, John Thomas. Books of faith and power. Harper. [1947.] viii, 183 pp.
BR117.M2
Interpretive comments on Martin Luther's On Christian liberty, John Calvin's Institutes of the Christian religion, Richard Hooker's The laws of ecclesiastical polity, John Bunyan's The pilgrim's progress, William Law's A serious call to a devout and holy life, and John Wesley's Journal.

Macrakis, Apostolos, *1831–1905*. Memoir on the nature of the Church of Christ, on its fundamental law and on Christian life. New York, Christian Brotherhoods, Zealots of Orthodoxy and John the Baptist. 1947. iv, 7–168 pp. BX320.M32
Translated by D. Cummings.

Muste, Abraham John. Not by might; Christianity, the way to human decency. Harper. [1947.] xiii, 227 pp. BR115.P4M8

Papini, Giovanni. The letters of Pope Celestine VI to all mankind. Dutton. 1948. 223 pp. BX1754.P33

Pontifex, Mark, *Dom*. The existence of God, a Thomist essay. London, Longmans, Green. [1947.] xv, 181 pp. BT101.P78

Religious liberals reply, by Henry N. Wieman, [and others.] Boston, Beacon Press. 1947. viii, 177 pp. BT78.R45

Schonfield, Hugh Joseph. The Jew of Tarsus. Macmillan. 1947. 255 pp.
BS2505.S42 1947
"An unorthodox portrait of Paul," by one who, as a Jew, claims to "have seen things in and about Paul that have escaped previous notice."

Sheen, Fulton John. Characters of the passion. Kenedy. [1947.] 101 pp. BT430.S47

Science

Physics. Chemistry. Botany

Daubenmire, Rexford F. Plants and environment. Wiley. [1947.] xiii, 424 pp. Illus.
"A textbook of plant autecology." QK901.D3
"Literature cited": pp 381–409.

Goodman, Clark D., *editor*. The science and engineering of nuclear power, by Charles D. Coryell [and others.] Cambridge, Addison-Wesley Press. 1947. 1 v. *8216.85
Based upon a series of seminars initiated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in October, 1946.

Hawley, Gessner Goodrich. Small wonder; the story of colloids. Knopf. 1947. ix, 220, x pp. Illus. 8296.40

Pauli, Wolfgang. Meson theory of nuclear forces. Interscience Publishers. 1946 [*i. e.* 1947.] 69 pp. *8216.86
Based on a series of lectures given at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1944. *cf. Preface.*

Sears, Francis Western, and Mark W. Zemansky. College physics. Cambridge, Mass., Addison-Wesley Press. 1948. 848, [27] pp. Illus. *8203.116
"Based on Sears' Principles of Physics."

Watson, William Heriot. The physical principles of wave guide transmission and antenna systems. Clarendon. 1947. xiii, 207 pp. *8253.7

Science and Life

George Westinghouse centennial forum, Pittsburgh, 1946. Science and life in the world. McGraw-Hill. [1946.] 3 v. Plates.
Q171.G455
Contents. — v. 1. Science and civilization. The future of atomic energy. — v. 2. Transportation a measurement of civilization. Light, life and man. — v. 3. A challenge to the world.

Princeton Bicentennial Conference on the Future of Nuclear Science, *Princeton University*, 1946. Physical science and human values, a symposium; with a foreword by E. P. Wigner. Princeton Univ. 1947. vii, 181 pp. Q171.P947 1946
"Deliberations of the first and third days of the conference . . . edited and coordinated by K. K. Darrow."
Contents. — Scholarship in the secondary school, by F. T. Spaulding. — The relation of research in universities to government and commercial laboratories, by I. I. Rabi. — The large laboratory in nuclear research, by L. A. Dubridge. — The uses and hopes of scientific societies, by Harlow Shapley. — The physical sciences, philosophy, and human values, by F. S. C. Northrop. — The foundations of freedom in science, by Michael Polanyi. — New vistas for intelligence, by P. W. Bridgman. — The ivory tower and the ivory gate, by H. N. Russell. — Members of the conference.

Sociology

Child Care. Delinquency

Lundberg, Emma Octavia. Unto the least of these; social services for children. Appleton-Century. [1947.] 424 pp. HV741.L85
"Reading list": pp. 402–415.

Merrill, Maud Amanda. Problems of child delinquency. Houghton Mifflin. [1947.] xxiii, 403 pp. Illus. HV9069.M5
Under the editorship of Leonard Carmichael.

Crime. Police

Bayer, Oliver Weld, *pseud., editor*. Cleveland murders, by Howard Beaufait [and others.] Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1947.] 249 pp. HV6534.C55B3
Contents. — The Galentine-Jones affair, 1870, by Larry Hawkins. — The case of the careless killer, 1917, by G. J. Heil. — The Kaber case, 1919, by C. J. Patterson. — The Kagy case, 1920, by

Charles and Dorothy Bodurtha. — John Leonard Whitfield: sheik and cop-killer, 1923, by M. R. Kelly. — The case of William E. Potter, 1931, by Howard Beaufait. — The head hunter of Kingsbury Run, 1935–38, by William Ritt.

Chicago Park District. The police and minority groups. Chicago. [1947.] xiii, 133 pp. Maps. **HV8148.C4C45**
A manual prepared for use in the Chicago Park District Police Training School. Prepared by Joseph D. Lohman and the supervisory officers of the Division of Police, directed by Roger F. Shanahan, chief of police.

De La Torre, Lillian, *editor.* Villainy detected. Appleton-Century. 1947. xii, 243 pp. **HV6045.D4**
"Being a collection of the most sensational true crimes and the most notorious real criminals that blotted the name of Britain in the years 1660 to 1800, by various hands the whole collected together and embellished with observations; historical, moral, and critical."

Nehru, Krishna. Shadows on the wall. Day. [1948.] vi, 116 pp. **HV6295.I 4H8 1948**
"In the following chapters I have tried to draw the portraits of some of my fellow politicals and criminals, ordinary women who have suffered from political and social evils."— Author's *Foreword.*

Labor

Beckley, John L. Let's be human. Essential Books, Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1947.] 122 pp. **HF5549.B35**
"Seven steps to increase your ability to handle people." Drawings by R. Roberts Baldwin.

Braun, Kurt. Union-management co-operation cxperience in the clothing industry. Brookings Inst. 1947. xi, 259 pp. **9331.1163A58**

Institute for Religious and Social Studies, *Jewish Theological Seminary of America.* Labor's relation to church and community, a series of addresses edited by Liston Pope. New York Insti. for Religious and Social Studies; distributed by Harper. [1947.] ix, 182 pp. **9331.8073A138**
"The chapters of this book grew out of lectures given . . . at the institute in 1944, 1945, and 1946."

Patkin, A. L. The origins of the Russian-Jewish labour movement. Melbourne and London, F. W. Cheshire. [1947.] 275 pp. Illus. **9331.8047A8**

Miscellaneous

Baker, Hclen Cody, and Mary Swan **Routzahn.** How to interpret social welfare, a study course in public relations. Russell Sage Foundation. 1947. 141 pp. Illus. **HV41.B252**
Its predecessor was published in 1907 under the title "How to interpret Social Work." Almost all of its content is new.

Childs, Randolph Willard. Making repeal work. Philadelphia, Alcoholic Beverage Study. 1947. xiii, 282 pp. **HV5078.C5**

Dunham, Barrows. Man against myth. Little, Brown. 1947. xv, 320 pp. **HM291.D78 1947**
Contents. — Introduction: Myths and the philosophers. — That you can't change human nature. — That the rich are fit and the poor unfit. — That there are superior and inferior races. — That there are two sides to every question. — That thinking makes it so. — That you cannot mix art and politics. — That all problems are merely verbal. — That words will never hurt me. — That you cannot be free and safe.

Glick, Carl, and Hong Sheng-hwa. Swords of silence; Chinese secret societies, past and present. Whittlesey House. 1947. x, 292 pp. **HS81.C5G4**

Kinneman, John Albertus. The community in American society. Crofts. 1947. xiii, 450 pp. **HM131.K5**

Technology

Aeronautics

Asphalt institute. Manual on airfields. Asphalt Inst. [1947.] 127 pp. ***4036F.22**
Design, construction, and maintenance of runways, taxiways, aprons, and warm-up areas on airports, airparks, and flight strips.

Rosser, John Barkley, *and others.* Mathematical theory of rocket flight. McGraw-Hill. 1947. viii, 276 pp. **4036D.57**
Under the supervision of Office of Scientific Research and Development, National Defense Research Committee.
"Final report No. B22 of the Allegany Ballistics Laboratory, OSD 5878."

Civil and Mechanical Engineering

Alexander, Edwin P. The Pennsylvania Railroad, a pictorial history. Norton. [1947.] 248 pp. Illus. Maps. **4025D.11**

Colvin, Fred H. Starting a small machine shop. McGraw-Hill. 1948. viii, 212 pp. **4039.131**

Colvin, Fred H., and Frank A. **Stanley.** Running a machine shop. McGraw-Hill. 1948. xiii, 521 pp. Illus. **4039.132**

Drennan, Carl Mac. Modern railway air brakes. American Technical Soc. 1947. 14 pts. in 1 v. Illus. ***4020B.144**
A practical manual for the instruction of locomotive engineers and firemen.

Wislicenus, George Friedrich. Fluid mechanics of turbomachinery. McGraw-Hill. 1947. xv, 613 pp. ***4038.27**

Electric Engineering. Radio

Dunlap, Carl Henry, *and others.* Transformers, principles and applications. Chicago. 1947. viii, 277 pp. Illus. **8012B.63**
American Technical Society. Electrical series.
"Part of the material . . . also appears in Applied electricity cyclopedia."

Hall, James Doyle. Industrial applications of infrared. McGraw-Hill. 1947. x, 201 pp.
Bibliography: pp. 193 196. **8019.540**

McDougal, Wynne Luther, *and others.* Direct current motors and generators; principles, operation, and maintenance. Chicago. 1947. xi, 332 pp. Illus. **8012.449**
Contents. — Induced currents, by W. L. McDougal.— Principles of a generator, by D. P. Moreton. — Armature construction, by D. P. Moreton. —Types of direct-current generators, by L. R. Drinkall. — Types of direct-current motors, by L. R. Drinkall. — Installing generators and motors, by J. A. Spencer and E. T. Groat. — Testing of rotating electrical machinery, by F. E. Keith. — — Locating and correcting troubles of d. c. motors and generators, by F.E. Keith. — Direct-current starters, by R. R. Ranson. — Direct-current motor controllers, by G. J. Kirkgasser.

Marcus, William, and Alex Levy. Elements of radio servicing. McGraw-Hill. [1947.] x, 475 pp. *8017B.113

National carbon company, inc. Carbon, graphic and metal-graphite brushes. Edited by W. C. Kalb. [New York. 1947.] vi, 115 pp. Illus. 8012.448
A treatise on practical subjects relating to brushes and commutation, by the research and technical staffs of National carbon co., inc.

Manufacture. Chemical Technology

Bird, C. L. The theory and practice of wool dyeing. Bradford [Eng.], Soc. of Dyers and Colourists. 1947. 267 pp. 8032.250

Carlin, David. Alterations of men's clothing. New York, Fairchild Pub. Co. [1947.] 127 pp. Illus. 8039H.20
Brings up-to-date a series of articles which first appeared in 'Men's wear' magazine in 1941, and as reprints, in 1945.

Carswell, Thomas Smyth. Phenoplasts, their structure, properties, and chemical technology. Interscience Publishers. 1947. xii, 267 pp. Illus. 8031D.62
High polymers: a series of monographs on the chemistry, physics, and technology of high polymeric substances, v. 7.

Clayton, Ellis. Identification of dyes on textile fibres. 2d edition (revised and enlarged.) Bradford, Yorkshire, Society of Dyers and Colourists. [1946.] 43 pp.. *8038G.22
"And detection of metals in fibrous materials, dyes, and organic pigments."

Groneman, Chris Harold. General bookbinding. Bloomington, Ill., McKnight. [1947.] 64 pp. Illus. 8039B.33
Revised edition.

Knaggs, Nelson S. Adventures in man's first plastic; the romance of natural waxes. Reinhold Pub. Corp. 1947. xiv, 329 pp. Plates. 8031A.100
Illustrations and jacket design by Frederic H. Kock.

Lapick, Gaston J. Scientific alteration of women's apparel. [New York,] Fairchild Pub. Co. [1947.] xx, 108 pp. 8039H.21

McCarthy, James Remington. A matter of time; the story of the watch. Harper. 1947. x, 230 pp. Plates. 8035B.68
Bibliography, pp. 217–222.

Mauck, Frances Felice. Modern tailoring for women. Macmillan.. 1947. viii, 178 pp. Illus. TT515.M3

Shipley, Robert M., *compiler*. Jewelers pocket reference book, for the jeweler and his assistant. 2d edition. Los Angeles, Calif., Gemological Inst. of America. [1947.] Illus. *8035R.67

Wakeman, Reginald L. The chemistry of commercial plastics. Reinhold Pub. Corp. 1947. xii, 836 pp. *8031D.61
Illustrations, by Lyman M. Van der Pyl.

Photography

McGarrett, Vincent. Toward better photography. Boston, American Photographic Pub. Co. 1947. v, 260 pp. Illus. 8029.306

Morgan, Willard D., *editor*. 100 lessons in photography. New York, National Educational Alliance. 1947. 80, 95 pp. Illus. 8029A.456

Thorek, Max. Camera art as a means of self-expression. Lippincott. [1947.] 246 pp. 8029A.457
With 41 original illustrations.

Ward, Nowell. Photographic workbook. Chicago, Ziff-Davis. [1947.] 134 pp.
With lessons and exercises. 8020B.62

Travel and Description

Dumbauld, Edward. Thomas Jefferson, American tourist. Univ. of Oklahoma. 1946. xv, 266 pp. Plates. E332.D8
"An account of his journeys in the United States of America, England, France, Italy, the Low countries, and Germany."

Look. The Midwest, by the editors of Look in collaboration with Louis Bromfield. Houghton Mifflin. [1947.] 392 pp. Illus. Maps. F354.L6
"A handbook in pictures, maps and text for the vacationist, the traveler and the stay-at-home." "One of the Look at America regional volumes."

McNally, E. Evalyn Grumbine, and Andrew McNally. This is Mexico. Dodd, Mead. 1947. 216 pp. Illus. F1215.M15
Maps by Valdemar Paulsen.

Sulkin, Edith. Continent in limbo. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1947.] 304 pp. D921.S84

Ullman, James Ramsey, *editor*. Kingdom of adventure: Everest. New York, W. Sloane Associates. 1947. [13] ll., 411 pp. Illus. DS486.E8U4
"A chronicle of man's assault on the earth's highest mountain, narrated by the participants and with an accompanying text by James Ramsey Ullman."

Whitten, Charles A. Air-line distance between cities in the United States. Washington. 1947. vi, 246 pp. *5930A.84 no. 238

Wilson, Charles Morrow. Liberia. New York, Sloane Associates. [1947.] 226 pp. Illus. DT624.W5
1947 marked the hundredth anniversary of Liberia as a republic. The author describes the tribal customs, the rubber plantations, especially the pioneering enterprise of Firestone Co., native medicine, etc., and gives information on Liberian history.

Wiskemann, Elizabeth. Italy. Oxford Univ. 1947. 160 pp. Illus. DG571.W5
"The world today" series.

Ybarra, Thomas Russell. Lands of the Andes: Peru and Bolivia. Coward-McCann. [1947.] x, 273 pp. F3423.Y2 1947

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

Volume XXIII, Number 6

Contents

	Page
W. A. DWIGGINS, ARTIST OF THE BOOK (*with facsimiles*) By Rudolph Ruzicka	203
WILLIAM BOLLAN, AGENT OF MASSACHUSETTS By Malcolm Freiberg	212
THE ETCHINGS OF ARTHUR BRISCOE By Arthur W. Heintzelman	221
LITURGICAL WEEK	223
TEN BOOKS: SHORT REVIEWS	
Dumas Malone: *Jefferson the Virginian*	225
Arnold J. Toynbee: *Civilization on Trial*	225
Thomas A. Bailey: *The Man in the Street*	226
Henry L. Stimson and McGeorge Bundy: *On Active Service in Peace and War*	226
Karl Schriftgiesser: *This Was Normalcy*	227
Fulton J. Sheen: *Communism and the Conscience of the West*	227
Carleton Beals: *Lands of the Dawning Morrow*	227
C. Delisle Burns: *The First Europe*	228
Fairfield Osborn: *Our Plundered Planet*	228
Albert Guérard: *Personal Equation*	228
LIBRARY NOTES	
Album de la Réunion	224
Mrs. Gaskell to Ruskin	229
The Adventures of Jacques Sadeur	230
LIST OF NEWLY-ACQUIRED BOOKS	231

EDITOR: ZOLTAN HARASZTI

More Books is published monthly, except in July and August, by the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston at 230 Dartmouth Street, Boston 17, for free distribution at the Library and its Branches, and at a subscription price of fifty cents a year by mail. Entered as second-class matter, March 16, 1926, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Printed at the Boston Public Library, 15–17 Blagden St., June 1948, Vol. XXIII, No. 6

Issued monthly by the Trustees, for free distribution; by mail, fifty cents a year.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

JUNE, 1948

W. A. Dwiggins, Artist of the Book

By RUDOLPH RUZICKA

In coöperation with the Boston Bookbuilders' Workshop, an exhibit of more than one hundred books designed, and many of them illustrated, by Mr. W. A. Dwiggins has been arranged in the Treasure Room. In addition, a number of Mr. Dwiggins's drawings, stencils, and proofs are also shown. Apart from the items supplied by the Rare Book Department of the Library, the Knopf publishing firm and various libraries and private collectors furnished the material. The exhibit opens on June 2 and will be on view for two months. We are happy to publish here Mr. Ruzicka's article on Mr. Dwiggins — one distinguished book designer and illustrator's appreciation of the work of another.

WHEN the Bookbuilders' Workshop asked me to write, as a fellow-craftsman, about the work of W. A. Dwiggins for the occasion of the exhibition it planned to hold in the Treasure Room of the Boston Public Library, I had visions of an immense task. For I vividly remembered the last comprehensive exhibition of his work held in New York in 1937 by the American Institute of Graphic Arts, in the arrangement of which I had taken some part. If it then seemed impossible to do little more than enumerate the variety of his prolific output, it appears even more difficult to do justice to the collected work now, after more than ten years of the steadily increasing tempo of his inventive productiveness. I shall therefore confine myself to two related activities, to some general and a number of particular impressions of the master builder of books and the designer of printing types.

To the design and execution of the book Dwiggins brings a range of accomplishments unrivalled today: he is first of all a writer of wit and phantasy, of speculative irony and on occasions of pointed satire, as well as of terse and lucid exposition; he was at one time the chief Artificer of that serious and extremely complex art concealed under the smiling term "marionettes," a private show business in which he frequently was the dramatist, and always the scene designer, wood carver, electrician, and impresario; he was too a designer of advertising, a field long

abandoned for more stable ends; throughout his long career he has been a calligrapher of sensitive and altogether individual hand, and within the past decade he has become our leading designer of printing types — a short-title catalogue still incomplete.

It was about the early 'twenties that Dwiggins's work passed through a transformation of style that amounted to a renascence. Then too began the period of phenomenal efflorescence, nurtured to be sure in the intensive inquiry and experiment extending over many preceding years, that made him something of a legend even to those who knew and admired his work since his coming to Hingham. The new orientation roughly coincided with the Era of Abstraction and on superficial view paralleled the "flat-pattern" kind of Cubism: his decorations, designed for the single plane of the page, were flat, and geometrical in a measure, but their style constantly and subtly dodged rigid formalism and the pigeon-hole by hints of natural forms and echoes of other Eras.

There is therefore something both abstract and illustrative about Dwiggins's decorations, while his illustrations, for all their decorativeness, remain essentially realistic. Among the most decorative of his illustrations are those of the imagined splendors of the antipodes, scattered through his edition of *Travels of Marco Polo* (The Printing House of Leo Hart, 1933), a book of wide spaces charted in the inimitable maps such as only Dwiggins can draw, a lovely and original book designed with sparkling typographic clarity.

Dwiggins travels with equal ease in *The Time Machine* by H. G. Wells (Random House, 1931), a book in which he shows himself thoroughly at home. Here the decorations, not unlike rising curtains and shifting sets, provide settings for five illustrative scenes of strong, though not altogether earthly, realistic impact. This kind of realism pervades most of Dwiggins's illustrations, whatever their techniques, those in black and white of his *Tales* by Edgar Allen Poe (Lakeside Press, 1930), the spirited vignettes of the five-volume *Rabelais* (Limited Editions Club, 1936), most strikingly the illustrations of *The Treasure in the Forest* by H. G. Wells (Press of the Wooly Whale, 1936). In this compact example of book design the illustrations are produced by the direct use of the stencil, an ancient technique in which Dwiggins is a virtuoso. Beneath the fringes of black decorations the six juxtaposed and luminous colors of each design set up vibrations as of jungle heat waves, within parallelograms in which the paper itself plays an integral and nicely calculated part.

The stencil is the technical basis of some of Dwiggins's illustrations and of most of his decorations. A stencil is a thin sheet of acetate material into which a pattern of any desired shape, a dot, line, leaf or the form of a letter has been cut. The pattern thus fashioned is laid on the surface of a paper and water color of the right consistency is brushed over it, producing, in expert hands, an exact image of the incised unit. Dwiggins provided himself with what appears to be a prodigious number of these

movable "music types" with which he is able to play any number of tunes. The most striking though not his earliest use of these instruments may be seen in *Paraphs* (Alfred A. Knopf, 1928), a selection of his own imaginative prose, each composition introduced by a decorative fanfare that seems to strike the ear as well as the eye.

While *Paraphs* is not the first book Dwiggins designed for Knopf, it is in effect the introductory flourish to that long and continuing line of volumes which already constitutes the most brilliant chapter in American trade book production. This unique collaboration between a publisher and a designer actually began in 1926 when Willa Cather's *My Mortal Enemy* appeared, that being the first book with the Knopf imprint listed in Miss Ruth Noble's valuable though still tentative bibliography (in *Selective Check Lists of Press Books,* Philip C. Duschnes, 1947). Miss Noble lists 174 items from 1928 to almost the end of 1946, single books and series of books designed by Dwiggins entirely, omitting the many units of design such as jackets, bindings, and title-pages used for the books carried out by others. Since then twenty-three more books were designed, though not all of them have been published.

There is something tantalizing about exhibitions of books, which inevitably remain static displays of fragments. A book, a Dwiggins book especially, is an active entity within a particular shape, with its own laws of motion, with concealed and unexpected delights. It must be picked up and "tasted" to release that motion and uncover those pleasures. It cannot be fully described. Here I can take more or less at random only a few examples of the many designed for Knopf, merely to hint at the problems involved in their making and the solutions of these problems. For the successful solution of a difficult problem I should choose first of all *A New Dictionary of Quotations,* by H. L. Mencken (1942), originally a mountain of typescript here reduced to lucid and orderly unity. The quotations, marshalled from *Abbot* to *Zoo* in well-designed double columns compel reading (which would be a drawback in an ordinary dictionary). And I am not sure if the pages do not in a subtle way insinuate an ironic portrait. Do not the boldface catchwords at the top of the page look a bit like slightly elevated eyebrows? Yet the effect must be fortuitous, for on closer examination the cue words prove to be raised a few points above normal alignment, for the sole purpose of catching and guiding the eye searching through the 1347 pages of countless entries. The strong and harmonious title-page, the well-spaced single-column preface and the firm binding with a clear hand-lettered title on the spine complete a perfectly proportioned book. It is no wonder that Mr. Mencken obtained and treasures the original layouts.

There is in almost every book that Dwiggins designs some unusual accent, isolated or repeated; it may be an initial, a decoration, illustration or type arrangement. There are however less obvious accents, those of space, accents of white paper alone, and it is just one such device that

helps somehow to relieve the monotony of coated paper and the weight and squareness of halftone in Dard Hunter's comprehensive *Paper Making* (1943) — this is the extra space consistently provided between the figure numbers and the legends under the illustrations of this solidly designed book, the subject of which is so close to its designer's heart.

Elsewhere Dwiggins has employed space allusively, but he has also made it serve a practical as well as esthetic end in Willa Cather's *Not Under Forty* (1936) which in other hands might have resulted in just another example of the familiar publishers' "padding." In this and several other instances Dwiggins has preserved the comfort of a normal type page, despite the short text, by the ingenious manipulation of white paper, space. Among a number of the thinner books fortified with what might be called "significant space" may be placed Robert Nathan's *The Enchanted Voyage* (1936), with the fascinating title-page decoration of a majestic galleon made up of common type florets and other units, staccato fashion, and Margaret S. Ernst's *In a Word* (1939) with illustrations by James Thurber, where, beginning with the three dispersed words of the title, the typographic elements are arranged to play up the amusing miniature etymology.

To be sure the allusive, or symbolical, typography is not new in American book design, but it has rarely been done with more relevance than in *Tsushima* by A. Novikoff-Priboy (1937) decorated with the specially designed and cut battleship "florets." The more familiar historically-allusive design is occasionally seen, for there is nothing provincial in Dwiggins either in time or space (Time, Space, and the Machine have long been the subjects of his philosophical speculations). Thus he can create appropriate settings for the historical *Kristin Lavransdatter* by Sigrid Undset (1946), the Islandic *Independent People* by Haldór Laxness (1946), and cheerfully return to Jean Pillement, the eighteenth-century painter and ornamentalist, for the embellishment of a new edition of Joseph Hergesheimer's *Java Head* (1946). The revived Pillement designs, the pirouetting flowers, landscapes and figures of Cambalu and the Regions of the Moon endowed with an unearthly logic of their own, are revivals as well of Dwiggins's earlier work for which I have more than a sentimental regard.

The book jackets that once covered every one of the trade books have for the most part disappeared and the bindings are now revealed in all their gay variety of gold and color. Yet it is a pity that at least some of the relatively few which Dwiggins himself designed, essential parts of them at any rate, were not reprinted and preserved in the books. The jacket, a packaging device of great importance to the book trade, gave Dwiggins a joyous chance to beat the gongs of publicity, as many of those who saw the group of his jacket designs at the American Institute of Graphic Arts exhibition in 1937 will gratefully remember.

Even if one had examined all of his books, there still remain the

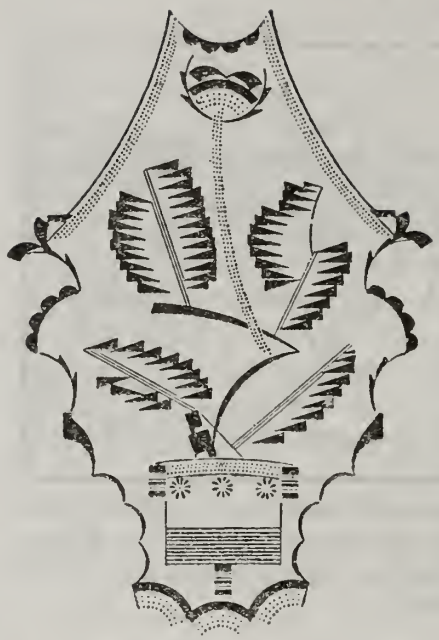
upon the fruits of the earth and the flesh of their cattle, and do not engage in trade. The district is perfectly healthy, and the complexion of the natives is brown.

44

Of the City of Campichu, Of the Nature of Their Idols, Of the Almanac They make use of, And the Customs of Marriage

CAMPICHU, the chief city of the province of Tanguth, is large and magnificent, and has jurisdiction over all the province. The bulk of the people worship idols, but there are some who follow the religion of Mahomet, and some Christians. The latter have three large and handsome churches in the city. The idolaters have many religious houses, or monasteries and abbeys, built after the manner of the country, and in these a multitude of idols, some of which are of wood, some of stone, and some of clay. They are all highly polished and covered with gilding. They are carved in a masterly style.

A Page from "The Travels of Marco Polo," Designed and Decorated by W. A. Dwiggins



* * * * *They left the frosty grassland where the wind hustled them sidewise off their path all day and all night buffeted them under the tent walls. They went down over a ragged scarp into a defile where tormented shrubs clung desperately to the slopes, fighting with the wind to keep gravel over their roots. At length this inhospitable place thrust them out scrambling upon*

A Page from "Paraphs," Designed and Decorated by W. A. Dwiggins

puzzling questions: where does Dwiggins find such expert compositors; why do the three exploded letters of the article THE look coherent on the title-pages and the backbones of his books; how does he so often manage to achieve the effect of rightness in such unconventional arrangements? The answers lie in the extraordinary articulateness with which he explains precisely what he wants. The bulging files of his publishers are crammed with layouts that instruct as well as direct, clear in matter and manner, good to look at, and so ample that one sometimes wonders why Dwiggins did not go right on and both letter and decorate a whole text by hand — indeed he has done that in more than one instance. The ever-varying elements of books, false titles, the lists of authors' works previously published which precede the title-pages, the title-pages themselves, the often baffling contents and other prefatory matter and finally the all-important text-pages with chapter headings, running heads and frequent special features, all the raw materials that go into the architecture of a book, including the cover, are thoughtfully and handsomely engineered in his layouts.

Dwiggins came to Hingham in 1904 from Chicago where he was for a time an art student. In the book- and type-conscious atmosphere for which Chicago was at that time distinguished he found himself in company with Frank Holme, in whose school he studied, Herbert S. Stone, the publisher, and Frederic W. Goudy, the type designer. Perhaps even then, certainly very early in his career, Dwiggins became fascinated by the symbols that speak; by long training, letter forms just naturally came to flow from his fingers. Type always lurks in his calligraphy and he demonstrates this most strikingly in the numerous designs where both hand-lettering and types are used and where the lettering, be it ever so free, and the fixed type forms merge in perfect agreement; the result primarily of native genius, but also of intensive practice and of wide theoretical study of letter forms. Thus he can span the range from the severely classical to the grotesque, from the sturdily formal to the palely tenuous, tucking a jesting feather or flourish in a letter now and then, without once puzzling the reading eye — the basic anatomy of the letter is always there.

The wonder is that his first book type appeared as late as 1935, when it was announced in the most unconventional of type specimens which Dwiggins himself designed. *Emblems and Electra* (Mergenthaler Linotype Company, 1935) is at once a specimen of Electra the type and of those strange exotic Emblems, the flowers of his fancy. This type is the crystallization of his own calligraphic hand. Though highly disciplined, the pen hand is still revealed in the flick of the weighted horizontal serif, in the finial of the lower case c and other subtle accents, and in the sweep of the curves generally. It is an original and beautiful roman of clear and precise statements, and yet I have come to feel that as type Electra is a little too precise and too rationalized. The same could be said of its com-

panion italic or strictly speaking "oblique roman," to which later another more distinguishable as well as mellower italic has been added.

The thick and thin strokes of a blunt pen determined the structure of written roman letter forms, and movable types which originally derived from written forms retained the characteristics of the pen. Since the eighteenth century, however, types tended on the whole to break away from the traditional calligraphic pen stroke and to assume independent characteristics of no determinable technical origin, unless it be that of the engraver on metal. The punch cutter had long been able to reproduce whatever the designer of types invented — and it is amazing to find what the designer *had* invented! Today the unerring and universally used pantographic punch-cutting machine leaves the designer equally free to invent, using whatever kind of drawing in whatever size he finds practical, within the all-important limits of the techniques involved in the production and the ultimate uses of the type. Dwiggins chose a number of methods, the stencil among them, in his first experimental drawings for Electra and ended with pen drawings ten times the 12 point type (for all practical purposes, 12 points, the units of typographic measurement, equal one-sixth of an inch). The resulting type was a faithful reproduction of his drawings, even though "working" drawings sixty times 12 point had to be made by other hands somewhere along the line of production.

For his second book type, Caledonia, Dwiggins abandoned black and white drawings and created his designs by means of sharp pencil outlines, the full giant working size. This unexampled *tour de force* in type design is described and documented in that most festive and beautiful of technical treatises *WAD to RR, a letter about designing Type* (Harvard College Library, Department of Printing and Graphic Arts, 1940), which he lettered throughout and decorated with stencilled devices, a performance about which I may be allowed to speak with some bias, for its substance is a letter Dwiggins wrote to me, to explain his new direct and inimitable method.

I have not the least doubt that Dwiggins could have achieved whatever results he wanted by means of any one of the many techniques he commands, yet in Caledonia, roman and italic, there is apparent no pen or any other ancestral "mark of the tool," and what there is of his individual hand is felt rather than seen. Caledonia has the ease of good clear speech, with just a touch of a pleasant Scotch accent. Its stout relative, Caledonia Bold, designed mainly for display purposes, is one of the few modern adaptations that achieve individuality without loss of family resemblance.

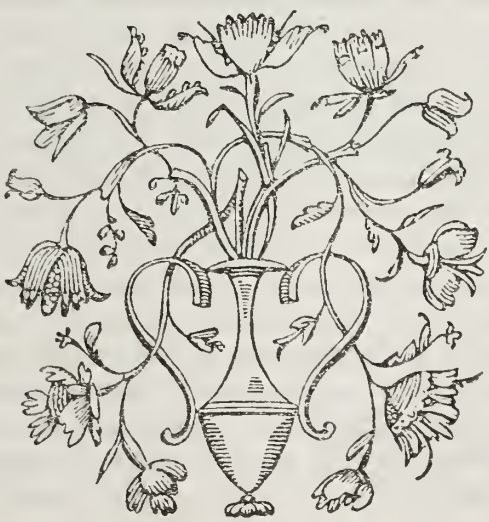
Type ornaments, those little miracles of decorative invention the best of which, like religions, originate in the Orient, have long occupied Dwiggins, theoretically as well as practically. The series of twenty-nine units he designed and significantly called "Caravan" were drawn actual

size. The resulting ease of line and the fresh open treatment of the forms contribute a new and useful note to modern typographic resources.

The wealth that Dwiggins poured into the files of his book publishers is at least matched in the Linotype archives. Here one can see schemes produced in the white heat of inspiration, of a score of types, described, documented, analyzed; complete essays of speculative, instructive, and lively content which it is hoped the Linotype Company will some day publish. Of the projected type designs ten have been drawn and a number experimentally cut. Some of the finished drawings of these and of the types commented on, and including Metroblack issued in 1929, Electra Bold Oblique and Caledonia Bold Italic, have been shown at the exhibition of "American Type Designers and Their Work," held at the Lakeside Press Gallery in Chicago early this year.

No adequate book has yet been published showing the full range of the work of W. A. Dwiggins, a singular fact in the case of one who has so prodigally enriched the book world and who by his writing and art has done so much to raise the level of graphic arts in America. Of the numerous studies of various phases of his work two only have appeared in publications that are substantially illustrated: the essay by Philip Hofer in *The Dolphin* Number Two (Limited Editions Club, 1935) and the introductory essay by Paul Hollister in *WAD, The Work of W. A. Dwiggins Shown by The American Institute of Graphic Arts at the Gallery of the Architectural League*, 1937. Both these warm, intimate, and eloquent tributes are accompanied by groups of valuable illustrative material.

There has been no lack of appreciation on the part of the many admirers of Dwiggins and his work, who rejoiced when in 1929 he received the Gold Medal of the American Institute of Graphic Arts. And when, last year, he was given an honorary degree at Harvard University, I felt that all those engaged in the Arts of the Book were thereby distinguished.



An Ornament from "Gargantua and Pantagruel," Designed by W. A. Dwiggins

William Bollan, Agent of Massachusetts

By MALCOLM FREIBERG

(*Continued from the February, March, April, and May issues*)

V. The Years Before the Revolution

1

THE colonial agents usually worked individually; co-operation was rare among them. Jasper Mauduit had seen this, and had complained, "The Merchants talk much, but cannot get them to Act; they say why don't the Agents Unite, apply, and take the Lead; the Agents say the Merchants will be better attended to than they. Some of the Agents will not meet, and but one, has ever come near me to facilitate such a meeting."[1] In the years to come, the agents found themselves forced to act jointly for their different colonies.

From 1770 to the eve of the Revolution Bollan was arguing the rights of Massachusetts as he never had before. In these troubled years he was heard time and again asserting the claims of the Colony. His first opportunity came with the Boston Massacre, in forwarding the letters of protest sent to him by the Boston Committee. As he wrote to Bowdoin,

> Your letter . . . was accompanied with such proofs . . . that I flatter myself they will in time prevail, and establish the truth in the minds of all honest men, maugre all the attempts made with art & sollicitude to represent the inhabitants as the aggressors. I had some hopes of getting the authentic copies laid before the House of Comons . . . but . . . Parliament will rise in a short time . . . I understand the troops wou'd be removed, but the times abound with uncertainty as well as difficulty.[2]

Whenever Bollan thought Massachusetts's trade was imperiled, he was especially quick to act. Almost a year before the Boston Tea Party, he was submitting a petition for a "Repeal of the Act . . . which imposes a Duty of threepence per pound weight on Tea imported into America." Removal of the levy, he contended, "would be beneficial to public revenue as well to that of the Company, and would enable them to dispose of the large quantity in their warehouses." It was evident that "they cannot keep up their China trade without a freer circulation."[3] However, he failed to achieve any results; as he reported to Boston, "it was thought fit to continue this tax as a badge of sovereinty over you."[4]

Britain's answer to the dumping of tea into Boston Harbor was the passage, early in 1774, of a series of bills known as the Coercive or the Intolerable Acts. As is well-known, under their provisions, the port of Boston was to be closed until the tea was paid for, changes in the government of Massachusetts were to be introduced, justice was to be admin-

istered to favor officers and soldiers of the Crown, and British troops were to be more adequately billeted. Bollan quickly voiced his protests. His most strenuous opposition he made against the Boston Port Bill. Anything that hurt the colonies, he still maintained, hurt Great Britain. Since the Bill would choke colonial commerce, he begged for a hearing before the House of Commons. In what respects was the bill dangerous?

> [It] . . . contains various provisions . . . inconsistent . . . with the . . . lawful possessions, seasonable customs, usual comforts of life, & comon social benefits . . . of all the persons in whose behalf this petition is presented, long held in amicable conjunction with the other inhabitants of the province, and the most desirable connection with innumerable persons employ'd in manufactures, trade & navigation in Great Britain . . .[5]

To get his petition presented, he had to fight the usual Parliamentary indifference. In addition, he had to make a good impression at home, by acting with all possible speed. A week later the House heard his protests,[6] but he might as well have stayed away for all he was able to accomplish; the bill was "resolved in the affirmative, *nemine dissentiente.*"[7]

Bollan had been in the colonial agency long enough to know the dangers inherent in the job. When the Council reappointed him in 1769, he met again with two of the evils of the post. On the one hand, there were the hardships over money, and, on the other, the headaches resulting from the meager authority granted the agent.

After 1770, complicated by Hutchinson's activities, his money troubles increased. Lieutenant-Governor in 1769, when the transmittal of the letters forced Sir Francis Bernard out of the governorship, Hutchinson became Acting-Governor, and then a year later, Governor. He had an absolute veto over acts of the General Court, and when bills for payment of Bollan's salary came up, he exercised his prerogative and promptly disallowed them.[8] Hutchinson saw that if the House and Council each had a separate agent in London, his executive branch would be that much weaker. It was, he wrote,

> . . . a matter of importance that I do not intend to determine upon suddenly. I think the continuing these seperate Agents will give the Governor a great deal of trouble, and strengthen the party against government . . . . I tell the Advocates for the Agents that if two of the Branches are to have each an agent to appear against the third they ought to allow one to the third also to enable him to make his defence.[9]

Bollan regarded Hutchinson's veto of his salary grant of £300 as high-handed, and was quick to call the governor the "commander in chief of the Massa^{tts}."[10] To his erstwhile friend he wrote "We differ more in sentiment than I ever expected . . . . When payment comes to be made, you are ready to frustrate the offer."[11] He thought that "modern politics are enow to make a man of common sense & justice sick," and then closed his letter pointedly, "I heartily wish you success in your Administration,

and that . . . I may obtain justice without delay." But justice was long in coming. When the Council, in the summer of 1771, voted £600 to Bollan for two years' salary, the grant was again refused by the Governor.[12] And for the next three years, the situation did not vary: each year the Council voted Bollan his salary, plus his back pay, and each time Governor Hutchinson vetoed the appropriations. Knowing that Bollan was dependent on his salary,[13] the Council in 1773 advised him to "apply to y^e^ Minister for y^e^ American Department Lord Dartmouth, and procure from him an Instruction to the Governour to consent to the future Grants that may be made for your . . . Services."[14] By 1774 "y^e^ Act of Parliament for altering the form of government" in Massachusetts had been passed, and the new act, "as was expected," threw "everything into confusion." Bollan could hope for little, a member of the Council carefully explained to him, since "in y^e^ present situation of things I do not see how a grant to you can be compleated, but should they take such a turn as to make it possible, I am persuaded y^e^ Charter Council . . . will do their endeavour to compleat it."[15]

If salary troubles hindered Bollan, lack of sufficient authority to act for the Colony almost completely stopped him. Two years after his reappointment, he sent back to the Council a sharp note:

> I cannot now forbear saying matters are brought to such a pass that it wou'd be easier to make bricks without straw than it is to prosecute the Province service and defend its rights & interest without admissable authority from it . . . . It is a most disagreeable state to be provided with instructions, proofs, & other necessaries for promoting the service, without having the authority requisite for doing it.[16]

Worse yet was the division of authority among the agents, Bollan for the Council, and Benjamin Franklin, who had replaced special agent DeBerdt in 1770, for the House of Representatives. Who then, asked the British, was agent for Massachusetts? Bollan answered:

> I . . . was agent for the Council and D^r^ Franklin for the House of Repres^ves^, there being no agent chosen and appointed for the Province . . . in the mean time my indispensable duty to the Province obliges me to declare that it is impossible under the state of the agency to conduct its affairs in any authoritative, regular & beneficial manner.[17]

Matters were no better in 1774, when Bollan was memorializing Parliament to prevent passage of the Coercive Acts. An acknowledged leader among agents, he was, forty of his friends asserted, the properly empowered representative of the Massachusetts Council. To George III this was a patently false assertion, and he laid it to the venality of the times:

> It is now so much the custom for politicians to cast off the mask of propriety that there is no wonder forty persons could be found ready to admit M^r^ Bolland in an unacknowledged Office of Agent for the Council of Massachusetts Bay though Decency must blame them . . . when Opposition are reduced to such low shifts it renders itself contemptible.[18]

Bollan had met with so many rebuffs that colleagues in England rose to his defence. One of them was Edmund Burke, who at that time was acting as agent for New York.[19] After the House of Commons had repeatedly refused to hear Bollan, Burke commented:

> It amounts to this: — that we are resolved not to hear the only person we *can* hear; but are mighty ready to hear anyone else. Pray observe how this argument runs; a general agent you will not admit, and a particular agent you cannot conceive; because you are in haste, and will not give notice. For he that has not notice of a particular suit, cannot appoint an attorney. What is sophistry but to add insult to injustice; to mock the people whom you are destroying.[20]

Some of the British newspapers took up the cry and protested the "Refusal of the House of Commons to hear Mr. Bollan . . . as unconstitutional," since "he had a right to be heard, which they could not legally deny him."[21] Bollan, however, had little opportunity to avail himself of whatever rights he may have had. The war was impending and Parliament could not listen to the claims of noisy colonial agents.

2

BOLLAN realized that if he were unsuccessful in airing grievances before Parliament he could rely on the printing press. Between his reappointment in 1769 and the end of his public career in 1775 he brought out six new tracts.

British election practices were corrupt, and he wrote the first of these tracts, *The Free Briton's Memorial,* ostensibly to show the extent of the corruption. To the electorate he gave his warning, "You are under the most sacred obligation to preserve your right of election entire, pure, and free from all other control than the established laws of the land, and to repel with fortitude, diligence and propriety every attempt made for its diminution by any persons or means whatsoever."[22] There was, he admitted, another reason for writing this pamphlet. It was published, he wrote to Secretary Oliver, "with intent to promote the interest of the colonies in conjunction with that of the Kingdom," and was "conducted in such manner as to gain probably greater attention to your interest than a treatise written solely for that end wou'd do."[23] That being the case, he had to show that infringement of the colonial rights hurt the metropolis as much as it did the colonies. In order to maintain British troops in America,

> . . . our ministers proceeded to take out of trade necessary to it instead of cherishing the trade of the colonies . . . whereby they would have been able to encrease their demand from *Great Britain* of her manufactures . . . and a general encrease of British commerce and navigation would have taken place, and in circuit far more been voluntarily brought into the exchequer than could be by compulsion.[24]

Unfortunately, British ministers had "no proper sense of that communion of right which is the cheif ligament of the whole empire," and this was a tragedy, since "there are no two countries in the world better adapted for mutual felicity and safety than *Great Britain* and *British America.*"[25]

"Our present maladies and dangers," Bollan remarked in his next pamphlet, *The Free Briton's Supplemental Memorial,* "originated in the errors and misconducts of ministers," who were products of the "turf and gaming-table."[26] The ministers, he continued, curtailed Britain's income by restrictive legislation against the colonies.[27] It was the same argument he had used elsewhere, but times had changed now, and any pamphlet "intended to promote the particular service of the province," while it might have "some good effect," could accomplish little, since "the present time partakes so far of uncertainty that nothing can be said with safety of the future."[28]

In London as well as in the colonies one had to be on guard against corrupt ministers. Even a king was liable to contamination from too close contact with such public servants. In his next pamphlet, *An Essay on the Right of Every Man in a Free State to Speak and Write Freely,* Bollan used plain speech: "The fish stinks first in the head," and "altho' the head of the state happily continues so sound and pure," yet there was danger to the "whole body on placing so near it those men whose chief talents lye in corruption and seduction, division and confusion."[29]

The great pity in the strained relations between Britain and her colonies, Bollan advanced in his *Petition,* printed in 1774, was the lack, on the part of the Crown officers, of the "requisite comprehensive knowledge of the sources of the wealth and naval strength of the empire."[30] All disagreements would cease if only it could be recognized:

> The richer the colonies are the more they can and will consume a trade for, and the more they will daily encrease the riches and naval strength of this kingdom; this having been the case ever since their settlement; and the stronger their attachment to their mother country, heretofore remarkable for its pleasing ardour, will be, the cheerfulness and mutual benefits of every connexion, dependance, or obedience being the chief strength of it.[31]

A year later he was still trying to stem the tide of war, trusting the petitions of the "commercial and manufacturing parts of the nation," whose commerce was "greatly suffering or endangered." However, the situation looked hopeless, since the "treatment the petitions, already presented, have hitherto received, is such, as . . . can afford you no reliance on the present relief through their means."[32]

3

"I HAVE had several conferences with Mr. Bollan," Benjamin Franklin noted in 1771, "and there is good Understanding between us which

I shall endeavour to cultivate."[33] A year earlier, the Massachusetts Council had voted unanimously to continue Bollan as their agent, and the House "made choice of Doct. Franklin for theirs," with whom, the Council advised Bollan, "we doubt not you will correspond as the circumstances of the Province may require."[34] Bollan and Franklin worked together well. But where Bollan had once had undisputed authority, Franklin now easily assumed the leading rôle. But the Doctor was tactful. Late in 1770 he was writing to the Speaker of the Massachusetts Assembly of his plans:

> I shall immediately endeavour to make myself master of the business committed to my care, that so, when the Parliament and the public boards . . . shall meet again, I may be ready to proceed, in such manner, as, on conferring with Mr. Bollan, shall appear advisable for obtaining redress of the grievances so justly complained of.[35]

The next year, he was still conceding that Bollan was the senior partner:

> I purpose . . . to draw up a memorial stating our rights and grievances . . . and at a proper time, if Mr. Bollan on due consideration will join me in it, to present it to to his Majesty in Council.[36]

Although in 1772, in accordance with the instructions of the Committee of Correspondance, Franklin "immediately waited on Mr. Bollan to consult with him,"[37] by the next year the two were acting as co-partners. As Franklin stated:

> My Lord Dartmouth being at his Country Seat in Staffordshire, I transmitted to him the Address for the Removal of the Gov^{r} and Lieut^{t} Gov^{r}, and Mr. Bollan and I jointly transmitted the Letter to his Lordship from both Houses. I delivered to Mr. Bollan one Set of the authenticated Copies of the Letters, and we shall cooperate in the Business we are charg'd with.[38]

Bollan had ruined one governor of Massachusetts by sending home for publication some of his private correspondence. Franklin was not unaware of the gratifying results that could be thus achieved. In 1773 he had obtained personal letters written earlier by Thomas Hutchinson to an English friend, and had promptly sent them back to New England for printing. This was a delight to a colony that had no love for its royal governor; and a year later, his political hopes irretrievably lost, Hutchinson was replaced by a military commander. Meanwhile Franklin was blasted on the floor of Parliament for his transmittal of the Hutchinson letters, and Bollan could only shake his head

> to hear M^{r} Wedderburn . . . pour forth such a torrent of violent abuse on D^{r} Franklin as never before took place within the compass of my knowledge of judicial proceedings. his reproaches appearing to me incompatible with the principles of law, truth, justice, propriety & humanity. In other respects I was at loss to determine wether he was more lavish of his praises of your worthy govern^{r} or his censure of persons within his government.[39]

He tried to intercede for Franklin, and "repeatedly endeavoured leave to

speak, but without effect; they would scarce hear out a sentence, and finally set him aside."[40]

In spite of all their efforts, the agents could do nothing to improve relations between Britain and the colonies. Bollan clung to the old methods of handling the agency. Events moved too fast for him and Franklin had to take the initiative. "I sketch'd a joint petition," the latter wrote, "for them [Bollan and Arthur Lee, his colleagues in the agency] to sign with me if they pleased; but, apprehending that would meet with difficulty, I drew a letter to Lord Dartmouth . . . to be sent as from me only."[41] Soon Franklin was to go home to America, to be present at the Continental Congress. Behind him he was to leave the agent with whom he had worked for five years. "Mr. Bollan was a cautious, exact Man," he remarked before his departure, "and not easily persuaded to take Steps of . . . Importance without Instructions or Authority." Franklin was right. The fire had left Bollan, whose career was just about over on the eve of the Revolution.

His life spent in the colonial service, Bollan could look forward to little. Neglected by his old friends, he seems to have retired from every kind of political activity during his last years. Hutchinson came to England after losing the governorship of Massachusetts and immersed himself in society. "I have not had a glimpse of Bollan since I have been in England," he remarked to a friend. "He writes against me, if any man may be called a writer, whose works nobody reads."[42] Five months later, "Coming from a review in a coach," Hutchinson had a glimpse of Bollan in Parliament Street. "My son knew him. I should not,"[43] he recorded in his diary. Loyalists fleeing to England from Massachusetts formed their "New-England club" in 1776 and agreed on a weekly dinner.[44] For Bollan, who knew them all, they never seemed to care, since his politics and theirs no longer coincided. By the time the colonies declared their independence, he entirely disappeared from the scene. So thorough was his isolation that no American newspaper reported even his death.[45] Indeed, hearing nothing more from him, most of his contemporaries assumed that he died in 1776.

"My Father died May 24th. 1782," Bollan's daughter wrote later to Francis Dana, trustee of his properties in Massachusetts.[46] Bollan, careful and precise in his younger days, had grown so feeble that he neglected to make a will. It was "drawn up in great haste by his Servant, a very ignorant Man with his pen," and at a time when Bollan "was nearly superannuated."[47] To his daughter, his sole executrix, he left a legacy of uncollected back pay and rich property holdings in Massachusetts. Eleven years after her father's death, Frances Shirley Western was still receiving arrears due since 1769.[48] As for the estate, she received income from it until 1811.[49]

Bollan may have been interred near his daughter's country home,

Rivenhall Place, at Witham in Essex. But it would take much patient research to determine the burial place of the man who, for thirty years, played such an important part in the affairs of Massachusetts.

NOTES

1. Mauduit to Andrew Oliver, Jan. 16, 1765, Massachusetts Archives, XXII, 426.

2. Bollan to James Bowdoin and others, May 11, 1770, *Bowdoin and Temple Papers* (*Collections* of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Sixth Series, IX), 182.

3. Great Britain, Historical Manuscripts Commission, *Fourteenth Report, Appendix, Part X. The Manuscripts of the Earl of Dartmouth,* II, (London, 1895), 114.

4. Bollan to "Gentlemen of the Committee of Council Appointed to correspond with their Agent," Sept. 1, 1773, Mass. Archives, XXII, 612.

5. Bollan, Petition to Commons, *ibid.,* XXI, 143.

6. "I proceeded to set forth the great importance of the port of *Boston,*" he noted later, "the number of ships of late employed by the constant trade between it and *Great Britain* . . . then mentioned the very great number of entries inwards and outwards . . . adding that about thirty-five years ago . . . the annual value of the goods imported . . . exceeded the value of goods imported into any other American port . . ." Bollan to Committee of Council, April, 1774, Peter Force, editor, *American Archives,* 4th ser., I (Washington, 1837), 234.

7. *Ibid.,* 4th Ser., I, 60.

8. Mass. Archives, XXVII, 136.

9. Hutchinson to ?, Nov. 17, 1770, *ibid.,* XXVII, 53.

10. Bollan to Lord Hillsborough, Mar. 30, 1771, Bowdoin and Temple Papers (Library Mass. Hist. Soc.), II, (1769-73), 86.

11. Bollan to Hutchinson, Apr. 15, 1771, *ibid.,* II, 89.

12. Committee of Council to Bollan, July 12, 1771, *ibid.,* II, 95.

13. The year before Bollan was petitioning Lord Hillsborough for recompense after "having been dismissed by the Admiralty Board," and the Board of Trade "in consideration of his services with respect to trade and connections with the colonies, and of several hardships suffered in the course of their performance." Nothing came of these petitions. *Dartmouth Mss.,* II, 84; James Munro, editor, *Acts of the Privy Council of England, Colonial Series,* V (London, 1912), 355.

14. Committee of the Board to Bollan, June 26, 1773, Mass. Archives, XXII, 602.

15. James Bowdoin to Bollan, Sept. 6, 1774, *Bowdoin and Temple Papers,* 372–3.

16. Bollan to Samuel Danforth, Oct. 31, 1771, *ibid.,* 275.

17. Bollan to Council, Sept. 1, 1773, *ibid.,* 317.

18. John Fortescue, editor, *The Correspondence of King George the Third,* III (London, 1928), 86.

19. Burke fully realized that colonial agents had an unsavory reputation with Parliament, having noted that his plan for conciliation with America did "not propose to fill your lobby with squabbling colony agents, who will require the interposition of your mace at every instant to keep the peace among them." *Speech on Conciliation with America,* Hammond Lamont, editor (Boston, 1903), 8.

20. *Correspondence of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke,* edited by Charles William and others, IV (London, 1884), 474–5.

21. Fred J. Hinkhouse, *The Preliminaries of the American Revolution as seen in the English Press* (New York, 1926), 166–7.

22. *Free Briton's Memorial,* 1–2.

23. Bollan to Oliver, Aug. 22, 1769, Mass. Archives, XXII, 550.

24. *Free Briton's Memorial,* 29.

25. *Loc. cit.*

26. *The Free Briton's Supplemental Memorial* (London, 1770), 47. 27. *Ibid.*, 51.

28. Bollan to Samuel Danforth, Dec. 10, 1770, Bowdoin and Temple Papers, II, 70. 29. *An Essay on the Right* (London, 1772), 47.

30. Bollan, *The Petition of Mr. Bollan* (London, 1774), 9–10. In the same year Bollan brought out in pamphlet form a collection of other petitions "lately Presented to the two House of Parliament." *The Petitions of Mr. Bollan* (London, 1774), title-page.

31. Bollan, *Petition*, 9.

32. Bollan, Franklin and Lee to the Speakers of several Assemblies, Feb. 5, 1775, *Journals of the Continental Congress*, Worthington C. Ford, editor, II (Washington, 1905), 23.

33. Franklin to James Bowdoin, Feb. 5, 1771, *The Writings of Benjamin Franklin*, Albert H. Smyth, editor, V (New York, 1906), 297.

34. Council to Bollan, Oct. 30, 1770, *Bowdoin & Temple Papers*, 224.

35. Franklin to Thomas Cushing, Dec. 24, 1770, *Writings of Franklin*, V, 284.

36. Franklin to Cushing, Feb. 5, 1771, *ibid.*, V, 295.

37. Franklin to Committee of Correspondence, Jan. 13, 1772, *ibid.*, V, 350.

38. Franklin to Cushing, Aug. 24, 1773, *ibid.*, VI (New York, 1906), 114.

39. Bollan to Council, Feb. 2, 1774, *Bowdoin & Temple Papers*, 338.

40. Franklin to Cushing, Feb. 15, 1774, *Writings of Franklin*, VI, 183.

41. *Ibid.*, VI, 370.

42. Hutchinson to Mr. Green, Jan. 10, 1775, Peter O. Hutchinson, editor, *The Diary and Letters of Thomas Hutchinson* (Boston, 1884), 355.

43. Entry for May 8, 1775, *ibid.*, 440.

44. George A. Ward, editor, *Journal and Letters of the Late George Curwen* (New York, 1842), 45.

45. John Eliot, *Biographical Dictionary* (Boston, 1809), 74.

46. Frances Shirley Western to Francis Dana, Dec. 3, 1790, Dana Papers (Library Mass. Hist. Soc.). 47. *Loc. cit.*

48. *Acts and Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1792–1793* (Boston, reprinted, 1895), 303.

49. Frances Shirley Western to Francis Dana, June 5, 1811, Dana Papers.

The Etchings of Arthur Briscoe

Exhibitions in the Print Department

OLD ships with spars and sails can never fail to inspire the layman and artist alike, for there is an irresistible lure about sailing ships that hold men when once they know their fascination and power. Perhaps no artist's work in the Albert H. Wiggin Collection has been more stimulating from the view-point of the subject matter than Arthur Briscoe's candid prints of the sea and ships. His experiences before the mast and his understanding of the hardy men who were his constant companions will account for the correctness and feeling of the vessel's behavior and the sailor's tasks under favorable and adverse conditions. The artist's creative imagination was awakened by the tang of heavy salt air, the rattle and slap of blocks and rigging, and the uncertainty of the elements.

In studying Briscoe's prints we seem to forget ourselves and experience new sensations. So vivid are the circumstances at times that we feel the taut nerves and endurance of the crew in their battle with the weather. Then again we associate with them in a relaxed moment while they sit among broken lines, tying clove-hitches or mending sails, and telling tales of the recent adventure both real and a little exaggerated. In fact, Briscoe has done much to recreate in our minds those days of the square-rigger which have been irretrievably lost in the past traditions of seamanship of the men who once walked the decks.

Briscoe gives a clear picture of the clipper ship and their sturdy heroes. His wealth of first-hand knowledge, balanced by a thorough training in the rudiments of the fine arts, made it possible for him to preserve the events which impressed the most upon his creative mind and ready talent. He has handed down to us, through the difficult medium of etching, the results of his powers to arrest a moment as fleeting as nature itself — a rare gift of perfect harmony, interpretation, and co-ordination of mind and hand. All these qualities add up to excellent movement, composition, local color, and atmosphere. The approval of the critical mariner and the discriminating print collector seems to be unanimous.

These prints by Briscoe are also remarkable for their sailing history. He knew ships not alone by their purpose and design, but by their peculiarities and characteristic behavior. The knowledge gained through experience, research and observation endow his work with the authenticity which students of marine lore love and admire. His insistence upon the accuracy of elements and ship play an important rôle in creating a complete and accomplished whole, although in a technical sense the message is conveyed by suggestion rather than mechanical portrayal of structural details. His is an accomplishment in art, far-removed from that of those men — amateur marine artists, if you will — who developed a certain amount of skill depending upon accuracy in every detail, with no atmosphere or artistic ability.

These prints in brilliant light and contrasting shadows impart the grandeur of the artist's conception and technical virtuosity. His strength lies in the fact that the unrestrained quality of his temperament carry him far beyond

realism. His sacrifice of everything unnecessary in translating his interpretations into the realm of art heightens but does not exaggerate his experience; his originality saves him from literal imitation.

Briscoe was an accomplished draftsman, and it is not difficult to see the splendor of his prints by his excellence in drawing. His change of pace and use of variable line produce the atmosphere of air and light that seems to rustle and quiver among the masts, spars, and rigging. Through the fine suggestion of the drawing, we are conscious of the strength of the skipper and his mastery of the old ship and navigation. He possesses the physical force to dominate his men, who are as temperamental as the vessel itself. We are brought face to face with a man who could forsee what might happen when the barometer was falling and the weather looked threatening. We see him calling orders through howling wind in the rigging, with rain falling in torrents, and the sea making a complete break over the ship with decks awash. Then the barometer begins to rise, the rain stops, and the clouds are broken. The ship is still laboring hard and although the breeze is still strong and the seas high, the promise of good weather sets all hands to repair the damages. Every phase of life aboard ship is here depicted.

Mr. Harold J. L. Wright made an interesting estimation of Briscoe in an article in the October 1938 issue of *The Print Collector's Quarterly:*

"Certainly no etcher before Briscoe had ever devoted practically all his plates to the depiction of these particular subjects or come to such grips with them, consequently his etchings stand apart. In the course of fourteen years he has built up a series which, in its kind, has no equal or superior in the whole range of graphic art. Nothing short of a first-hand experience of that seafaring life, gained by cruising in the old sailing-ships themselves, and by getting to know the men at their work, and a knowledge of every rope and stay, could equip any etcher for such a programme as Briscoe set himself. What he has chosen to etch could not well be attempted and could certainly never be as dramatically recorded by any landsman or 'fine weather' sailor . . ."

Arthur Briscoe died in England in April 1943, and the first exhibition of his prints in the Library was held in the following June. He has recorded for posterity the days when sailors seemed to be superhuman and the clipper ship was a living, complicated, sensitive, and unpredictable creation of man. The present exhibition, selected from his complete work, is a lasting tribute that embodies the artist's vast knowledge of the sea, his love of his fellow man, and a wealth of imagination and creative power.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

Liturgical Week

FOR the occasion of Liturgical Week, to be held in Boston on August 2–5, two exhibits have been arranged at the Library — one in the Treasure Room and another in the Print Department.

About a hundred volumes — medieval manuscripts and early printed books, chiefly with woodcuts — will be on display in the Treasure Room. The main feature of the exhibit will be a thirteenth-century Bible, written in four large folios in Northern France, recently purchased by the Library. It has 82 large illuminated miniatures and more than sixty decorative initials, also in gold and colors. In the early sixteenth century the work was in the possession of Cardinal Antoine du Prat, Archbishop of Sens and Chancellor of France. In the nineteenth century it belonged to the famous collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, and later was acquired by Mr. A. Chester Beatty. It is undoubtedly one of the finest "moralized" Bibles in this country.

Perhaps even more valuable from an artistic point of view is an early thirteenth-century Flemish Psalter, written in large gothic letters, and containing eight full-page illuminated miniatures, in a style closely resembling stained glass windows. The leaves of the Calendar are embellished with outline drawings depicting the occupations of the months.

There will be on view more than a half-dozen Books of Hours, representing styles of various countries. The most interesting among these is a "Grandes Heures," of the end of the fourteenth century, of the diocese of Rennes. Apart from the large number of beautiful miniatures, the variety of border decorations gives unusual spendor to the volume. The ornaments in another of these "Horae" reminds one of those of the famous Codex Grimani.

Among the works of the Church Fathers will be a copy of St. Augustine's *City of God*, done in a monastery near the Rhine in 1466, and containing some magnificent border decorations and illuminated miniatures; and a fifteenth-century copy of the letters of St. Jerome, with a large miniature of the Saint presenting a copy of the Vulgate to Pope Damasius. And there will also be on view many breviaries, missals, martyrologies — and a huge antiphonarium with pictures showing medieval Italian book art at its best.

The transition from manuscripts to early printed books will be represented by two large leaves from a block-book, a copy of St. John's Apocalypse. The leaves — illustrations and text printed from the same blocks — were colored by a contemporary hand.

There will be eight or ten early printed editions of the Bible on display — among them a leaf from the Gutenberg Bible; the Bible printed at Strasbourg in 1461; the Augsburg Bible with large historiated initials; and the Nüremberg Bible with over a hundred large woodcuts. The Books of Hours will include those printed by Antoine Vérard, Simon Vostre, and Thielmann Kerver; but the gem of the group will be the one published by Simon de Colines in 1524 in Paris, with types, border decorations, and illustrations designed by Geofroy Tory. The volume, recently acquired by the Library, is one of the four existing copies; it is in perfect condition, and is in a Renaissance binding. A volume or two of each of the great Polyglot Bibles — those printed at Alcalá, Antwerp, Paris, and Oxford — as also the first editions of the Reims and Douay versions will be shown.

The exhibit in the Treasure Room will open August 1 and will remain on view till the end of September.

The Print Department will open its exhibit on July 1 and continue it till the end of August. It will include a comprehensive collection of religious prints by old masters and contemporary artists. The number of plates will be approximately one hundred and twenty, presenting works by Dürer, Cranach, Beham, and Rembrandt, as also by Copley, Forain, Legros, Lepère, Arms,

Austin, Bone, Beaufrère, Bellows, and Heintzelman.

Rembrandt's "Christ Healing the Sick" will hold a place of honor in the exhibit. This is the greatest etched masterpiece of all time. Plates from Dürer's "Great Passion" and Cranach's chiaroscuro print of "St. Christopher" will also demand attention. But all the other artists have also felt their subjects deeply, and have depicted them with imaginative interpretation. **Z. H.**

Album de la Réunion

A RECENT addition to the Rare Book Department is this volume containing eighty-three illustrations of the small French colony of Réunion. Identified only by brief titles, the lithographs present an interesting view of the culture of this unique island near Madagascar in the south Indian Ocean.

The lithographs were made from daguerreotypes, photographs, and from original drawings. The lithographer and, in most cases, the artist, was A. Roussin, a painter specializing in portraits and landscapes, living on the island at St. Denis. Although the dates on the lithographs begin with 1853, most of the works were produced between 1858 and 1861. The album is believed to have been published at Réunion and, according to the *Künstler Lexicon,* the date of publication was 1883. The same authority ascribes the publication to Georges Roussin, son and pupil of the lithographer, who won a small reputation as a painter and exhibited at the French Salon in 1878.

The unusual geography of Réunion is beautifully illustrated in the album. There are views of the coastal zone, waving fields of sugar cane, dense forests, and high mountains with plateaux. The cascades and ravines surrounded by the luxuriant tropical vegetation are a sharp contrast to the seaport of St. Pierre. Fournaise, the still-active crater of the island's volcano, is included in several scenes, one of which shows a brilliant stream of lava rushing down to the lowlands. Also included are four plates of birds and fruits of the island, in brilliant colors.

The illustrations do not, of course, tell the story of Réunion's earliest history. Discovered by a Portuguese navigator, the island was annexed by Louis XIII in 1643, and the original Portuguese name Mascarenhas changed to "Bourbon." It was renamed Réunion by the Convention in 1793. With the exception of the period of 1810 to 1815 during the Napoleonic Wars, the island has continued to be a French possession. Its French administrators figure prominently in the beginning of the volume, where the portraits of seven of Réunion's most important men appear — the Governor, the Senator, and so on. Contemporary events are reflected in the scenes of celebration of the birthday of Napoleon I and the rejoicing at the capture of Sevastapol.

The illustrations indicate the heterogeneous nature of the island's population. Roussin executed lithographs of the Indian laborers imported after 1860 to work on the sugar plantations; and there are also many pictures of the Negroes and half-castes, as well as the ruling class of Creoles. Manifestations of French culture appear in very interesting fashion. There are the cities named after the saints: St. Denis, the capital; St. Pierre, with its harbor; and St. Louis, a smaller town. Everywhere there are French churches, such as Notre-Dame de Bon Secours, the Cathédrale de Saint-Denis, and even the Collège des Jesuites. Also much in evidence are such typically French institutions as the Palais de Justice, the Hotel de Ville, and the Lycée Impérial. Pictures of the hospital and the museum complete the record of the transplantation of French culture to this tropical island off the coast of Africa. **M. R.**

Ten Books

Jefferson the Virginian. By Dumas Malone. Little, Brown. 1948. 484 pp.

This first volume of a projected four-volume biography presents the first forty-one years of Jefferson's life. It covers his ancestry, youth, education, legal career, marriage, participation in the Continental Congress, governorship, and, after the close of the Revolution, departure for France. The second volume will be devoted to his years in Europe, and his service as Secretary of State and Vice-President; the third will be about his Presidency, and the fourth about his years of retirement at Monticello. The body of materials relating Jefferson and his times is immense; however, important progress has been made in organizing the various manuscript collections, the largest of which are at the Library of Congress, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Virginia State Library, the University of Virginia, and the Huntington Library. An edition of these papers, under the editorship of Dr. Julian P. Boyd, Librarian of the Princeton University Library, will be published in upwards of fifty volumes by the Princeton University Press. Mr. Malone who has worked at the University of Virginia, has also been able to avail himself of the manuscripts now being prepared for publication. His major purpose has been to produce a "comprehensive" biography, which relates Jefferson's career to his age, and which is "true to his own chronology," that is, views him as a living, growing, changing man. Jefferson has seemed an elusive personality to many observers; following him through his life, the author hopes to catch his "real likeness." He thinks that the essence of Jefferson's greatness lies in his enlightened and human philosophy, and it is noteworthy that Jefferson himself regarded his authorship of the Declaration of Independence and the Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom as his most enduring achievements. A liberal and a philosophical statesman, he was, next to Benjamin Franklin, "the fullest American embodiment of the ideals of the Enlightenment." At the same time he was a true Virginian, belonging to that society which also produced George Washington, George Mason, and George Wythe. The difference between him and the best of his contemporaries was one of degree. Such will be the picture of Jefferson — as Mr. Malone himself outlines it — that will emerge from the work; and this first installment richly bears out his promise. Mr. Malone is a most unaffected writer. His narrative is simple and natural, with everything in its proper place — the events told with clarity and the interpretations offered without pretension. The book stands apart from the old-style stilted history as much as from the all-wise popular romancing. The product of a mature mind, it is an altogether refreshing performance. (*Z. H.*)

Civilization on Trial. By Arnold J. Toynbee. Oxford. 1948. 263 pp.

The extraordinary success of the author's *Study of History* — a one-volume condensation of his monumental work — has shown how strongly people crave reassurance in this badly frightened world. And Professor Toynbee has held out some hope. Having made a *post mortem* examination of nearly twenty civilizations, his conclusion was that our own may not necessarily perish. It is on this point that his philosophy of history has mainly differed from that of Spengler. In fundamental approach his system, as he himself acknowledges it, agrees with *The Decline of the West;* but whereas the German historian was sharply deterministic, Professor Toynbee, in his English empirical way, sought for the reasons of the origin, growth, and decay of civilizations; and after long search he thought he had found them in what he calls "challenge" and "response." If our civilization rises to the occasion and properly solves its problems, there is no reason why it should not go on living indefinitely . . . The *Study of History,* however, was written before

the invention of the atom bomb, and since that time Professor Toynbee's attitude has become decidedly less optimistic. Most of the thirteen essays which make up the present volume were written during the past year, and they show that, like the natural scientists, Professor Toynbee too envisages the destruction of our civilization. "If mankind is going to run amok with atom bombs," he writes, "I personally should look to the Negrito Pygmies of Central Africa to salvage some fraction of the present heritage of mankind." For comfort he adds that the African Negritos are said to have "a lofty conception of the nature of God and God's relation to man." But the catastrophe might be such that "we succeed in exterminating the whole human race, African Negritos and all." What shall we do to be saved? "In politics, establish a constitutional co-operative system of world government. In economics, find working compromises between free enterprise and socialism. In the life of the spirit, put the secular super-structure back onto religious foundations." It is up to mankind to prove that it is not at the mercy of fate. (*Z. H.*)

The Man in the Street. By Thomas A. Bailey. Macmillan. 1948. 334 pp.

Proffesor Bailey has based this study of public opinion in the United States in relation to foreign affairs partly on his examination of the Gallup, Roper, and other polls. The prejudices of the man in the street, who is the voter, obviously affect the policies of elected officials from presidents to local bosses. The existence of large "hyphenate" groups — Polish-Americans, Irish-Americans, German-Americans and so on — has strongly hampered the formulation of a rational foreign policy. The author casts a sharp glance at the "Spread Eagleism" of Americans, which however is waning as we have more to boast about. He blames politics for a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy toward military preparedness. The greatest danger in a democracy is apathy — only about half of the eligible voters use their ballots. The man in the street is concerned only with what touches his daily life, and he views other nations with a provincial astigmatism. The increasing complexity of world affairs demands that we inform ourselves about our foreign policy. (*M. M.*)

On Active Service in Peace and War. By Henry L. Stimson and McGeorge Bundy. Harper. 1948. 698 pp.

This remarkable record of Mr. Stimson's public life quotes freely from Mr. Stimson's voluminous diaries, which include many candid accounts of conversations with the Presidents and other outstanding public men. At his first cabinet post as Secretary of War under President Taft, Mr. Stimson strengthened the General Staff, a move which was to prove of immense value later. As Secretary of State under Hoover, it was his lot to meet the Manchurian crisis. But the greatest interest in the book lies in the story of the second World War as Mr. Stimson, again Secretary of War, knew it. The work gives authoritative answers to such questions as: Why was Eisenhower chosen as Supreme Commander and Marshall retained as Chief of Staff? What wartime difficulties arose with Russia and with the British? Why was the cross-Channel attack postponed till 1944? Churchill vehemently opposed the landing in France in 1942, and Roosevelt's support was only half-hearted. The invasion of North Africa was a compromise particularly favored by the President. Mr. Stimson's comments are significant: "The great commitment in North Africa led inexorably to later operations in the Mediterranean theater which were certainly a great contribution to victory; equally certainly these operations were unimportant in comparison with the land and air offensive finally launched from Great Britain. If Stimson or Marshall had been Commander in Chief, the invasion of France would in all probability have been launched in 1943, one year earlier than it actually occurred . . ." Mr. Stimson supported Stilwell in China against Chennault; favored the use of the atomic bomb; fought against the Morgenthau Plan of dismantling German industries; and now recommends a

middle course between "uncritical trust and unmitigated belligerence" in dealing with Russia. In its scope and frankness, the volume includes the most important war memoirs published so far by an American statesman. (*M. M.*)

This Was Normalcy. By Karl Schriftgiesser. Little, Brown, 1948. 325 pp.

Covering the years 1920 to 1932, the volume contains reports of party conventions and political maneuvers, shows America's ostrich-like isolation, and mirrors the abrupt plunge from the prosperity of the twenties to economic disaster. This was the time when, according to the prevailing philosophy, the powers of the chief executive were at a minimum and the presidents were neither statesmen nor leaders. The author calls Harding "a colorless, uninspired and uninspiring nobody," and recounts the political corruption of his unsavory associates. From his slogan of less government in business it was but a short step to Coolidge's pronouncement on unemployment: "If any man is out of a job, it's his own fault." And Hoover, too, elected after a "rum and romanism" campaign, lacked the "understanding of democracy that would have fitted him for leadership." Minority figures are also in the book — Senator Norris, Robert La Follette, Norman Thomas, and Al Smith are only a few. "Normalcy," having ended in depression, died with the election of Roosevelt, whose magnificent inaugural speech was its obituary. Believing the extension of government activities to be a necessary part of the function of democratic government, Mr. Schriftgiesser is a New-Dealer for whom the history of the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover period is an account of the failure of "Republicanism triumphant." (*M. R.*)

Communism and the Conscience of the West. By Fulton J. Sheen. Bobbs-Merrill. 1948. 247 pp.

Monsignor Sheen's dominant idea is that "the philosophy of communism and the Revolution of Communism are on the conscience of the Western world." Historical liberalism, identified with the doctrines of *laissez-faire,* sees in man no higher destiny than the economic and has developed the capitalistic system on that premise; communism, which also is based on the purely economic functions of man, may be regarded its counterpart. Communism is Western in its origins, not Russian; it is an effect of our neglect of the human soul in favor of a materialistic philosophy. "Communism," the author writes, "represents an *active* barbarism outside Western civilization which has made inroads because of the *passive* barbarism within." The Church is just as much opposed to monopolistic capitalism as is communism. Neither is the Church a defender of the *status quo.* However, the reforms of communism are wrong — they intensify the errors of capitalism until man becomes a robot in a vast economic machine. "Capitalistic economy is godless; communism makes economics God." For the basic defects of communism the author quotes at length the Papal encyclical *Divini Redemptoris;* but he often refers also to the writings of Harold Laski and William Ernest Hocking. Communism should be opposed on political, economic, moral, and spiritual grounds. Monsignor Sheen reaffirms the need for a union of religious people — as distinct from a union of religions. (*S. W. F.*)

Lands of the Dawning Morrow. By Carleton Beals. Bobbs-Merrill. 1948. 317 pp.

Out of his own observation, the author writes of the tremendous changes taking place in Latin America. The countries south of the Rio Grande are aiming toward more mature and democratic governments, although "there is a real danger that the fight against communism now being staged will not promote democracy but will serve dictatorial and fascist forces." Latin America, Mr. Beals reports, is becoming industrialized at an astonishingly rapid rate; she is discovering and utilizing her natural resources, which are second only to Russia's. Rather than selling their raw materials to Europe and the United States at low rates, and paying exorbitant rates for consumer goods and machinery, as they have done in

the past, these nations are now working for economic interdependence. Their diversity of races has resulted in genuine understanding, so that national characteristics are as easily discernable to a Latin American as those that are purely racial. Facilities for education are being expanded, and strides are being made in art and literature. Mr. Beals's colorful style brings to life the wealth of factual and statistical information which is the backbone of his book. (*S. R.*)

The First Europe. By C. Delisle Burns. Norton. 1948. 684 pp.

THE author, perceiving certain analogies between the present period of transition and the Dark Ages, offers a scholarly study of the evolution of medieval Christendom from the ruins of the Roman Empire. He describes the ways by which moral authority was transferred to new types of government and social organizations in the First Europe. The power which had belonged to the Roman political system was transformed into an abstract but universal authority. By close association with the government, the ecclesiastical hierarchy assumed an increasing number of civil jurisdictions. Under its aegis, a new society of social castes replaced the slave system; while Roman tradition served to organize the local power of the barbarian kings and the functions of the Church into the structure of medieval Europe. The distinctions made by Mr. Burns between the barbarian and civilized aspects of the Dark Ages are not entirely trustworthy; yet his analysis of the main forces is sound, and at times brilliantly suggestive. (*L. M. S.*)

Our Plundered Planet. By Fairfield Osborn. Little, Brown. 1948. 201 pp.

THIS book is a warning against the destruction of fertile land, against the illusion that we can squander our substance and then "conquer nature" to find more. Political position and military power, the author points out, are worthless without an underpinning of natural resources. The topsoil, which once eroded is hard to restore, is the precious product of water, soil, plant life, and animal life. Past losses have been due chiefly to the destruction of forests. Mr. Osborn especially criticizes the despoiling of lands for quick profit, whether to seize timber, to increase crops, or to graze herds. Since rehabilitation of spoiled property takes generations, conservation is of the utmost importance. The author quickly disposes of the notion that science can replace nature as a provider. The soil is fertile because it is alive, crowded with animal, plant, and mineral substances; even if small portions of these could be manufactured, a sufficiency could not. There is no easy solution of the problem. (*T. C.*)

Personal Equation. By Albert Guérard. Norton. 1948. 317 pp.

THE life of Professor Guérard, like that of any other scholar, has been comparatively uneventful; yet his autobiography is uncommonly rich. He was born in Paris, of a family which he calls *petit bourgeois,* but which was evidently cultured. During his years at the lycée, Renan, Taine, and Vigny were the chief influences upon him. Then came the Dreyfus affair, which made him a Dreyfusard to this day — a man unalterably opposed to every form of bigotry. The only thing that Professor Guérard has hated all his life is hatred itself. At twenty, a fellowship took him to London, where he was to spend several years, until in 1906 he came to America. For forty years he has been a teacher of history, at Stanford, Williams, the Rice Institute, and again at Stanford. At Houston the members of the faculty mixed with the community, and Professor Guérard enjoyed the southern friendliness. Nevertheless he bitterly condemns the treatment of the Negroes. America, he thinks, has morally lost the Civil War and suffers from a guilt complex. "The curse of America's spiritual life," he writes, "has been American idealism, by which I mean the complacent assertion of sentiments so lofty that they evidently have no practical place in this world." Professor Guérard feels thoroughly American, and his criticisms, no matter how outspoken, are well-meant. (*Z. H.*)

Library Notes

Mrs. Gaskell to Ruskin

ALTHOUGH Mrs. Gaskell does not have the literary stature of a Charlotte Brontë or a George Eliot, her place in nineteenth-century English literature is permanent, by virtue of the honesty and, above all, the charm and humor of her writing. *Cranford,* published in 1853, is a masterly portrayal of society in a small town. But even her first book, *Mary Barton,* 1848, commanded attention by its discussion of the problems of an industrial center. Married by then for some sixteen years to a Unitarian minister, she gave her chief attention to her family and the cares of the parsonage, yet attracted the interest of the leading literary figures. *Cranford* and others of her later stories, such as *North and South,* originally appeared in *Household Words,* a magazine started by Dickens in 1849.

The Library has recently acquired two letters by Mrs. Gaskell, apparently hitherto unpublished. The first, dated April 2, 1849, was written to Miss Geraldine Jewsbury, herself a novelist, who lived on a farm near Manchester. In it she speaks of two books, Thomas Burbidge's *Ambarvalia,* a collection of poems, and *Margaret,* a story of Unitarianism by Sylvester Judd, a minister at Augusta, Maine. But she writes mainly to excuse her absence from a lecture on Robert Clive, the famous Governor of Bengal in the middle of the eighteenth century, who used to visit her childhood home at Knutsford, Cheshire, where her great-grandmother knew him, and who was related to her husband's family. The letter reads:

Dear Miss Jewsbury,

I send you back "Ambarvalia" with many thanks; I am also much obliged to you for sending me Mr. Espinasse's prospectus, which had before excited my attention.

I should like particularly to have heard the lecture tonight; Robert Clive was a great friend of my mother's family, and at the old house in Cheshire which was their home there are two pillars at the gateway into the court (a flight of stone steps leading up to the said gateway), which were surmounted by great stone balls about 6 or 7 feet apart. Young Clive used to put my great-grandmother into a terrible fright by jumping from one of them to the other; and when I was a child his exploits were traditional in the neighbourhood, & spoken of under the breath as something too daring to be told aloud. Of course all this made him a hero before I knew there was such a place as India; but however much I would have liked to have gone to hear this lecture, my travels, for today at least, are confined to a "voyage autour de ma chambre," as one of my little girls is only recovering from an illness; as for next Monday I shall try and go if I can induce Mr. Gaskell.

I am writing in a darkened room with only light enough to see that I ought to make an apology for my writing. My copy of "Margaret" is in such demand since the review in the Athenaeum; it is pledged 3 deep.

Yours very truly
E. C. Gaskell

The second letter was written to Ruskin in February 1865, a few months before her death. In it she asks for the support of the author of *Modern Painters* and *The Stones of Venice* in the interest of a friend, a talented architect. This letter, too, is printed in full:

My dear Mr. Ruskin

I must begin at once upon my subject, if I am to catch todays post. I have just seen our good and dear friend, Mr. Alfred Waterhouse the architect of our Assize Courts. (I think you know him, and I know you have seen his work.) He is in dismay because he has just learnt that his name is not likely to be among the *six?* who are to be appointed by Mr. W^m^ Cowper (Woods & Forests) to compete for the new Law Courts in London. He hears that "the affair is to be pushed on," and is going up to London this afternoon to see, if by any fair and delicate means Mr. W. Cowper can be induced to *allow* him to compete. I say "delicate means" because al-

though Mr. Gladstone has spoken out unreservedly his admiration of the Courts, Mr. Waterhouse said he would not like to apply to him, because he did not think it would be quite right to ask one Minister to apply any pressure on another. I am afraid I am not "delicate," for I mean to write and left by this post to any one who can, I think, help Mr. Waterhouse to obtain the liberty of competition he has so set his heart on. But so often a woman's meddling does harm! My first letter is to you — is it asking too much to ask you to interest yourself in this? I fancy an expression of your opinion as to Mr. Waterhouse's capability would at once secure him a place among the limited number of competitors — and after that it rests with his good sword! Will you, *please* do it dear Mr. Ruskin? But, at any rate, if you see well to refuse, remember Mr. Waterhouse knows *nothing* of my request. I purposely kept silence as to what I intended to do, for fear of being forbidden.

Yours ever *most* truly (though you don't come & see us)

E. C. Gaskell

No more would you let Meta & me come and lunch with you at Denmark Hill — but I am very proud of being one of those who can regard others, irrespective of *"mutual* esteem."

Whether Ruskin took action in the architect's interest is uncertain. It is known, however, that William Cowper, the first commissioner of public works (later Lord Mount-Temple), revised his list, for, when the competition was held in the following year, Waterhouse was among those chosen. He very nearly won and, to compensate for his failure, was appointed to build the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. **T. C.**

The Adventures of Jacques Sadeur

GABRIEL FOIGNY, sometime monk, tutor, grammarian, and almanac-writer, published his *Adventures de Jacques Sadeur dans la Découverte et le Voiage de la Terre Australe* in 1676. (The Library's copy is of the second edition, Paris 1692.) It is the first of the French fantastic-adventure novels which became so popular in the late seventeenth century, combining as it does a realistic setting with a certain philosophical content. Foigny's source was a Portuguese account of the discovery of Australia in 1606, although his picture of the country was almost wholly imaginary. Swift was doubtless unfamiliar with the work, yet it is in many ways a forerunner of *Gulliver.*

A series of harrowing escapades leaves the fictitious hero, Jacques Sadeur, shipwrecked in Australia. He proves his courage by fighting off a flock of enormous savage birds, so that the Australians accept him as a friend. The larger part of the book is then devoted to a description of the land and its *mores* — some merely to arouse interest, others with a more serious intent.

Sadeur finds himself in a paradise abounding in food and unacquainted with disease, inclement weather, and insects. There the natives live communally — the perennial Utopian-society dream — and have no form of central government, but a highly developed educational system. Religion is forbidden as a topic of conversation for fear of offending the deity; nevertheless, a certain old man disregards the law to discuss it with Sadeur. This religion is actually an early appearance of deism, and lends itself to a concealed attack on revealed religion; the Australian's excellent reasoning easily refutes poor Sadeur's arguments. Perhaps this book, as well as others describing societies Christian in practice rather than in belief, had an influence on the deist movement at the end of the century.

But even the immortals grow weary of life. The Australians do not die of old age; they have a fruit, called Balf, which causes a joyous death when eaten in proper quantity, usually at the age of a hundred years or more. Sadeur, too, seems to tire of his wonderland, for, in order to end the story, Foigny has him sentenced to death by the Australians. The hero, however, prefers an escape to the wilds of Madagascar to a taste of the Balf fruit. **J. D. L.**

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

***

This list should be used in conjunction with Books Current, *a quarterly list the publication of which the Library began in October 1943.* Books Current *is meant for the Branch Libraries and for the Open Shelf and Young People's Departments of the Central Library; but the books listed in it are available for the whole library system. The books listed in* More Books *are in the Central Library and in the Business Branch; however, they may be borrowed through the various Branch Libraries. Fiction is listed in* Books Current *only.*

General Reference Books in Bates Hall

American Library Association, *Junior Members Round Table.* Local indexes in American libraries . . . edited by Norma Olin Ireland. Boston, Faxon. 1947.
Gen. Ref. Z6293.A5

Diccionario enciclopedico de las Americas; geografia, historia, economia. Buenos Aires. [1947.] 711 pp. **Gen. Ref. AE65.D5**

Wright, Carroll Davidson, *1840–1909, editor.* The new Century book of facts. Wheeling, W. Va. , Continental Pub. Co. [1947.] 1778 pp. Illus.
Gen. Ref. *AG105.W93 1947
A handbook of ready reference, embracing language, grammar, history, mathematics, geography, atlas, kindergarten, physiology, literature, science, government, law, economics, biography, fine arts.

Biography

Single

Berman, Eleanor Davidson. Thomas Jefferson among the arts; an essay in early American esthetics. New York, Philosophical Library. [1947.] xviii, 305 pp.
E332.B47
"Never heretofore has there been any attempt to bring together and collate our third president's remarks on each of the arts, to view them in the light of what Jeffferson has had to say about the sense of beauty . . . or about the role of fine art in the life and labors of a people."—*Introduction* by H. M. Kallen.

Gambrell, Herbert. Anson Jones, the last president of Texas. Doubleday. 1948. viii, 462 pp. **F390.J655**
Bibliography: pp. [443]–454.

Hagedorn, Hermann. Prophet in the wilderness; the story of Albert Schweitzer. Macmillan. 1948. 221 pp. **CT1098.S45H3**
A biography of the remarkable medical missionary in Africa, who, besides being a doctor, is a distinguished theologian, philosopher, and musician.

Howard, Walter L. Luther Burbank, a victim of hero worship. [Waltham, Mass., Chronica Botanica Co. 1945.] 299–520 pp. Plates. **SB63.B9H7 1945**

Infeld, Leopold. Whom the gods love; the story of Évariste Galois. Whittlesey House. [1948.] ix, 323 pp. **QA29.G25**
The life story of a brilliant young French mathematician and ardent republican who died from wounds received in a duel in 1832. The biographer is a distinguished physicist and collaborator with Einstein.

Landreth, Helen. The pursuit of Robert Emmet. Whittlesey House. [1948.] xviii, 407 pp. Illus. **DA948.6.E5L3**
A study, based on extensive research, of Robert Emmet as "the symbol of Irish nationalism." Emmet was executed in 1867.

Menzies, Lucy. Father Wainright; a record. Longmans, Green. [1947.] xx, 124 pp.
BX5199.W15M4
"Father Wainright, 1847–1929, by Evelyn Underhill": pp. 121–124.

Norman, Charles. So worthy a friend: William Shakespeare. New York, Rinehart. [1947.] xv, 316 pp. Illus. **PR2894.N6**
The biographer has made a special study of the *Sonnets.*
"I have put the facts of Shakespeare's life in orderly sequence, which may be a feat in itself, since it seems not to have been done before — not in exactly the same way."—*Foreword.*

Pinto, Luis. Idéias e pensamentos de Tavares Bastos. Rio de Janeiro. [1946.] [15]–191 pp. **F2536.T327**

Ralph, Philip Lee. Sir Humphrey Mildmay: royalist gentleman. Rutgers Univ. 1947. xi, 245 pp. **DA378.M55R3**
"Glimpses of the English scene, 1633–1652."

Seaver, George. Albert Schweitzer, the man and his mind. Harper. [1947.] xii, 346 pp.
CT1098.S45S35 1947
30 illustrations from photos.

Selle, Earl Albert. Donald of China. Harper. [1948.] ix, 374 pp. **DS778.D6S4**
William Henry Donald, a native Australian, as a correspondent and advisor devoted his life to the welfare of China, from the Manchu period to that of Chiang Kai-shek. He talked about his life to the author shortly before his death in a hospital in Shanghai in November 1946.
"This is the story of Donald as Donald himself told it."—*Memo to the Reader.*

Collective

Middleton, Robert Dudley. Newman and Bloxam; an Oxford friendship. Oxford Univ. x, 261 pp. Plates. **BX4705.N5M5**

Perling, Joseph Jerry. Presidents' sons; the prestige of name in a democracy. New York, Odyssey Press. [1947.] viii, 451 pp. Illus. E176.1.P4

Memoirs. Letters

MacManus, Seumas. The rocky road to Dublin. New York, Devin-Adair Co. 1947. xii, 324 pp. PR6025.A282Z5 1947
Autobiography. Foreword by Irvin S. Cobb.

Mencken, Henry Louis. The days of H. L. Mencken; Happy days, Newspaper days, Heathen days. Knopf. 1947. [958] pp. PS3525.E43D34

Parkman, Francis, *1823–1893*. The journals of Francis Parkman, edited by Mason Wade. Harper. 1947. 2 v. (xxv, 718 pp.) Illus. *E175.5.P202

Roosevelt, Franklin Delano. F. D. R.: his personal letters. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1947.] E807.A4
Foreword by Eleanor Roosevelt; edited by Elliott Roosevelt.
Contents. — [1] Early years.

Taylor, Meadows, *1808–1876*. The letters of Philip Meadows Taylor to Henry Reeve. Oxford Univ. 1947. xxxi, 340 pp. PR5549.T36Z52 1947
Written from India. Edited with an introduction by Sir Patrick Cadell.

Woodward, William E. The gift of life, an autobiography. Dutton. 1947. 436 pp. PS3545.O 742Z5

Business

These books are to be obtained at the Business Branch, 20 City Hall Ave.

Anderson, David R. Practical controllership. Chicago, Richard D. Irwin. 1947. 528 pp. NBS

Bergevin, Paul. Industrial apprenticeship. McGraw-Hill. 1947. 280 pp. NBS

Canadian almanac and directory for 1948. v. 101. Toronto, Copp Clark Co. [1948.] 813 pp. **HA745.C21
Containing authentic legal, commercial, statistical, astronomical, departmental, ecclesiastical, financial, educational, and general information and railway and natural resources of the dominion.

Committee on international economic policy, Advisory committee on economics. Inter-American economic relations; problems and prospects by Richard F. Behrendt. Committee on International Economic Policy. 1948. 98 pp. NBS

Davison's rayon and silk trades. 1948. 53rd edition. Ridgewood, N. J., Davison Pub. Co. 1948. 496 pp. **TS1643.D26
Including nylon and other synthetic textiles. The standard guide, the annual register and technical compendium of the United States and Canada.

James, Marquis. The Metropolitan life; a study in business growth. Viking. 1947. 480 pp. NBS

Mauersberger, Herbert R., *editor*. Matthews' textile fibers; their physical, microscopical, and chemical properties. 5th edition. Wiley. [1947.] 1133 pp. *Ref.

Opinion research corporation. The public's appraisal of banks and banking. Princeton, N. J., Opinion Research Corporation. 1947. NBS
An opinion survey for the Association of reserve city bankers; including "Basic Strategy for the Public Relations of Banks" by N. W. Ayer & Son, inc.

Phillips, Charles F., *editor*. Marketing by manufacturers. Richard D. Irwin. 1947. [1946.] 639 pp. NBS

Printers' ink. Cutting advertising and printing costs. Funk and Wagnalls. [1948.] 391 pp. NBS

Printing trades blue book. Metropolitan edition. Greater New York and New Jersey. 33rd edition. 1948. New York, A. F. Lewis. 1948. 718 pp. **Z119.P95m

Rich, Raymond, and William Cherin associates. American foundations and their fields. 1947–48. Sixth survey. Parts I & II. New York. **AS25.R49

Science year book of 1947. Doubleday, Doran. 1947. 247 pp. Q9.S41

Snyder, Llewellyn R. Essential business mathematics. McGraw-Hill. 1947. 434 pp. NBS

Swedish export directory, 1948. Stockholm. [1947.] 135 pp. **HF3673.S96

Textile book publishers, inc., New York. Textile chemical specialty guide. 1946. Compiled and published by Textile book publishers. New York. 1946. 405 pp. **TP12.T35
A comprehensive buyers' guide to all textile chemicals and specialties for spinners, weavers, knitters.

Economics

Andrus, James Russell. Burmese economic life. Stanford Univ. [1948.] xxii, 362 pp. 9330.9591

Digby, Margaret. Co-operation, what it means and how it works. Longmans, Green. [1947.] 96 pp. 9334.A96
Illustrated with drawings by the author.

Handlin, Oscar, and Mary F. Handlin. Commonwealth. New York Univ. 1947. xiii, 364 pp. HC107.M4H23
A study of the role of government in the American economy: Massachusetts, 1774–1861.

Hazlitt, Henry. Will dollars save the world? Irvington-on-Hudson, New York, Foundation for Economic Education. [1947.] 95 pp. 9336.343A2
An analysis of the Marshall plan.

Miller, John Anderson. Men and volts at war; the story of General Electric in World War II. Whitlesey House. [1947.] xi, 272 pp. Plates. HD9695.U54G44

Pigou, A. C. Aspects of British economic history, 1918–1925. Macmillan. 1947. viii, 251 pp. 9330.942A100

Simons, Henry Calvert, *1899–1946*. Economic policy for a free society. University of Chicago. [1948.] ix, 353 pp. 9330.1A571
Bibliography: pp. 313–316.

Staples, Henry Lee, and Alpheus Thomas Mason. The fall of a railroad empire; Brandeis and the New Haven merger battle. Syracuse Univ. 1947. x, 209 pp. 9385.973A372

Sternberg, Fritz. The coming crisis. Day. [1947.] viii, 280 pp. 9330.1A575
The author warns against conditions in which the

trend of United States foreign policy is not in conformity with the general world trend, and reactionary forces will support economic imperialism.

Tarshis, Lorie. The elements of economics. Houghton Mifflin. [1947.] xii, 699 pp. 9330.2A179
An introduction to the theory of price and employment.

Tebbel, John William. The Marshall Fields; a study in wealth. Dutton. 1947. 320 pp. 9381.04A131

Tenner, Irving. Financial administration of municipal utilities. Chicago, Public Administration Service. 1947. xi, 152 pp. 9381.0973A160

Toulmin, Harry Aubrey. International contracts and the anti-trust laws. Introduction by Homer Ferguson. Cincinnati, Anderson Co. [1947.] xvii, 1068 pp. 9338.77A122
With typical forms of agreements, indictments, complaints, and decrees.

Education

Clarke school for the deaf, *Northampton, Mass.* Clarke school and its alumni 1867–1947. [Boston.] 1947. 155 pp. *HV2561.M49N81
Editors: Alice Manning Williams and John Blake, issued by the Clarke school alumni association.

Cooperative Study in General Education, *University of Chicago.* Cooperation in general education. Washington, American Council on Education. [1947.] xvii, 240 pp. LB2321.C63
A final report of the Executive Committee of the Cooperative Study in General Education.

Davis, Frank Garfield, *editor.* Pupil personnel service. International Textbook Co. [1948.] xii, 638 pp. LB1027.D27

Dunigan, David Ronan. A history of Boston College. Bruce. [1947.] xviii, 362 pp. LD473.D8

Dunkel, Harold Baker. General education in the humanities. Washington, American Council on Education. [1947.] xix, 321 pp. LC1011.D8

Kelley, Earl Clarence. Education for what is real. Harper. [1947.] xiv, 114 pp. Illus. LB1067.K4
"Report on certain significant findings of the Hanover Institute."

Levin, Frank Kern. How to read for self-improvement. Chicago, American Technical Soc. 1947. xi, 246 pp. LC31.L48
A practical guide to efficient study habits.

Mohr, Robert Landis. Thomas Henry Burrowes, 1805–1871. Philadelphia. 1946. xi, 271 pp. Plates. LA2317.B76M6 1946

Newman, John Henry, *Cardinal, 1801–1890.* The idea of a university, defined and illustrated. Longmans, Green. 1947. xxxviii, 413 pp. LB2321.N54 1947
I. In nine discourses delivered to the Catholics of Dublin. II. In occasional lectures and essays addressed to the members of the Catholic University. New edition edited with an introduction by Charles Frederick Harrold.

North Carolina University, *School of law.* A century of legal education, edited with a foreword by Robert H. Wettach. Univ. of North Carolina. 1947. ix, 146 pp. LC1161.N825

Fine Arts

Applied Art

Ormsbee, Thomas Hamilton, *editor.* Prime antiques and their current prices. McBride. [1947.] viii, 419 pp. Illus. *8161.08–145
Selections from catalogs of American antiques and art auctions held between September 1946 and June 1947.

Redmayne, Paul. The changing shape of things . . . illustrated by Francis McNally. 1945 [*i. e.* 1946.] 48 pp. 8161.01–104

Architecture

British information services. Buildings of Britain, yesterday, today and tomorrow. [New York, Distributed by British Information Services. 1946.] 84 pp. Illus. 8121.02–103

Fitch, James Marston. American building; the forces that shape it. Houghton Mifflin. 1948. xiii, 382 pp. Illus. 8094.05–113

Rolland, Paul. Les églises paroissiales de Tournai. Bruxelles. 1936. 33 pp. xxii plates. *8107.02–105
Each plate accompanied by leaf with descriptive letterpress.

Tully, Andrew. Era of elegance. Funk & Wagnalls. 1947. xii, 232 pp. 8094.06–787
"This is a book about the rich people who lived in a bygone era — an Era of Elegance." They are the Astors, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, the Vanderbilts, Carnegie, and others. Plates show exteriors and interiors of the palatial mansions.

Art Education

Art and education, by John Dewey, Albert C. Barnes, Laurence Buermeyer [and others.] Merion, Pa., Barnes Foundation Press. [1947.] viii, 315 pp. 4084.03–103R
2d edition revised and enlarged.
Contents. — Art and education. — Construction and controversy. — Comparative studies: Renoir, Cezanne, Matisse, Strawinsky.

Worcester art museum, *Worcester, Mass.* A generation of art education for children at the Worcester art museum, 1911–1946. Worcester, Mass. [1946.] 27 pp. Illus.
Written by Minnie G. Levenson. *4084.07–908

Art History

British committee on the preservation and restitution of works of art, archives, and other material in enemy hands. Works of art in Germany (British zone of occupation) losses and survivals in the war. London. 1946. v, 65 pp. *4087.08–107
Compiled by the monuments, fine arts and archives branch of the control commission for Germany (British element).

— Works of art in Greece, the Greek islands and the Dodecanese; losses and survivals in the war. London. 1946. 63 pp. *4087.08–106

Hérubel, Marcel Adolphe, *and others.* Visages de la Normandie. Paris. [1945.] 13–236 pp. Illus. 4077.08–107

Luhan, Mabel Dodge. Taos and its artists. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1947.] 168 pp. 56 plates. 4077.02–129

Modigliano, Ettore. Mentore, guida allo studio dell'arte italiana con 128 tavole in rotocalco e 5 grafici. Milano. [1946.] xv, 685 pp. Plates. 4078.07–116
Bibliography: pp. [191]–272.

Sociedad nacional de bellas artes. Salon de primavera. [Habana.] 1945. 50 pp. Illus. *4078A.11

Verlet, Pierre. Le style Louis XV. Paris. [1942.] 153 pp. XLVIII plates. 4077.07–350

City and Park Planning

Goodman, Percival, and Paul Goodman. Communitas: means of livelihood and ways of life. Univ. of Chicago. [1947.] x, 141 pp. Illus. 8121.01–132

National Recreation Association. Recreation areas, their design and equipment, prepared by George D. Butler. Barnes. 1947. xvi, 174 pp. Illus. *8135.04–105
"Successor to two earlier volumes, 'Play areas — their design and equipment' and 'New play areas — their design and equipment,' issued in 1928 and 1938, respectively. The material used in the preceding volumes has been completely revised and new sections have been added."

Drawing. Photography

Kautzky, Theodore. Pencil pictures, a guide to their pleasing arrangement. New York, Reinhold Pub. Corp. [1947.] 86 pp. 8142.07–130

Taylor, Richard Denison. Introduction to cartooning. New York, Watson- Guptill Publications. [1947.] 159 pp. 8144.05–134

Weston, Edward, *and others*. Fifty photographs. Duell, Sloan & Pearce. [1947.] 16 pp. 50 plates. *8147.08–971

Iconography

Boyd, F. Saints and saint makers of New Mexico. Santa Fé, Laboratory of Anthropology. [1946.] 139 pp. *4094.08–108

Jackson, William Henry, *1843–1942*. Picture maker of the old West, William H. Jackson; [text] by Clarence S. Jackson. Scribner. 1947. x, 308 pp. *4096.01–111
Includes reproductions of 393 photographs, sketches, and paintings.

Lowrie, Walter. Art in the early church. 500 illus. xviii, 268 pp. 4094.01–112
Based on the author's earlier work, "Monuments of the early Church," 1901.
"A select bibliography": pp. 233–243.

Meredith, Roy. The face of Robert E. Lee in life and in legend. Scribner. 1947. 143 pp. *4090.08–685

Rockwell, F. F., and Esther C. Grayson. The complete book of flower arrangement, for home decoration, for show competition. American Garden Guild. 1947. x, 308 pp. 4092.08–138
With 89 full-color illustrations by F. W. Cassebeer and drawings by John Burton Brimer.

Painting

Flexner, James Thomas. American painting: first flowers of our wilderness. Houghton Mifflin. 1947. xxi, 367 pp. 8060.03–118

Goldwater, Robert John. Rufino Tamayo. New York, Quadrangle Press. 1947. 131 pp. Plates. *8060.08–931

Goya y Lucientes, Francisco José de, *1746–1828*. Goya; nine colour plates, with an introduction by Paul Wescher. Studio. [1947.] 6, [2] pp. *8066B.572
Issued in portfolio.

Janis, Harriet, and Sidney Janice. Picasso, the recent years, 1939–1946. Doubleday. 1947. xii, 211 pp. *8063.07–850
"Plates and commentary": pp. [41]–[204.]

Nordmark, Olle. Fresco painting. New York, American Artists Group. [1947.] 126 pp. 8071.07–102
Modern methods and techniques for painting in fresco and secco.

Pope-Hennessy, John. Sienese quattrocento painting. New York, Oxford Univ. 1947. 33 pp. 93 plates. *4103.04–500

Rembrandt Hermanszoon van Rijn, *1607–1669*. Paintings by Rembrandt; collected and edited by Professor W. Martin . . . with an introduction by Thomas Bodkin. New York, Tudor Pub. Co. 1947. 13, [4] pp. 100 plates. *4106.07–119

Sears, Clara Endicott. Highlights among the Hudson River artists. Houghton Mifflin. 1947. xvii, 216 pp. Plates. 8060.04–151

Sculpture

Ashton, Leigh, *editor*. Style in sculpture. Oxford Univ. 1947. 64 pp. 8080.05–106

Zorach, William. Zorach explains sculpture; what it means and how it is made. New York, American Artists Group. [1947.] xiii, 302 pp. 8085.03–110

Geography

Coins and Stamps

Frey, Albert Romer. Dictionary of numismatic names. Barnes & Noble. [1947.] ix, 311, 94 pp. *CJ67.F7 1947
With Glossary of numismatic terms in English, French, German, Italian, Swedish by Mark M. Salton.

Petersham, Maud, and Miska Petersham. America's stamps. Macmillan. 1947. 144 pp. Illus. *HE6185.U6P4
The story of one hundred years of U. S. postage stamps.

Miscellaneous

Bigelow, Henry B., and W. T. Edmondson. Wind waves at sea, breakers and surf. Washington. 1947. xii, 177 pp. Illus. GC211.B5

Diccionario enciclopedico de las Americas; geografia, historia, economia. Buenos Aires. [1947.] 711 pp. *AE65.D5 1947

Kokusai bunka shinkokai, *Tokyo*. Map of Japan and adjacent regions. Tokyo. 1937. Folded sheet (mounted). *Atlas 474.1937
Submaps: The South Sea Islands (Nan yo--Gunto) — Yap — Saipan — Ponape — Jaluit — Palau Islands — Truk Islands — Kusaie.
Accompanied by an index: 22 pp.

Lane, Ferdinand Cole. The world's great lakes. Doubleday. 1948. xvi, 254 pp. GB1603.L35

History

America — At Home and Abroad

Billington, Ray Allen, *and others.* The United States; American democracy in world perspective. Rinehart. [1947.] xviii, 894 pp. E178.B55

Ray Allen Billington, Bert James Loewenberg, and Samuel Hugh Brockunier.

Coleman, Roy V. The first frontier. Scribner. 1948. xiii, 458 pp. Illus. E191.C6

"The inside story of how this country began" with accounts of the different settlers from the Spaniards to the New Englanders.

Monaghan, Frank. Heritage of freedom. Princeton Univ. 1947. 150 pp. E173.M8

"The history and significance of the basic documents of American liberty." Presenting and explaining the documents on the Freedom Train.

Pelzel, Sophia Rogoski. American intervention in Siberia, 1918–1920. Philadelphia. 1946. iv, 98 pp. D558.P4

Wharton, Vernon Lane. The Negro in Mississippi, 1865–1890. [Univ. of North Carolina. 1947.] xi, 298 pp. E185.93.M6W46

Bibliography: pp. [277]–292.

Europe

Klinger, Wallace Richard. Spain's problem of alliances. Philadelphia. 1946. vi, 33 pp. DP233.K5

Spanish foreign policy from the Conference of Madrid, 1880 to the Mediterranean agreement of 1907.

Schenk, H. G. The aftermath of the Napoleonic wars; the concert of Europe — an experiment. Oxford Univ. 1947. x, 228 pp. Plates. D385.S45

Stearns, Raymond Phineas. Pageant of Europe; sources and selections from the Renaissance to the present day. Harcourt, Brace. 1948. xxix, 1032 pp. D5.5.S8

World War II and After

Barth, Karl. The only way. How can the Germans be cured? New York, Philosophical Library. [1947.] vi, 122 pp. D829.G3B315

The famous Swiss theologian, formerly Professor at the University of Bonn, advises the Allies and the Swiss on the treatment of the German people. Includes two letters written to the author.

Gollancz, Victor. In darkest Germany. Hinsdale, Ill., H. Regnery. 1947. 252 pp. DD256.G64 1947

The well-known British publicist, after spending October and November 1947 in investigating conditions in the British zone of occupation in Germany, has published the horrible conditions of starvation and disease that he found there, supported by impressive photographs.

"This book . . . is one of the first to attack the barbaric policy of the victors toward the vanquished on the basis of the Christian ideal."—*Introduction* by Robert M. Hutchins.

Goudsmit, Samuel. Alsos. New York, H. Schuman. [1947.] xiv, 259 pp. Illus. D810.S2G6 1947

The name ALSOS is the Greek translation of Groves, and General Groves was in complete charge of all Army activities relating to the atom bomb project. The author was the scientific head of the Alsos Mission, the duty of which was "to follow immediately in the wake of our armies in the invasion of Europe, for the purpose of determining precisely how much the Germans knew about the atom bomb and how far they had progressed in its construction."—*Foreword.*

McDonald, Elizabeth P. Undercover girl. Macmillan. 1947. xi, 305 pp. D810.P7U4

The author's experiences from 1943 to 1945 while with the Office of Strategic Services.

Millis, Walter. This is Pearl! The United States and Japan — 1941. Morrow. 1947. xiii, 384 pp. Maps. D748.M5

Ratchford, B. U., and William D. Ross. Berlin reparations assignment; round one of the German peace settlement. Univ. of North Carolina. [1947.] xii, 259 pp. D819.G3R3

Rees, John Rawlings, *editor,* The case of Rudolf Hess; a problem in diagnosis and forensic psychiatry. Norton. xiv, 224 pp. DD247.H37R4 1948

Contains the reports of the various physicians and psychiatrists concerned with the notorous Nazi who flew to England, as well as his own statement, and procedures at the Nuremberg trial.

Rouchaud, Martine. Journal d'une petite fille 1940–1944. [Paris. 1945.] [7]–281 pp. D811.5.R668

Spring, Henry Powell. The road to chaos. Winter Park, Fla., Orange Press. 1947. ix, 259 pp. D829.G3S5

"The road to Chaos is the first volume of a trilogy now in press of which the second volume is entitled War without End and the third Peace through Principle." — *Cf.* p. 256.

The author advocates magnanimous treatment of the German people.

United nations, *General assembly, Special committee on Palestine.* Report on Palestine. Report to the [second session of the] General assembly; foreword by Senator Robert F. Wagner. New York, Somerset Books. [1947.] xxix, 213 pp. DS126.4.U5

U. S. *Adjudant-general's office.* World War II honor list of dead and missing. State of Massachusestts. War Department. 1946. 49 pp. *D797.U8M45

U. S. Army. *78th division.* Lightning, the history of the 78th infantry division, edited by the Division historical association. Washington, Infantry Journal Press. [1947.] xii, 301 pp. Illus. *D769.3.78th.A52

U. S. *Office of naval operations.* U. S. naval aviation in the Pacific. Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy. 1947. v, 56 pp. Illus. D790.A5 1947

U. S. *War relocation authority.* The evacuated people, a quantitative description. Washington. [1946.] xvi, 200 pp. *D769.8.A6A5 1946g

— The relocation program. Washington. [1946.] 105 pp. *D769.8.A6A5 1946

Journalism. Authorship

Cox, Sidney. Indirections for those who want to write. Knopf. 1947. xi, 139 pp. PN175.C6 1947

Liebling, Abbott Joseph. The wayward pressman. Doubleday. 1947. 28 pp. PN4867.L5

Most of the articles appeared in the New Yorker under title: "The Wayward Press."

Reager, Richard C. You can talk well. Rutgers Univ. 1947. xvi, 312 pp. PN4121.R42 1947

Svirsky, Leon, *editor*. Your newspaper; blueprint for a better press. Macmillan. 1947. xii, 202 pp. **PN4731.S85**
By nine Nieman Fellows, 1945–1946.

Whitney, Phyllis A. Writing juvenile fiction. Boston, The Writer. [1947.] 213 pp. **PN3377.W5**

Wittenberg, Philip. Dangerous words, a guide to the law of libel. Columbia Univ. 1947. ix, 335 pp. **PN4738.W58**

Language

Mallery, Richard D. Our American language. Halcyon House. 1947. 276 pp. **PE2808.M27**

Swadesh, Morris. Chinese in your pocket. Holt. [1948.] xvi, 158 pp. **PL1125.E6S94**

Literature

Drama

Garcia Lorca, Federico, *1899–1936*. III tragedies: Blood wedding, Yerma, Bernarda Alba, in the authorized translations of Richard L. O'Connell and James Graham-Luján. New Directions. [1947.] 378 pp. **PQ6613.A763A27**
Introduction by the poet's brother, Francisco.

Theatre Guild. Theatre Guild on the air; edited by H. William Fitelson. Rinehart. [1947.] xv, 430 pp. **PN6120.R2T45**
Contents. — Strange interlude, by Eugene O'Neill. — The guardsman, by Ferenc Molnar. — The silver cord, by Sidney Howard. — On borrowed time, by Paul Osborn. — Ah, wilderness! By Eugene O'Neill. — Three men on a horse, by J. C. Holm and George Abbott. — Payment deferred, by Jeffrey Dell. — Dead end, by Sidney Kingsley. — They knew what they wanted, by Sidney Howard. — I remember mama, by John Van Druten. — The show-off, by George Kelly.

Essays. History of Literature

Bentley, Eric Russell. Bernard Shaw. New Directions Books. 1947. 242 pp. **PR5367.B45**

Birdoff, Harry. The world's greatest hit: Uncle Tom's cabin. New York, S. F. Vanni. [1947.] xiv, 440 pp. **PS2954.U6B5**
Illustrated with old-time playbills, daguerreotypes, vignettes, music-sheets, poems, and cartoons.

Daiches, David. Robert Louis Stevenson. New Directions Books. [1947.] x, 196 pp. **PR5496.D3**

Jackson, Holbrook. The reading of books. Scribner. 1947. 9–292 pp. **PN83.J3 1947**

Johnson, Pamela Hansford. Hungry Gulliver; an English critical appraisal of Thomas Wolfe. Scribner. 1948. 170 pp. **PS3545.O 337Z75**

Mosier, Richard David. Making the American mind; social and moral ideas in the McGuffey readers. New York, King's Crown Press. 1947. vi, 207 pp. **PE1117.M23M6 1947**

Schmid, Max. Hermann Hesse; Weg und Wandlung. Zurich. [1947.] 288 pp. **PT2617.E85Z78 1947**
Bibliography, pp. 241–288, by Amin Lemp.

Starrett, Vincent. Books and bipeds. New York, Argus Books. [1947.] 11–268 pp. **PN43.S7**
"These are the notes and queries, the miscellaneous browsings, the little journeys and occasional discoveries, in a word, the private satisfactions of an incurable bibliofool."

Wilson, Rufus Rockwell, and Otilie E. Wilson. New York in literature; the story told in the landmarks of town and country. Elmira, N. Y., Primavera Press. 1947. 372 pp. **PS255.N5W5**

Poetry

Barnouw, Adriaan Jacob. Coming after; an anthology of poetry from the Low Countries. Rutgers Univ. 1948. xx, 348 pp. **PT5475.E5B3**

Brecht, Bertolt. Selected poems; translation and introduction by H. R Hays. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1947.] ix, 179 pp. **PT2603.R397A24**
German and English on opposite pages.

Child, Francis James, *1825–1896, editor*. English and Scottish popular ballads; from the collection of Francis James Child by Helen Child Sargent and George Lyman Kittredge. Houghton Mifflin. [1947.] 729 pp. **PR1181.C5 1947**
"A selection from the materials collected and edited by Mr. Child . . . prepared in accordance with a plan which he had approved. Each of the three hundred and five ballads in his large collection (except no. 33, 279, 281, 290, and 299) is represented."—*Preface.*

Dickinson, Emily, *1830–1886*. Poems; edited by Martha Dickinson Bianchi and Alfred Leete Hampson. Little, Brown. 1947. xi, 484 pp. **PS1541.A1 1947**
"In the present edition all of the poems of the preceding collections of poems are included in a single volume."

Greenberg, Samuel Bernard, *1893–1917*. Poems by Samuel Greenberg. Holt. 1947. xxiii, 117 pp. **PS3513.R4582P6**
A selection from the manuscripts, edited with an introduction by Harold Holden and Jack McManis; preface by Allen Tate.

Melville, Herman, *1819–1891*. Collected poems of Herman Melville, edited by Howard P. Vincent. Chicago, Packard. [1947] 502 pp. **PS2382.V5**

Noyes, Alfred. Collected poems. Lippincott. [1947.] 703 pp. **PR6027.O 8 1947**

Rukeyser, Muriel. The green wave. Doubleday. 1948. 95 pp. **PS3535.U4G7 1948**

Runyon, Damon, *1880–1946*. Poems for men. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1947.] xii, 233 pp. **PS355.U52P6**
Contents. — Songs of a small-town sport. — Rolling along. — In the great open spaces. — Ballads of a beachcomber. — The big town. — Lays of a horseplayer. — The so-called art of self-defense. — Diamond ditties. — Real fighting men. — Ballads of the border patrol. — After thoughts.

Thérèse, Sister, *editor*. I sing of a Maiden; the Mary book of verse. Macmillan. 1947. xlvii, 459 pp. **BT609.T5**
"Biographical notes:" pp. 373–447.

Wolfskehl, Karl. 1933, a poem sequence, in German and English. New York, Schocken Books. [1947.] 123 pp. **PT2647.O 7S73**
German and English on opposite pages.
First appeared in 1936, under the title "Die Stimme spricht."

Wordsworth, William, *1770–1850*. The complete poetical works of Wordsworth. Houghton Mifflin. [1947.] xlii, 937 pp. **PR5850 1947**
A reissue of the 1904 edition.

Shakespeare

Miriam Joseph, *Sister*. Shakespeare's use of the arts of language. Columbia Univ. 1947. ix, 423 pp. PR3072.M5
Columbia University studies in English and comparative literature, no. 165.

Shakespeare, William, *1564–1616*. Essays of Shakespeare; an arrangement by George Cotton Taylor. Putnam. [1947.] xv, 144 pp. PR2771.T3
A synthesis of fragments from Shakespeare's works which has the effect of essays on various phases of life and thought. While the original words are preserved, the form is prose.

Stories. Parables

Anderson, Sherwood, *1876–1941*. The Sherwood Anderson reader, edited with an introduction by Paul Rosenfeld. Houghton Mifflin. 1947. xxx, 850 pp. PS3501.N4R4

Gibran, Kahlil, *1883–1931*. Nymphs of the valley. Knopf. 1948. 76 pp. Plates. PJ7741.G54N92 1948
Translated from the Arabic by H. M. Nahmad.
Contents. — Martha. — Dust of the ages. — Yuhanna the Mad.

Götz, Karl. Die Heimstätter, ein deutsches Schicksal in Kanada. Leipzig. [1944.] 77 pp. *PT2613.O 378H4

Haines, William Wister. Command decision. Little, Brown. 1947. 258 pp. PS3515.A25C6 1947
A serial version of this war novel appeared in the Atlantic monthly.

Lessa, Origenes. Omelete em Bombaim; contos. Rio de Janeiro. 1946. PQ9697.L47 O5

Lispector, Clarice. O lustre; romance. Rio de Janeiro. 1946. 341 pp. PQ9697.L6L8

Thies, Hans Arthur. Die Sonne des Soldaten; deutsche Soldaten-anekdoten aus vier Jahrhunderten. München. [1944.] 117 pp. *PN6268.S6T5

Medicine. Hygiene

Chayer, Mary Ella. Nursing in modern society. Putnam. [1947.] xx, 288 pp.
Edited by Genevieve Knight Bixler. RT71.C53
Bibliography: pp. 263–279.

Goldberg, Morris. English-Spanish chemical and medical dictionary. McGraw-Hill. 1947. ix, 692 pp. *R121.G6 1947
Comprising terms employed in medicine, surgery, dentistry, veterinary, biochemistry, biology, pharmacy, allied sciences and related scientific equipment.

Military Science

Gaulle, Charles de. Vers l'armée de métier. Hutchinson. [194–?] 107 pp. Plates. UA700.G3 1940

U. S. *Strategic bombing survey*. The effects of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Washington. v, 46 pp. Illus. UF767.U6 1946

Music

Literature

Affelder, Paul. How to build a record library. Dutton. 1947. 256 pp. *ML.156.2.A35
A guide to planned collecting of recorded music; with a foreword by Sigmund Spaeth.

American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. The ASCAP biographical dictionary of composers, authors and publishers, edited by Daniel I. McNamara. Crowell. [1948.] 483 pp. *ML106.U3A5

Balfoort, Dirk Jacobus. Antonius Stradivarius. Stockholm. [1947?] 69 pp. Illus. ML424.S8B32
Translated from the Dutch by W. A. G. Doyle-Davidson.

Berlioz, Hector, *1803–1869*. Memoirs of Hector Berlioz from 1803 to 1865. Knopf. 1947. xxiii, 533 pp. ML410.B5A113 1947
Comprising his travels in Germany, Italy, Russia, and England. Translated by Rachel (Scott Russell) Holmes and Eleanor Holmes; annotated, and the translation revised by Ernest Newman.

Corte, Andrea della, and G. Pannain. Storia della musica. Torino. 1944. 3 v. (xii, 1720 pp.) Illus. Music. *ML193.C6S8 1944
Contents. — v. 1. Dal medioevo al seicento. — v. 2. Il settecento. — v. 3. L'ottocento e il novecento.

Finn, William Joseph. Sharps and flats in five decades, an autobiography. Harper. [1947.] x, 342 pp. ML422.F55A3

Foldes, Andor. Keys to the keyboard, a book for pianists; with explanatory music. Dutton. 1948. 117 pp. Music. MT220.F64
"A list of contemporary piano music suitable for teaching purposes": pp. 107–111.

Lane, Burton, *pseud*. Finian's rainbow, a musical satire by E. Y. Harburg and Fred Saidy. Random House. [1947.] 143 pp. ML50.K977F5 1947
Without the music by Burton Lane, *pseud*.

Maillet, Fernand Marie. Les Petits chanteurs à la croix de bois; souvenirs et anecdotes. Paris. [1946.] 212 pp. ML270.8.P22M35

O'Connell, Charles. The other side of the record. Knopf. 1947. vii–xi, 332, xi pp. ML65.O2
Contents. — Grace Moore. — Lily Pons. — José Iturbi. — Eugene Ormandy. — Lauritz Melchior. — Arturo Toscanini. — Kirsten Flagstad. — Sergei Rachmaninoff. — Arthur Fiedler. — Helen Traubel. — Jascha Heifetz. — Pierre Monteux. — Artur Rubinstein. — Serge Koussevitsky. — — Leopold Stokowski. — The organists.

Reis, Claire. Composers in America. Macmillan. 1947. 399 pp. ML390.R38 1947
Biographical sketches of contemporary composers with a record of their works. Revised and enlarged edition.

Rutters, Herman. Giuseppe Verdi. Stockholm. [1947.] 59 pp. Illus. ML410.V4R82
Translated from the Dutch.

Soderlund, Gustave Fredric. Direct approach to counterpoint in 16th century style. Crofts. 1947. 133 pp. Music. MT55.S69D5

Wyzewa, Teodor de, *1862–1917*. W.-A. Mozart: sa vie musicale et son oeuvre. Essai de biographie critique. Paris. [1936–1946.] 5 v. Illus. *ML410.M9W99 1936
At head of title, v. 1–2: T. de Wyzewa et G. de Saint-Foix; v. 3, 5: G. de Saint-Foix.

Scores

Bach, Johann Sebastian. Complete organ works in nine volumes. New York, Kal-

nius. 1947. 9 v. M7B2G72
Edited by F. K. Griepenkerl. Translation of Alexander Lipsky.

Britten, Benjamin. Peter Grimes. Op. 33. Full score. Boosey & Hawkes. [1945–46.] 3 v. (*)M1500.B8608P4
An opera in three acts and a prologue derived from the poem of George Crabbe. Words by Montagu Slater.

Wiant, Bliss, *arranger*. Chinese lyrics. New York, J. Fischer. [1947.] 55 pp. Illus. M1804.W5C5
A collection of twenty-seven compositions of ancient, classic, folk and modern songs, edited by T. Tertius Noble. Arranged with piano accompaniment by Bliss Wiant. Text translated by Bliss Wiant and others.

Navigation

Henry, Porter, and Bill Allard. Handbook of outboard motorboating. McGraw-Hill. [1948.] vi, 252 pp. Illus. VM341.H4
Drawings by M. B. Wakefield.

U. S. *Bureau of naval personnel*. Your navy. Prepared by Standards and curriculum division, Training Bureau of naval personnel. Washington. 1946. vii, 456 pp. VA58.A5 1946
"Mr. Theodore Roscoe [is the] author of the major part of this book."—*Preface.*

Philosophy

Conference on science, philosophy and religion in their relation to the democratic way of life, inc. *6th, New York, 1947*. Approach to group understanding; sixth symposium; edited by Lyman Bryson . . . Louis Finkelstein . . . [and] R. M. MacIver. Harper. 1947. xxv, 858 pp. CB199.C6

Edel, Abraham. The theory and practice of philosophy. Harcourt, Brace. [1947.] xii, 475 pp. BD21.E38 1947

Hawkins, D. J. B. A sketch of mediaeval philosophy. Sheed & Ward. 1947. vii, 9–174 pp. B721.H36 1947
"Represents the substance of a course of ten lectures, given on two occasions to the Newman association."—*Foreword.*

Reichenbach, Hans. Elements of symbolic logic. Macmillan. 1947. xiii, 444 pp. BC135.R4

Walsh, W. H. Reason and experience. Clarendon. 1947. vi, 260 pp. BD181.W35

Politics and Government

Americano, Jorge. The new foundation of international law. Macmillan. 1947. xvi, 137 pp. JX3651.A63N4

Childs, James Rives. American foreign service. Holt. [1948.] viii, 261 pp.
Foreword by Joseph C. Grew. JX1705.C45

Federalist, The. The enduring Federalist, edited and analyzed by Charles A. Beard. Doubleday. 1948. xvi, 391 pp. JK154 1948

Friedwald, Eugene Marie. Man's last choice. Viking. 1948. 128 pp. JA80.F7
"A survey of political creeds and scientific realities."

Gray, Alexander. The socialist tradition, Moses to Lenin. Longmans, Green. 1946. x, 523 pp. 9335.A81

Lippmann, Walter. The cold war, a study in U. S. foreign policy. Harper. [1947.] 62 pp. E744.L54
Appeared as a series of articles in the New York Herald Tribune.

Macdonald, Dwight. Henry Wallace, the man and the myth. Vanguard. [1948.] 187 pp. E748.W23M3
"An elaboration of articles by the author published in . . . Politics."

Neilson, Francis. Modern man and the liberal arts; critical essays. New York, Robert Schalkenbach Foundation. 1947. 339 pp. H35.N4
Contents. — Science and the liberal arts. — Education and modern man. — Henry George, the scholar. — The conspiracy against the English peasantry. — The decay of liberalism. — A revival of political radicalism. — The silence of the opposition. — Political movements. — The decline of civilizations. — Toynbee's Study of history.

Perón, Juan D. The theory and complete doctrine of General Perón. Buenos Aires. 1946. 74 pp. F2846.P4675
"The Association of Argentine university students has collated . . . the basic conceptions of Colonel J. D. Perón."—*Foreword.*

Rankin, Robert S. Political science in the South. Univ. of Alabama. 1946. vii, 61 pp. PA88.U6R3

Slosson, Preston William, and Grayson Kirk. Swords of peace: Problems of disarmament [by] Preston Slosson. Problems of international policing [by] Grayson Kirk. [New York, Foreign Policy Ass'n.] 1947. 62 pp. Illus. *7571.96 no. 64

Spring, Henry Powell. Peace through principle. Winter Park, Fla., The Orange Press. 1947. viii, 349 pp. D825.S7

United nations information office, *New York*. Guide to United nations and allied agencies. New York. 1946. *D734.A1U5 1945
Loose-leaf, reproduced from type-written copy.
"A revised edition . . . limited to agencies set up as a direct outcome of the war beginning . . . September 1, 1939."—*Introduction.*

Psychology

Hollitscher, Walter. Sigmund Freud, an introduction. Oxford Univ. 1947. viii, 119 pp. BF173.F85H6 1947
"A presentation of his theory, and a discussion of the relationship between psycho-analysis and sociology."
"Bibliography on psychoanalysis and sociology": pp. 106–116.

Mayo, Elton. Some notes on the psychology of Pierre Janet. Harvard. 1948. vii, 132 pp. BF173.M29

Wolfe, Bernard, and Raymond Rosenthal. Hypnotism comes of age; its progress from Mesmer to psychoanalysis. Bobbs-Merrill. [1948.] 272 pp. RM921.W6

Religion. Theology

Augustinius, Aurelius, *Saint*. Faith, hope and charity, translated and annotated by Louis A. Arand. Westminster, Md., Newman Bookshop. 1947. 165 pp. BR60.A55 no. 3
Translation of "Enchiridion de fide, spe et caritate."

Baron, Salo Wittmayer. Modern nationalism and religion. Harper. [1947.] x, 363 pp. BL65.N3B3

Howells, William White. The heathens; primitive man and his religions. Doubleday. [7], 306 pp. Plates. GN470.H6

Job. The poem of Job; a literary study with a new translation. London, Pub. for the British Academy by Oxford Univ. Press. 1947. vi, 123 pp. BS1415.S68

Newman, John Henry, *Cardinal, 1801–1890.* An essay in aid of a grammar of assent. New edition edited with a preface and introduction by Charles Frederick Harrold. Longmans, Green. 1947. xxii, 394 pp. BR100.N4 1947

Pomerius, Julianus, *fl. 498.* The contemplative life, translated and annotated by Sister Mary Josephine Suelzer. Westminster, Md., Newman Bookshop. 1947. 220 pp. BR60.A55 no. 4

Quimby, Chester Warren. John, the universal Gospel. Macmillan. 1947. xiii, 224 pp. BS2615.Q5

A popular presentation of the findings of scholars in regard to the author of the Fourth Gospel, and an interpretation for the reader of today.
Contents. I. Background. — II. Exposition.

Rice, Charles S., and John B. **Shenk.** Meet the Amish; a pictorial study of the Amish people. Rutgers Univ. [1947.] 21, [96] pp. Illus. BX8117.P4R5

Ryan, John K., and Edmond Darvil **Benard,** *editors.* American essays for the Newman centennial. Catholic Univ. of America Press. 1947. xiii. 244 pp. BX4705.N5R8

Schimberg, Albert Paul. The story of Therese Neumann. Bruce. [1948.] ix, 232 pp. Illus. BX4705.N47S34

A faithful account of all that has been observed and reported in the case of the famous stigmatist, the peasant woman Therese Neumann at Konnersreuth, Bavaria. The estimated number of American soldiers who have visited her since the end of the war is twelve thousand.

Science

Physics

Einstein, Albert. Relativity; the special and general theory. New York, Hartsdale House. [1947.] xiii, 168 pp. QC6.E5 1947

Translated by Robert W. Lawson.

Worthing, Archie G., and David **Halliday.** Heat. Wiley. 1948. xii, 522 pp. 8220.7

Scientific Research

Columbia University, *Statistical Research Group.* Selected techniques of statistical analysis for scientific and industrial research, and production and management engineering. McGraw-Hill. 1937. xiv, 473 pp. QA276.C58

By the Statistical Research Group, Columbia University for the Applied Mathematics Panel, Office of Scientific Research and Development. Edited by Churchill Eisenhart, Millard W. Hastay and W. Allen Wallis.

Stewart, Irvin. Organizing scientific research for war; the administrative history of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. Little, Brown. 1948. xiv. 358 pp.

Foreword by Vannevar Bush. Q180.U5S8 1948

Miscellaneous

Armitage, Angus. Sun, stand thou still; the life and work of Copernicus, the astronomer. H. Schuman. [1947.] x, 210 pp. Illus. QB36.C8A72

Degener, Otto. Plants of Hawaii national park illustrative of plants and customs of the South seas. [Ann Arbor, Mich. 1945.] xv, 314 pp. Illus. QK473.H4D4 1945

First photo-lithoprint edition of "Ferns and flowering plants of Hawaii national park, with descriptions of ancient Hawaiian customs and an introduction to the geologic history of the islands."

Haynes, Benarthur Castle. Techniques of observing the weather. Wiley. [1947.] xvi, 272 pp. Illus. QC871.H38

Bibliography: pp. 197–205.

Leet, Lewis Don. Causes of catastrophe; earthquakes, volcanoes, tidal waves, and hurricanes. Whittlesey House. [1948.] vii, 232 pp. Illus. Maps. QE506.L4

Pirsson, Louis Valentine, *1860–1919.* Rocks and rock minerals. 3d edition revised by Adolph Knopf. Wiley. [1947.] 349 pp. QE431.P68 1947

Sociology

Crime. Police

Adlow, Elijah. Policemen and people. Boston, Rochfort. [1947.] xi, 89 pp. HV7921.A4

"Originally presented in a series of lectures given at the Police Academy of the Police Department of the City of Boston."

Fisher, Jacob. The art of detection. Rutgers Univ. 1948. vii, 248 pp. HV8073.F58

Bibliography: pp. 239–245.

Labor

Chamberlain, Neil W. The union challenge to management control. Harper. [1948.] x, 338 pp. 9331.152A3

Drake, Frances S., and Charles A. **Drake.** A human relations casebook for executives and supervisors. New York. 1947. xiv, 187 pp. 9331.113A128

McGraw-Hill industrial organization and management series.

Social Studies

Baus, Herbert M. Public relations at work. New York, Pub. under the sponsorship of American Council on Public Relations by Harper. [1948.] xii, 242 pp. HM263.B356

Cox, Oliver Cromwell. Caste, class, and race; a study in social dynamics. Doubleday. 1948. xxxviii, 624 pp. HT609.C7

Introduction by Joseph S. Roucek.
Bibliography: pp. [585]–600.

Farm Tenure Conference, *University of Chicago.* Family farm policy. Ed. by Joseph Ackerman and Marshall Harris. Univ. of Chicago. [1947.] xxii, 518 pp. *HD1251.F3 1946

Proceedings of a conference on family farm policy, attended by participants from the British Commonwealth, northern Europe, central Europe, Latin America, and the United States; held at the University of Chicago, February 15–20, 1946.

Schmiedeler, Edgar, *Father.* An introductory study of the family. Revised edition. Appleton-Century. [1947.] xii, 460 pp. HQ734.S38 1947

Zimmerman, Carle Clarke. Family and civilization. Harper. [1947.] x, 829 pp. HQ503.Z5

Miscellaneous

Glenn, John Mark, *and others*. Russell Sage foundation, 1907–1946. John M. Glenn, Lilian Brandt and F. Emerson Andrews. Russell Sage Foundation. 1947. 2 v. HV97.R8G55

Lockridge, Frances, and Sophie van S. Theis. Adopting a child. Greenberg. [1947.] vi, 216 pp. HV875.L56

National association of broadcasters. Broadcasting and the Bill of Rights. National Ass'n of Broadcasters. [1947.] 322 pp. HE8693.U6N3 1947

Statements presented by representatives of the broadcasting industry during hearings on the White Bill (S 1333) to amend the Communications Act of 1934. Before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on interstate and foreign commerce, Washington.

Parrington, Vernon Louis. American dreams; a study of American utopias. Providence. 1947. viii, 234 pp. HX806.P37

Brown University studies, v. 11.
Bibliography: pp. [219]–229.

U. S. Bureau of Naval Personnel. Personnel research and test development in the Bureau of Naval Personnel, by the staff . . . Edited by Dewey B. Stuit. Princeton Univ. 1947. xxiv, 513 pp. 9331.113A130

Technology

Aeronautics

Gray, George William. Frontiers of flight, the story of NACA research. Knopf. 1948. ix, 362, ix pp. Illus. *4036G.83

Neville, Leslie E., and Nathaniel F. Silsbee. Jet propulsion progress; the development of aircraft gas turbines. McGraw-Hill. 1948. xii, 232 pp. Illus. *4036B.168

Bibliography: pp. 217–227.

U. S. *Bureau of naval personnel,* Flight engineering. Washington. 1946. vi, 271 pp. Illus. 4036B.164

Prepared by Standards and curriculum division, training, Bureau of naval personnel.

Civil Engineering

Cissel, James Harlan. Stress analysis and design of elementary structures. 2d edition. Wiley. [1948.] xii, 419 pp. 4021.281R

Hansen, Howard James, *editor*. Timber engineers' handbook. Wiley. ix, 882 pp. *4021D.7

Roofing data and reference manual. 1948– v. 3– New York, Harris-Fox-Hoffman Corp. 1948– Illus. *4020B.143

General Engineering

Brandt, Allen D. Industrial health engineering. Wiley. 1947. viii, 395 pp. 4012B.34

Bibliography: pp. 336–347.

Levens, Alexander Sander. Nomography. Wiley. [1948.] viii, 176 pp. 4010D.157

"Copyright, 1937 . . . under the title: Alignment charts."

Smith, Francis Albert, *and others*. Tests of instruments for the determination, indication, or recording of the specific gravities of gases. Washington. 1947. ii, 143 pp. Illus. *4010a.442.177

By Francis A Smith, John H. Eiseman, and E. Carroll Creitz. Issued January 20, 1947.

Mechanical Engineering

Giesecke, F. E. Hot-water heating and radiant heating and radiant cooling. Austin, Tex., Technical Book Co. 1946. [*i. e.* 1947.] [282] pp. Illus. 4037.210

Grinding wheel manufacturers association of the United States and Canada. Grinding wheels. Worcester, Mass. [1947.] 83 pp. *4039C.19

"Simplified practice recommendation R45–47 (supersedes R45–39). Issued July 1, 1947. A recorded voluntary recommendation of the trade. This edition includes all data contained in the official 1947 government edition, and is published with permission of the Bureau of standards, Division of simplified practice."

U. S. *Bureau of Ships.* Auxiliary steam turbines. Bureau of Ships manual, chap. 50. [Washington. 1947.] 18 pp. *4033.267

Zucrow, Maurice J. Principles of jet propulsion and gas turbines. Wiley. [1948.] xiv, 563 pp. Illus. *4034.143

Photography

James, Thomas H., and George C. Higgins. Fundamentals of photographic theory. Wiley. [1948.] Illus. 286 pp. *8029.307

Zielke, Moni Hans, and Franklin G. Beezley. How to take industrial photographs. McGraw-Hill. [1948.] vi, 113 pp. Illus. *8029A.459

Travel and Description

Conference on intellectual trends in Latin America, *University of Texas,* 1945. Intellectual trends in Latin America. Univ. of Texas. 1945. 148 pp. *F1401.T45 no. 1

Papers read at a Conference on intellectual trends in Latin America, sponsored by the Institute of Latin-American studies of the University of Texas, April 13 and 14, 1945.

Lemonnier, Leon. Par ici l'Amerique. Paris. [1946.] 259 pp. E169.L52

Amusing account of a Frenchman's visit in the United States.

Polo, Marco, *1254–1323?* The travels of Marco Polo, the Venetian, translated and edited by William Marsden, re-edited by Thomas Wright. Doubleday. 1948. 344 pp. Plates. G370.P72 1948

Illustrated by Jon Corbino.

Roberts, Walter Adolphe. Lands of the inner sea, the West Indies and Bermuda. Coward McCann. [1948.] xiii, 301 pp. F1611.R6 1948

Walker, Stanley. Journey toward the sunlight. New York, Caribbean Library. [1947.] v, 226 pp. Plates. F1931.W35

"A story of the Dominican Republic and its people."

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

Volume XXIII, Number 7

Contents

	Page
THE FIRST WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION By Alma Lutz	243
EARLY BIBLES AND LITURGICAL BOOKS (*with facsimile*) By Zoltán Haraszti	251
RELIGIOUS PRINTS (*with facsimile*) By Muriel C. Figenbaum	259
FRENCH TAPESTRIES	264
TEN BOOKS: SHORT REVIEWS	
Harold J. Laski: *The American Democracy*	265
Winston Churchill: *The Gathering Storm*	265
Theodore H. White, *editor: The Stilwell Papers*	266
Ellis Gibbs Arnall: *What the People Want*	266
Max Savelle: *Seeds of Liberty*	266
Ridgely Torrence: *The Story of John Hope*	267
Herbert S. Allan: *John Hancock, Patriot in Purple*	267
André Siegfried: *The Mediterranean*	268
James Marston Fitch: *American Building*	268
Martin Quigley, Jr.: *Magic Shadows*	268
LIBRARY NOTES	
George Eliot in Defense of George Lewes	269
The History of Perfumery	270
LIST OF NEWLY-ACQUIRED BOOKS	271

***

EDITOR: ZOLTAN HARASZTI

More Books is published monthly, except in July and August, by the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston at 230 Dartmouth Street, Boston 17, for free distribution at the Library and its Branches, and at a subscription price of fifty cents a year by mail. Entered as second-class matter, March 16, 1926, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Printed at the Boston Public Library, 15–17 Blagden St., September 1948, Vol. XXIII, No. 7

Issued monthly by the Trustees, for free distribution; by mail, fifty cents a year.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

SEPTEMBER, 1948

The First Woman's Rights Convention

By ALMA LUTZ

In celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the First Woman's Rights Convention, held on July 19th and 20th of 1848 at Seneca Falls, New York, an exhibit of reports, books, newspapers, and pictures relating to the early feminist movement in America has been arranged in the Puvis de Chavannes and Sargent Galleries. We are also glad to publish this article by Miss Lutz, distinguished research worker of the woman's rights movement and of the rôle of women in American history. She is the author of biographies of Emma Willard, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Harriot Stanton Blatch.

1

A SPIRIT of inquiry and zeal for the rights of the individual stirred men in Europe and America in 1848, and touched the minds of a few women who were groping for a freer, more useful life. One of these women, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, was then living in Seneca Falls, New York; and as her thoughts reached out to evaluate these new and stimulating ideas, she began to consider more seriously than ever before women's rôle in a Republic.

Women had been completely overlooked in the strengthening of citizenship rights which followed the adoption of our Constitution. Almost at once men began putting into practice for themselves the doctrine of equal rights, so boldly stated in the Declaration of Independence. State after State granted the franchise to white men of all classes, and religious and other restrictions on the right of men to hold office were removed. By 1848 only women, Negroes, Indians, convicts, and the insane were disfranchised, and married women still had no legal existence.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton had rebelled at the status of women ever since as a small child she had heard the neighbors remark as they looked at her new-born sister, "What a pity it is she's a girl." She had listened to the sad stories of poor farm women who came to her father's law office, telling of homes mortgaged and sold without their consent, of husbands

spending on drink the wages their wives earned at the wash-tub. Because her father never could help them, but read to them instead the laws which said a woman's property and wages belonged to her husband, she had resolved to do something herself — to cut from her father's law-books every law which harmed women. Her father, discovering her plan, had explained to her how laws were made and that cutting them from his law-books would in no way help women. "When you are grown up," he had said, "and able to prepare a speech, you must go down to Albany and talk to the legislators; tell them all you have seen in this office — the sufferings of these Scotch women, robbed of their inheritance and left dependent upon their unworthy sons, and, if you can persuade them to pass new laws, the old ones will be a dead letter."

Elizabeth Cady Stanton at thirty-three remembered her father's words and lived over again her childhood rebellion at the injustice women suffered under the law. She lived over again her experience eight years before, in 1840, at the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London, which she had attended with her husband, Henry B. Stanton, on their wedding trip. There she had met Lucretia Mott, that inspiring, intelligent Quaker, who believed ardently in freedom of speech and religion, and in the rights and dignity of the individual, woman as well as man. There she had listened to insulting remarks on woman's sphere and witnessed the barring of Lucretia Mott and other American women delegates from taking part in the convention which they had crossed the ocean to attend. She recalled the plans she and Lucretia had made soon afterwards — to call a woman's rights convention in the United States. Since then she had been occupied with the care of her young children, and thoughts of a woman's convention had been pushed into the background. For a few years she had lived in Boston where her husband practiced law. As he was one of the most eloquent orators of the anti-slavery movement, she had often attended anti-slavery meetings, which fired her to work in the same way for the freedom of women and which became a pattern in her mind for a woman's convention in the future.

If women could get together to discuss their problems, she reflected, they would gain courage and would be roused out of their apathy and acceptance of things as they were. She was sure that women, stimulated by new ideas, would recognize the importance of education for women which still was generally regarded as needless and un-ladylike. Although young ladies' seminaries were increasing in number, only one college, Oberlin in Ohio, admitted women. Practically the only occupations open to women were housework, sewing, teaching, and in some localities factory work. As seamstresses, they earned an average of thirty-five cents a day, and as teachers they received only half the salary men were paid for the same work.

Even more serious than this were the laws which kept women in

legal bondage to their husbands. If women could discuss these laws in a convention, they would, she felt certain, realize how humiliating and unjust they were and be stirred to action. Already, with little help from women but through the influence of wealthy men who had too often seen a daughter's inheritance squandered by an incompetent son-in-law, New York had enacted a women's property law, granting married women the right to hold real estate. Under common law in 1848, a woman's earnings, her clothing and jewels, and her services belonged to her husband; she could not make a will nor inherit an adequate share of her husband's estate, and as a widow she was left dependent upon her sons or nearest male relative; her husband could will away their children or apprentice them without her consent. Single women were taxed without representation in government.

Had not our revolution, she asked herself, been fought over taxation without representation and to establish the rights of men? It was time, she concluded, that something be done to establish the rights of women in the Republic.

2

LUCRETIA MOTT was staying nearby in Waterloo, New York, at this time, and arranged that Mrs. Stanton should visit her at the home of her Quaker friends, Jane and Richard Hunt. Martha C. Wright, Lucretia's sister from Auburn, and Mary Ann McClintock joined them on a July afternoon in 1848, and as the five women talked freely of many subjects, they found they had a common interest, the advancement of women. Mrs. Stanton poured out to them all the thoughts which had been surging through her mind for months, and they eagerly added their ideas to hers. None of them had been embittered by hard experiences; all were happily married and proud mothers of children. But all of them felt keenly the insult of an inferior position under the law and in the thoughts of the world. With the exception of Mrs. Stanton, all of them were Quakers, and their religion, unlike that of other denominations, acknowledged the equal rights and responsibilities of men and women. They looked to Lucretia Mott, highly respected among liberals, as a leader.

What Elizabeth Cady Stanton lacked in experience she made up in enthusiasm. When she suggested that they hold a convention to consider what could be done to improve women's status, she had four zealous allies, and as they sat around the tea table that afternoon — the four Quakers in their quiet, gray dresses with fresh white kerchiefs and caps and Mrs. Stanton in a stylishly cut silk with a long, full skirt, tight basque, and touches of lace — they laid their plans and drafted a call which they sent off at once to the Seneca County *Courier* for publication. It read:

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION

A Convention to discuss the social, civil, and religious condition and rights of woman will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, at Seneca Falls, N. Y., on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th of July, current; commencing at 10 o'clock A.M. During the first day the meeting will be exclusively for women, who are earnestly invited to attend. The public generally are invited to be present on the second day, when Lucretia Mott of Philadelphia, and other ladies and gentlemen, will address the convention.

Once the call was issued, there was no turning back. It took courage to look ahead to their task, for there was no precedent for it. There were no women's clubs at this time and any gathering of women whose purpose was not strictly social was regarded with suspicion and disgust. A few ardent reformers had, to be sure, faced scathing criticism to form Female Anti-Slavery Societies, and a few women, wishing to work for temperance, had met as Daughters of Temperance, but both these groups had the redeeming feature of being guided and assisted by sympathetic men. Any woman who forgot herself so far as to make a speech, or even to discuss public questions, was at once rated as unsexed. A very definite sphere had been mapped out for women by tradition. Her interests were limited to her husband, her home, and her children, and to step beyond this was to defy what was thought to be the will of God.

The five insurgents met the next morning at the McClintock home, and on the small mahogany table in the sitting room drafted their Declaration of Sentiments and their resolutions. Examining reports of Anti-Slavery and Temperance conventions with which they were all somewhat familiar, they found them mild and ineffectual in comparison with the strong, impelling pronouncements which should come from this convention. They encountered unexpected difficulties in putting their thoughts into words and condensing them into three or four concise lines of a resolution.

Suddenly Elizabeth Cady Stanton picked up a copy of the Declaration of Independence and dramatically read it aloud. All agreed that this must be the pattern for their Declaration of Sentiments. They worked hard over it that afternoon, paraphrasing the great document to fit their needs. Lucretia Mott, although a natural orator, found writing laborious, and therefore the burden of composition fell upon Mrs. Stanton, who discovered that she could write easily. Since the convention was her idea and was to be held in her town, she felt keenly her responsibility.

When she returned to Seneca Falls, she continued to work over both the declaration and the resolutions, and with her husband's help, listed eighteen legal grievances from the statute books to correspond with the eighteen listed in the Declaration of Independence. She also drafted a resolution wholly her own. It was to come ninth on the list and read: "Resolved, That it is the duty of the women of this country to secure to them-

selves their sacred right to the elective franchise." So important and so basic did this seem to her that she could not imagine that anyone would question it; however, her husband, when she talked it over with him, vehemently opposed it, and urged her to give up all idea of proposing anything so revolutionary. But she had come to the conclusion that there was one thing which women needed more than anything else — the right to vote: that, possessing this right, they would have a tool with which they could win their freedom. Her husband's protest did not convince her; and he, feeling just as strongly about the matter, told her that if she was bound to turn the proceedings into a farce, he would wash his hands of the whole affair. He threatened to leave town and attend none of the meetings, and he kept his word.

Mrs. Stanton now eagerly awaited Lucretia Mott's arrival, longing for her advice and approval. But even Lucretia discouraged her, exclaiming impatiently: "Why, Lizzie, thee will make us ridiculous."

Still she persisted. Frederick Douglass was coming from Rochester with Amy Post and a group of liberal Quakers. She would consult him. The fiery apostle of an enslaved people would understand their needs. When she asked him what he felt the Negroes needed more than anything else to put them on the right plane, he promptly replied, "The ballot." She read him her resolution and begged him to speak for it. He assured her that he would.

3

ON the morning of July 19th carriage loads of curious men and women drove into Seneca Falls and gathered in the Wesleyan Chapel where the convention was to be held. Although only women were expected to attend the first meeting, so many men came with their wives that they too were welcomed. As the five women responsible for the convention watched the audience grow, all of them, except perhaps Lucretia Mott, began to battle with stage fright. The realization of the bold step they had taken swept over them, and they wondered how they could face the large audience and speak up so as to be heard.

Because none of them were experienced in conducting meetings, they had decided it would be wise to have a man take charge the first time, and James Mott, Lucretia's husband, consented to act as presiding officer. The tall, dignified Quaker gave the meeting an impressive air. Mary Ann McClintock was appointed secretary. Then Lucretia Mott, the only woman accustomed to speaking in public, explained why the convention had been called and what it hoped to accomplish. She pointed out the humiliating and unjust treatment accorded to women throughout the world and how important it was that their status be raised. She urged all the women at the convention to take part in the discussion, setting aside the tradition that it was un-ladylike to do so.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton followed her, and in a clear, unfaltering voice read the Declaration of Sentiments. The ringing passages, written by Thomas Jefferson and now pleading for the freedom of women, were a challenge to them all:

> We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed . . .
>
> The history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations on the part of man toward woman, having in direct object the establishment of tyranny over her. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world . . .

She submitted the facts. Women, she stated, were deprived of the ballot, of property rights, of the right to their persons, of rights over their children. Married women were civilly dead, and single women property owners were taxed without representation. Women were deprived of educational opportunities and hampered in earning a living. They were degraded by a double standard of morals and by man's assumption that he could map out their sphere. Then she concluded:

> Now, in view of this entire disfranchisement of one-half the people of this country, their social and religious degradation, — in view of the unjust laws above mentioned, and because women do feel themselves aggrieved, oppressed, and fraudulently deprived of their most sacred rights, we insist that they have immediate admission to all the rights and privileges which belong to them as citizens of these United States.
>
> In entering upon the great work before us, we anticipate no small amount of misconception, misrepresentation, and ridicule; but we shall use every instrumentality within our power to effect our object. We shall employ agents, circulate tracts, petition State and National Legislatures, and endeavor to enlist the pulpit and the press in our behalf. We hope this Convention will be followed by a series of Conventions, embracing every part of the country.

The Declaration stimulated discussion and both men and women freely expressed their opinions, none in any way objecting to this statement of woman's case. On the second day, July 20, after there had been time seriously to consider its implications, the Declaration of Sentiments was unanimously approved and signed by 68 women and 32 men.

Then the resolutions were proposed one by one, discussed, and unanimously adopted until Elizabeth Cady Stanton offered her resolution on woman suffrage. She spoke for it earnestly, surprised at her own eloquence; and Frederick Douglass championed it, moving the audience as he always did his anti-slavery friends. Yet there was feeling against the resolution, a fear that it was inexpedient and so radical that it would compromise the whole movement and close the door to other reforms. The debate was long, serious, and heated. Mrs. Stanton's intransigence

caused considerable annoyance among her colleagues. Her courage, however, had its reward, for the resolution, when it was finally put to a vote, was carried by a small majority.

Little did the women who took part in the convention dream that the demand for woman suffrage would be the rallying cry which would soon draw the women of the country together, and eventually lead them into large and powerful organizations to campaign for citizenship. Little did they realize that seventy-two years of continuous campaigning were ahead before a woman suffrage amendment would be written into the Constitution, or that a hundred years later discriminations against women under the law would still be tolerated.

So gratified were the women by the success of their first venture that they planned a more ambitious convention to be held two weeks later in Rochester in the Unitarian Church.

4

THESE groping gestures for freedom in an obscure village might have been limited in influence and soon forgotten had it not been for a hostile press and indignant denunciation by many of the clergy. Newspapers of the country eagerly picked up the story of the first convention, ridiculing it mercilessly. "Insurrection among the Ladies" read the headlines, "The Reign of Petticoats," "Petticoats vs. Boots," "Bolting among the Ladies." They portrayed those who called the convention as aged spinsters, crossed in love, trying to avenge themselves. They accused them of neglecting their homes, of wishing to wear men's clothes, of aiming to put men in the kitchen while they swaggered about the world.

The only influential newspaper which treated the subject with any respect was Horace Greeley's New York *Tribune*. His editorial read:

> It is easy to be smart, to be droll, to be facetious in opposition to the demands of these Female Reformers; and in decrying assumptions so novel and opposed to established habits and usages, a little wit will go a great way. But when a sincere republican is asked to say in sober earnest what adequate reason he can give for refusing the demand of women to an equal participation with men in political rights, he must answer, None at all. True he may say that he believes it unwise in them to make the demand — he may say the great majority desire no such thing; that they prefer to devote their time to the discharge of home duties . . . However unwise and mistaken the demand, it is but the assertion of a natural right and as such must be conceded.

Frederick Douglass's *North Star,* with its very limited circulation, carried a favorable editorial and printed a complete report of the convention which was afterwards issued as a pamphlet. William Lloyd Garrison's *Liberator* also gave a brief and accurate account of the proceedings.

In spite of all the ridicule and the denunciations, the First Woman's Rights Convention kindled a spark in the minds of women throughout the

country. Within a few years other woman's rights conventions were held in Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, and soon both men and women were attending annual woman's rights conventions.

Later on when the First Woman's Rights Convention was hailed as one of the outstanding events of the feminist movement, Lucretia Mott was frequently given the credit of initiating it, but she, who was fairness itself, said many times that she did not deserve this honor. She wrote Mrs. Stanton in 1855:

> Remember the first convention originated with thee. When we were walking the streets of Boston together in 1841, to find Elizabeth Moore's daughter, thou asked if we could not have a convention for Woman's Rights. Then when James and self were attending the yearly meeting at Waterloo, in 1848 was it?, thou again proposed the convention which was afterward held at Seneca Falls. I have never liked the undeserved praise in the Report of that meeting's proceedings, of being "the moving spirit of that occasion," when to thyself belongs the honor, aided so efficiently by the McClintocks.

Today Susan B. Anthony, who is associated in the minds of everyone with woman suffrage, is often credited with calling the convention or at least attending it. Actually, she was teaching school in Canajoharie, New York, at the time, and knew nothing about it until she read the reports in the papers. While she was amused and curious, she did not instinctively champion the move for woman suffrage and woman's rights. Brought up in a liberal Quaker family, she had encountered few barriers because of being a woman; and suffrage then seemed unimportant to her, for even her father, like many Quakers, refused to vote. When she returned home a few weeks after the Rochester Convention, she discovered to her surprise that her father, mother, and sister had taken part in it and had signed the Declaration of Sentiments; and that her cousin, Sarah Anthony Burtis, had served as secretary. They were so enthusiastic about Mrs. Stanton "with her black curls and ruddy cheeks" and about Lucretia Mott "with her Quaker cap and her crossed handkerchief of the finest muslin," both "speaking so grandly and looking magnificent," that she felt she must meet these women. Two years later, when she read a favorable account of another Woman's Rights Convention in Worcester, Massachusetts, called by Paulina Wright Davis and Lucy Stone and attended by prominent anti-slavery workers, she began to understand the need for the movement. However, her conversion to woman's rights and woman suffrage was not complete until the next year, 1851, when she met with Mrs. Stanton in Seneca Falls.

The facts about the First Woman's Rights Convention have been blurred through telling and retelling, through prejudice, and through preference for this or that heroine, but historical records make it plain that it was the idea of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and that the first public demand for woman suffrage was made through her vision and courage.

Early Bibles and Liturgical Books

AN exhibit of early Bibles and liturgical books, arranged for the Liturgical Week held in Boston, was opened in the Treasure Room on August 1. Filled with illuminated manuscripts and early printed books illustrated with woodcuts, the Room has a festive, glittering appearance. Every item on display has some exceptional quality: many of the manuscripts are works of art of a high order, and some of the printed books are actually unique. This is an exhibit of which any institution, anywhere, could be proud.

It would be difficult to give here an adequate description of the exhibit, for each item deserves a separate article. The larger part of the material is new to the Library. Most of the books were acquired, from the income of the Benton Fund, in the early 'forties, when there were unusual opportunities for purchases. Today the collection could not be duplicated for many times the cost — if at all.

The oldest work in the exhibit is an early tenth-century Lectionary — a book containing passages from the Scriptures, generally used at Mass but also read at the Canonical Offices. It also includes a number of legends, beginning with the life of Saint Mary of Egypt and ending with the Vision of Lucian the Priest. The handwriting is a remarkable specimen of Carolingian calligraphy. The characters resemble modern miniscules, having only that slight angularity which forecasts the development of Gothic script. The headings are in uncials, a transitional form of capital letters. The volume once belonged to the library of Sir Thomas Phillips who, before his death in 1872, had brought together one of the largest groups of manuscripts ever collected by a private individual.

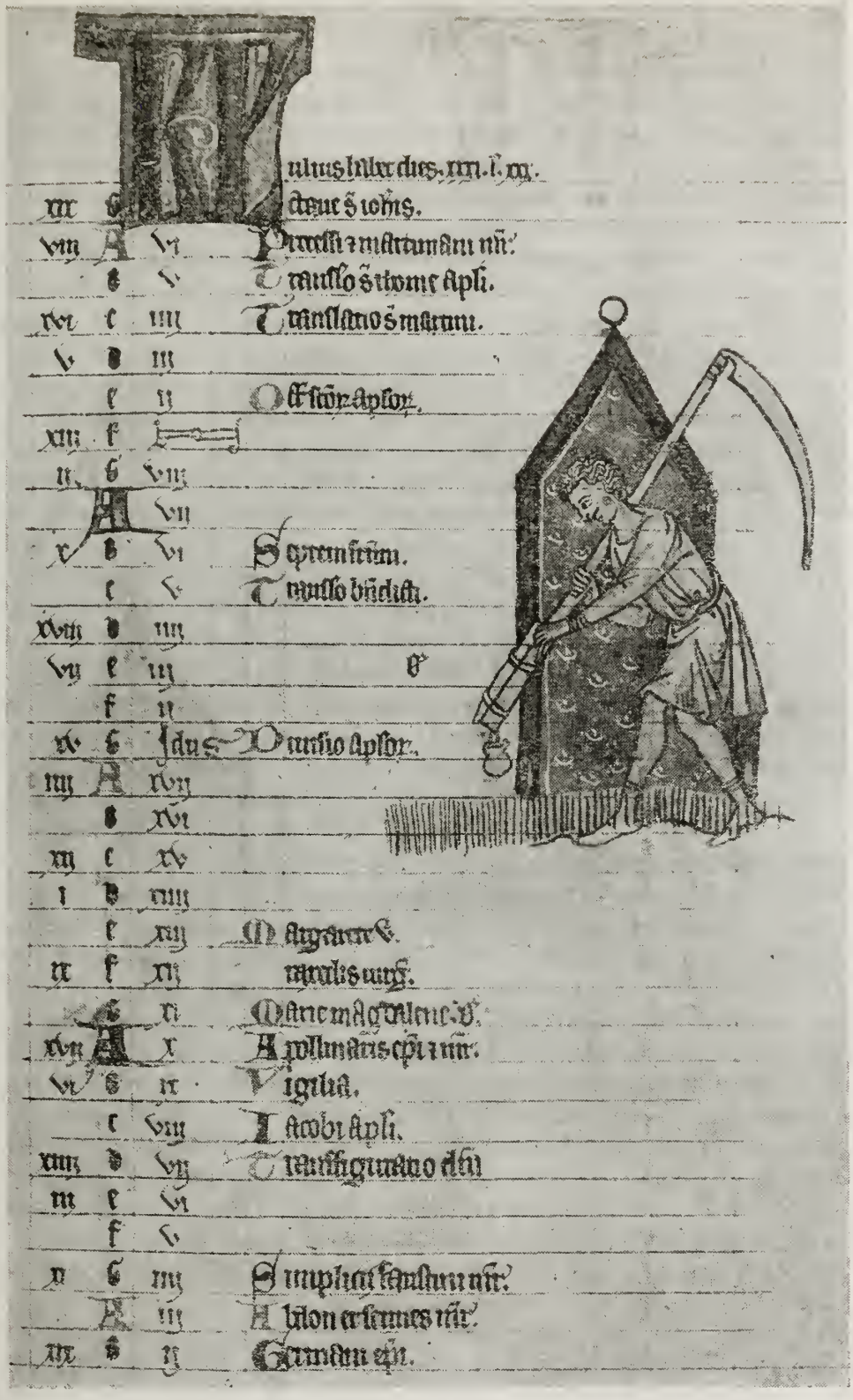
Perhaps even more valuable from an artistic point of view is an early thirteenth-century Flemish Psalter, containing eight full-page miniatures, each brilliantly colored with grounds of burnished gold, and with frames of blue and red. They represent the Nativity, the Magi, the Presentation, the Flagellation, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, and Christ in Majesty, with an especially beautiful Beatus leaf showing David playing the harp and David killing Goliath. The compositions are clear and simple, their bold lines reminding one of stained glass windows. The Calendar is embellished with twelve miniatures in outline-drawing depicting the occupations of the months. There are, in addition, eight large initials, decorated with sprays and stems of blue and pink and enclosing monsters and devils. While the writing is pure Gothic, the pictures still have traces of the Romanesque. Manuscripts of this transitional period are extremely rare. A page from the Calendar — that of July, the month of the harvest, symbolized by a man with a scythe — is reproduced in this issue in black and white.

However, the main feature of the exhibit is a thirteenth-century Norman Bible, consisting of four large folio volumes. It has eighty-two illuminated miniatures and nearly seventy initials, also in gold and colors. The drawing of the figures, animals, and architectural details is both precise and expressive. The work is in an unusually fine state of preservation. The writing and the miniatures are surprisingly fresh, and the margins are very wide, extending beyond the lines marked for the binder. The original ownership is unknown, but in the early sixteenth century the manuscript belonged to Cardinal Antoine du Prat, Archbishop of Sens and Chancellor of France, whose arms together with a Renaissance border have been added to the first pages of the first and third volumes. The binding is early eighteenth-century French morocco gilt; and the monograms in the four corners and on the backs prove that the book must have been at that time in the possession of Marshal Bonnier de la Mosson, Treasurer of Languedoc and a great book collector. Lenormand du Coudray, Sir Thomas Phillips, and A. Chester Beatty were among other former owners. The manuscript — one of the finest of its kind in America — has been fully described by Eric Millar in his catalogue of the Beatty Library.

A sharp contrast to this great work is the little Picture Bible done in Italy, probably in Lombardy, in the second half of the fourteenth century. The volume consists of forty-eight full-page miniatures, exhibiting such a large variety of iconographic material as to suggest that it served as a model-book for painters. Many of the pictures represent scenes from the life of Jesus seldom reproduced in art. The first six, reminiscent of Giotto's murals in the Arena at Padua, are perhaps the finest. However, one may note a variety of influences, chiefly Byzantine and Southern French.

There are several other early manuscript Bibles on view. Noteworthy is a folio done in France at the beginning of the fourteenth century, which once belonged to William Morris. The miniatures of the prologue and of the Incipit leaf, made up of medallions with gold and chequered backgrounds, are particularly impressive. The borders enclose strange griffins, serpents, dogs, and even a handsome archer blowing a trumpet. A small Bible Chronicle in French, with many initials containing carefully painted heads of kings, saints, and patriarchs, narrates the historical parts of the Bible from Genesis to King Jeroboam, ending with some chapters entitled "La Desolacion de Jerusalem." Undoubtedly it was meant to make biblical history interesting to readers preoccupied with chivalry and warfare. Lord Aldenham, a former owner, has given a concise description of the volume. And finally there is a bulky little book, containing the complete text of both Old and New Testaments, written in a microscopic hand.

Among the half dozen Books of Hours, done in the styles of various



A Page from Calendar of Flemish Psalter, Early 13th Century

countries and periods, is a "Grandes Heures" of the early fifteenth century, once in use in the Diocese of Rennes. It has twenty-four full-page miniatures — scenes from the life of the Virgin and Saints Stephen, Christopher, Sebastian, Catherine of Alexandria, and others. Delicately drawn and painted in the freshest colors, they are in the tradition of the prayer-book executed by the Limbourg brothers for the Duc de Berry, now preserved at Chantilly. Three of them include the picture of a lady, her full-length figure dressed in gold brocade and green, the sleeves lined with ermine — Dame de Québriac, of Brittany, for whom the book was made. Five of the illuminated initials also enclose her portrait — her pretty face framed with flaxen hair. No less than a hundred and fifty pages are surrounded by illuminated borders. The little ivy-leaf pattern, so characteristic of French manuscripts, forms the recurrent motive. But there are also large pointed and entwined leaves, with rosebuds, daisies, bluebells, and primroses, hiding birds and butterflies in the foliage. The wealth and inventiveness of these decorations are truly amazing. The volume was in the possession of the Québriac family for at least two hundred years. Among later owners were Françoise de Vollant, the wife of René de la Binanaie, and Marie-Ange Toussaint.

Only one other Horae will be mentioned here, one done in the Netherlands in the style of the famous Codex Grimani. It was embellished with nearly sixty borders, each containing exquisitely painted flowers against a dull gold background. The twenty-four miniatures of the Calendar illustrate the occupations of the months and the zodiacal signs. The luminous quality of the vellum and the fineness of the handwriting all contribute to the charm of the book.

Four Franciscan manuscripts are displayed in one case. The earliest is a small Breviary which, according to internal evidence, was written before 1260, the year when the Council of Narbonne changed the text of the legend of St. Francis. The book thus belonged to one of the immediate followers of the saint. The homeliness of the writing and the absence of decoration clearly show that the demand of simplicity was as yet rigorously observed in the order. Another Breviary, done in folio form about a hundred years later, is already a fine example of Franciscan art. Its series of fifty-four miniatures, which include portraits of saints, is painted in rich colors, but with a sparing use of gold. The variety of the facial expressions is striking. Curiously enough, the scribe's directions to the miniaturist, indicating the pictures needed and written at the extreme lower edge of the leaves, have in several cases escaped the binder's knife.

A conspicuous item is the huge Antiphonarium. One of the miniatures, the Nativity, bears the inscription in Latin: "Praise be to God. Brother Nicolaus, of the Order of the Cistercians, painted me on November 18, 1475." Fourteen other large miniatures and hundreds of floriated initials in gold and color may be found in the work. Choir books were

made in exceptionally large folios, to be placed on a tall lectern and read from a distance by a group of singers. Most of them were rather crudely executed. The Library's volume is, therefore, doubly interesting, on account of the fineness of its illustrations. In lines as well as in color, each of these possesses a definite artistic merit. The large picture of the Annunciation, painted in an archaic style, recalls the Madonnas of Ambrogio and Pietro Lorenzetti. Another immense folio, a special Missal, dates perhaps from a decade or two later. Its first leaf is decorated with a picture of Saint Jerome sitting in his study, with an open book on his lap and the lion crouching at his feet. Eight other portraits are set in the richly ornamented border. The volume has been ascribed to the Benedictine monastery of Monte Cassino, monks of which supposedly served as models for the portraits.

THE transition from manuscript-making to the invention of printing may be seen in two splendid leaves from a block-book — a copy of St. John's Apocalypse. Block-books consist of twenty to forty leaves, the text and the illustrations printed from single woodcuts. Early specimens are of the greatest rarity; there are no more than a few fragments hereabouts. Both leaves in the Library have two pictures: the first, "The Proclamation of the Kingdom of God" and "The Dragon and his Angels Are Cast out of Heaven"; the second, "The Son of Man and the Ripe Harvest" and "The Grape Harvest and the Wine Press of the Wrath of God." The pages were colored by a contemporary hand.

About ten early printed editions of the Bible are on display, including a leaf from the Gutenberg Bible. Among them is one volume of the Strasbourg Bible, printed by Johann Mentelin in 1461. The type is perhaps the earliest example of semi-Gothic. Unfortunately, the copy is incomplete. Side by side with it is shown another early Strasbourg Bible, produced by Heinrich Eggestein in 1466. The type, also semi-Gothic, is of exceptional beauty.

There is a copy of the German Bible printed by Günther Zainer in 1475, in a condition which may be justly described as "perfect." The German translation of the Bible was first printed by Mentelin at Strasbourg, probably in 1466; in the same city, and in the same year, Eggestein published a second edition. Between 1470 and 1480 five other editions were produced at Augsburg: one by Jodocus Pflanzmann, two by Günther Zainer, and two by Anton Sorg. The Library's copy is of the second Zainer edition. It is a magnificent volume. The leaves are immaculately clean and the eighty-two historiated initials — all printed from woodcuts and brilliantly colored by hand — show Augsburg illustration at its best.

Also on view is a copy of the second Nüremberg Bible, issued by Anton Koberger in 1483. This is the ninth edition of the High-German version. The colophon boasts that it is "plainer, clearer, and finer" than

any of the earlier ones, as its text was scrupulously compared with the Latin text. However, the emendations were borrowed from the Low-German version first printed by Heinrich Quentell at Cologne; so were the woodcuts, of which there are nearly a hundred in the first volume. Almost every picture includes a flying bird, a river with swans, or mountains with windmills in the background. The drawing of the figures, the folds of the clothes, and especially the lack of perspective in the landscapes show the influence of the Cologne school.

One or two volumes of each of the four Polyglot Bibles have been placed in the cases. The first of these, known as the Complutensian Bible — after Complutum, the Latin name of Alcalá, where it was printed — was produced by Guillen de Brocar in 1514-18, under the sponsorship of Cardinal Ximenez, Archbishop of Toledo. The Hebrew, Chaldee, Greek, and Latin texts run in parallel columns. The work is a typographical triumph. The Plantin Polyglot, produced between 1568 and 1572, under the editorship of Arias Montanus, is similarly a monumental performance. However, the Paris Polyglot of 1645, edited by Le Jay and produced under the patronage of Cardinal Richelieu, surpasses its predecessors in splendor. The London Polyglot, printed between 1654 and 1657 by Thomas Roycroft, is inferior to the earlier Polyglots in beauty, but contains no less than nine versions, including Persian and Ethiopic.

A comprehensive exhibit of the English Bibles of the Library was shown in the Treasure Room in the winter of 1936 and described in detail in the December 1936 and January 1937 issues of More Books. Since then the collection has been strengthened with an exceptionally fine copy of the first issue of the Great Bible (called also Cranmer's Bible) of 1539. At this time, only a first-edition copy of the Rheims and Douay Bible, known also as the Catholic Version, has been placed on view. This translation was done largely by Gregory Martin, at the city of Douay, then in Flanders and now in France, which was one of the chief centers of the English Catholics forced into exile by Queen Elizabeth. William Allen, formerly a Canon of York and later named Cardinal, established an English College there within the University founded a few years previously by Philip II. The entire translation was completed by 1582, but only the New Testament was printed in that year at Rheims, where the College was temporarily removed. In 1593 the College returned to Douay, and it was there that the Old Testament appeared in 1609-10.

The most beautiful piece of printing in the exhibition is a copy of the Halberstadt Missal, possibly of 1494. The volume is opened at the Canon of the Mass — on one side, a large woodcut of the Crucifixion, and on the other, the text beginning "Te igitur . . ." The eight leaves of the Canon and the fourteen leaves of the Prefaces show the highest point of the medieval printer's art. They were produced by Peter Schöffer of Mainz, with the types of his Great Psalter of 1457. He did the work on

commission for Johann Grüninger of Strasbourg, who executed the rest of the volume in an accomplished manner. The book, in the original binding also supplied by Schöffer, is in remarkably fine condition.

The printed Books of Hours include one done for Antoine Vérard in 1500. Most of the large woodcuts were made after Simon Vostre's, first printed by Philippe Pigouchet in 1496. The book is not mentioned in any bibliography of the great Parisian printer-publisher; it is the catalogue of the Didot library, to which it once belonged, that ascribes it to Vérard. And the Library also has one of the "Grandes Heures" of Simon Vostre himself. It is of the 1507-08 edition. There are twenty-five full-page woodcuts, and every page is surrounded by elaborate metal-cut borders, representing the complete Dance of Death, the Battles of Virtues and Vices, and the Triumphs of Caesar. Vostre's work marks the culmination of the development of the Gothic prayer-book. All the features of the original style are retained, but the Triumphs of Caesar, drawn after Mantegna, already introduces a Renaissance feature.

The Book of Hours which made typographical history appeared in Paris in 1524-5. The thirteen woodcuts and the sixteen border designs are by Geoffroy Tory, who was assisted by Simon Colines in the printing. Tory, who had received his inspiration from the Italian Renaissance, broke away completely from the medieval tradition. His prayer-book is a modern work. The grace and simplicity of the cuts amply make up for the naiveté and richness of the earlier books. There were three issues of the first edition. The Library's copy (bound in contemporary brown calf, with a large oval gilt stamp of the Crucifixion on each side) belongs to the first of these — one of the four extant copies.

Besides Bibles and liturgical books, the exhibit includes also a number of theological works and books of religious interest: a manuscript copy of St. Augustine's City of God, done in a monastery near the Rhine in 1466, with magnificent borders and miniatures; a copy of St. Jerome's letters, written in a clear Gothic hand, with a miniature of the saint offering the Vulgate to Pope Damasus; and such printed books as the Schatzbehalter, with nearly a hundred full-page woodcuts by Michael Wohlgemut, and the unique copy of a Passion of Christ printed, with many woodcuts, at Burgos in 1493.

Plates from Dürer's Apocalypse and Great Passion complete the exhibit.

ZOLTÁN HARASZTI

Religious Prints

Exhibitions in the Print Department

TO commemorate Liturgical Week, August 2–5, one hundred religious prints are being shown in the Department. Because of its importance, the exhibit will remain on view through September. The selection has been made from the Albert H. Wiggin Collection. The work of the old masters is supplemented by such well-known names of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries as Alphonse Legros, Jean-Louis Forain, Auguste Lepère, Muirhead Bone, John Copley, Robert Austin, John Taylor Arms, Arthur W. Heintzelman, and others.

The subject of the Bible in the graphic arts reached its peak in the work of the early woodcut with such famous old masters as the Master E. S., Schongauer, Cranach, and Dürer. These men carried the art from a state of comparative crudity to a point which has seldom, if ever, been surpassed. Their work was directly developed from the block-books, which originated in Germany and the Netherlands in the middle of the fifteenth century. The renewed interest in print collecting during the latter part of the nineteenth century was devoted almost entirely to these masters. Along with this revival in collecting there came a renaissance in the copper-plate medium, and a few artists saved the religious subject from threatened extinction. They took up the challenge again to lend their talent and knowledge to this infinitely inspiring subject.

The opportunity for studying Dürer's "Great Passion" in woodcut is indeed a rare privilege. It comprises twelve episodes of the life of Christ — His birth in the manger, His dispute with the doctors, incidents on His way to Calvary, the Descent from the Cross, His burial, and the Resurrection. Here is perfection of compositional grouping, consistent with the simplicity of design. The varied expression of each single figure in grace of line and movement is superb. It is easy to understand why these plates are considered among the greatest woodcuts ever made. The figures grouped within the limited space are never crowded or confused, and the principal characters are always quite distinct from the rest.

"The Life of the Virgin," a series of twenty woodcuts, is perhaps an even greater achievement by Dürer than the "Great Passion," for instead of the severely classical style there is a warmer and more homely interpretation with a domestic atmosphere. As in the "Great Passion," the figures are artistically disposed, perfectly supported by the architectural arrangements. One must not fail to examine "The Mass of St. Gregory," "The Angel Appearing to Joachim," and "The Holy Family" — all woodcuts in Dürer's best manner. The largest plate in line engraving, "Saint Eustace," done by the same artist, occupies an important position in the exhibition. This plate, also mistakenly called "St. Hubert," represents Eustace (or Placidus, by his heathen name) as the valiant general under the Emperor Trajan. While out hunting, Christ crucified appeared to him between the antlers of a stag, whereupon he and his whole family were converted. This plate is praised extravagantly by print experts everywhere.

Lucas Cranach, regarded primarily as the painter of the German Refor-

mation, was perhaps moved to a greater degree by the religious influences of his time than Dürer. He was an intimate friend of Luther, and embracing his doctrine he endeavored to express it in his art. We have an opportunity to study his St. Christopher, a chiaroscuro print in two blocks. Christopher is said to have lived in Syria, and to have been of prodigious height and strength. As a penance for having been a servant of the devil, he devoted himself to the task of carrying pilgrims across a river. Christ came to him in the form of a child and asked to be carried over, but his weight grew heavier and heavier until Christopher nearly collapsed in mid-stream. Upon reaching the other side the child said, "Marvel not, for with me thou hast borne the sins of all the world."

One of the most moving creations in religious art, dramatic composition, and spiritual execution is Rembrandt's "Christ Healing the Sick." It is the greatest achievement in the medium of etching, and there is little possibility that it will ever be excelled. The grouping of the figures and the distribution of light and shade make it a composition of surpassing beauty. It embodies the whole range of Rembrandt's art, sympathy, and understanding of human character. The artist is depicting real people, yet he depicts the unseen world of imagination with visible and substantial interpretation. "Christ Preaching" is perhaps of only lesser importance because of its smaller size. Although small in dimension, it ranks with three other great plates: "Christ Presented to the People," "The Death of the Virgin," and "Christ Crucified Between Two Thieves." Here are the results of Rembrandt's untiring experimentation with chiaroscuro, to learn as to what degree and in what medium, dry-point or etching, he could best obtain the subtle phases of human emotion.

It will perhaps come as a surprise to Jean-Louis Forain's admirers that the religious subject plays an important part in his later work. Mr. Campbell Dodgson called him "a very Saul among the prophets." Certainly a number of his plates are without precedent in the religious art of these times. Several exhibitions of Forain's work have been held in the Department, and such outstanding plates as "Après l'Apparition," "Bon Samaritain," "Christ Portant sa Croix," "Christ Dépouillé de ses Vêtements," "Calvaire," "Pietà," and "Retour de l'Enfant Prodigue" have been described in full. Forain has the largest representation in the present exhibition, with the possible exception of Dürer. The Lourdes series, which date from 1912, deal with incidents in the life of the pilgrims. Among these subjects, "L'Imploration devant la Grotte à Lourdes" and the several interpretations of "La Miraculée à Lourdes" made a great impression upon the master. At least a dozen plates of the series rank with his finest work.

Alphonse Legros's religious fervor is keenly felt in such plates as "L'Adoration des Bergers," "La Crèche," "L'Enfant Prodigue," "Saint Jérôme," and "Communion dans l'Église Médard." Many of the artist's religious subjects are based upon the ecclesiastical studies of his youth. The lives of the Saints and the Trappist monks gave him his material. Malcolm Salaman gives a splendid description of his great portrait of Cardinal Manning: "The linear work on the face is expressively complete and unchanged throughout, every line of character is in the hands; and how superb a portrait it is, with all the noble humanity and spiritualized urbanity of this great Prince of the Church suggested in the frank, penetrating eyes, the gently firm and sensitive mouth."

Albrecht Dürer: "Christ Taking Leave of His Mother"

The work of Robert Austin, perhaps England's foremost engraver, is shown with plates like "The Flight into Egypt," "The Angelus," "Palm Sunday," "Bethlehem." His "Sisters of Assisi" demonstrates how very susceptible he was to his environment while living in Italy. His "Woman Praying" is a figure simply and tenderly expressed. John Copley is represented with his sensitive lithograph "Jesus and John" and Adolphe Beaufrère with "La Fuite en Égypte." There are two famous plates by Charles Meryon, "L'Abside de Notre Dame de Paris" and "La Galerie de Notre Dame." Gothic contributions include "Sunlight on Stone" and "La Collegiate, Toro," by John Taylor Arms, "The Crucifix" by David Y. Cameron, and Muirhead Bone's "A Spanish Good Friday, Ronda," one of the finest examples of dry-point in modern times.

Heintzelman's religious prints may be best described in the words of Malcolm Salaman:

> Instead of merely evoking the New Testament scenes and making them alive again, or having recourse to symbols by which to express a sensitive and sincere faith, Heintzelman has modernized these subjects, as though in an endeavor to cause us to reflect upon the inner meaning of the Gospel Story. In "Golgotha," where we see the familiar scene of Christ crucified between the two malefactors, there is indeed what may be termed an educative value, for the artist may even have aimed at calling up the tears or sad meditations which sometimes spring from the contemplation of those pain-racked forms. "The Three Marys" is treated differently. The dolorous expression of the Christ, his arms forming a triangle with the T-shaped Cross, the profound grief of the three women, their looks, their gestures, the movements of their heads — all these are beautifully observed and rendered. The landscape background and the two figures have been most delicately indicated, whilst black tones enrich the features of all the figures, the whole proclaiming that Heintzelman has the true etcher's feeling, a fact proved again in the "Mater Dolorosa," an upright plate, depicting the Blessed Virgin supporting the body of Our Lord. Here, apart from the etched lines on the head of Christ, all the work is dry-point, extremely delicate, as it is also in the "Entombment," a beautiful and arresting composition of several figures, in which St. Joseph and the three Marys are seen supporting the body of Christ, and extending to it their last tender care. Each visage is carefully studied, and the whole proclaims deep meditation and reverence.

Perhaps, after all, the graphic arts tell more about the artist than any other medium. They tell us of the completeness of his study, the intensity of his perception, and particularly of his sincerity. The prints, in turn, can only be appreciated in accordance with one's own experiences and comprehension.

MURIEL C. FIGENBAUM

French Tapestries

DURING the past winter the Metropolitan Museum exhibited a collection of two hundred French tapestries dating from the fourteenth century to the present day. First shown in the Louvre in 1946, the works were brought to the United States through the coöperation of the French government. They evoked unusual enthusiasm in New York.

The Library has now acquired Francis Salet's *La tapisserie française,* Paris 1946, published in connection with the original Paris exhibit. It is a portfolio of one hundred plates, largely monochrome, accompanied by a brief text tracing the historical development of the art. The reproductions are above average. The focus is sharp, the gradations fairly subtle, and occasionally there is some suggestion of texture and of the luminous quality of the fabric itself. The plates offer a rich source of objective data, such as iconography and ornament.

The earliest example, the fourteenth-century Angers Apocalypse, proves one of the most successful in reproduction. Stylistically it is a much enlarged version of the graceful, decorative manner of late Gothic illumination, and thus is not distorted by reduction in the plates. In contrast with the lyric mood of this work are the boldly realistic faces thrust to the foreground in the crowded compositions of the Burgundian weavers. The new realism of the fifteenth cenury appears too in the predilection for narrative themes, and is particularly apparent in the representations of lives of the saints, where observed details of contemporary dress and life supply the lack of traditional iconographic formulae.

Again the more purely decorative designs carry over more happily in the plates, as in the delightful series of pastoral scenes of the early sixteenth century from the region of the Loire. In this tradition, "The Lady with the Unicorn" series stands out as more imaginative in its poetry, more refined in conception. Mythological and Old Testament subjects predominate in the post-renaissance examples. Since the reproductions do not convey the sense of scale upon which much of the effectiveness of these works depends, the chief interest of the plates is in recording iconographical types and in showing the ingenious union of ornamental elements with the subject-matter proper. A gratifying number of plates is devoted to tapestries of the current French revival. Plants and animals, stylized landscapes, and symbolic compositions of a fresh, quietly philosophic content predominate.

In the earlier literature on French tapestries, Achille Jubinal's *Les anciennes tapisseries historiées,* published in 1838, has long been basic. Its two large volumes of one hundred and twenty plates are valuable in dealing with material as early as the eleventh century. Of interest also in themselves are the somewhat archaic reproductions, vigorously tinted drawings by a pupil of Ingres, Victor Sansonetti. An admirable presentation of tapestries from the fourteenth to sixteenth cnturies is G.–J. Demotte's *La tapisserie gothique.* Issued in 1924, the one hundred and eighty large plates display the great skill of modern methods of color reproduction. Here it is possible to admire the splendid effect of rich patterning even in muted reds and blues in the life of St. Étienne from the Cluny Museum. And in the details, reproduced in their original size, sober portraits attest the seriousness and high craftsmanship of the art of weaving. Under the same title some five years later appeared E. Planes' survey of tapestries containing sixty plates.

Comparable in quality to the Demotte portfolio is *The Joseph Widener Collection of Tapestries,* published in 1932 with text by G. H. McCall. Among Flemish examples are included three typical Gobelin tapestries — "The Months" after cartoons by Lucas Van Leyden, "The Dream of Rinaldo" after Boucher, and "The Four Seasons" after Audran. The plates, though few, allow appreciation of the subtle tonalities of the Gobelin hangings rarely conveyed in reproductions of post-renaissance tapespestries.

J. P.

Ten Books

The American Democracy. By Harold J. Laski. Viking. 1948. 785 pp.

Through eight hundred closely packed pages, Mr. Laski discusses nearly all aspects of American life — political institutions, business enterprise, labor, religion, education, culture, minorities, professions, press, cinema, and radio. Having spent a third of his teaching career in America, he writes from experience and observation, and also by making use of many special monographs. His point of view is that of a British socialist; he sees the influence of the business man at the bottom of everything. "His function," he writes, "is so to organize American society that he has the freest possible run of profitable adventure . . . That is why he controls the state power. That is why, also, he sets the boundaries within which scientific discovery may be used. That is why the churches and the press and the movies all operate within a framework he approves . . ." Against this must be set the American restlessness which leads to experimentalism; the principle of equality which, in spite of plenty of oligarchies, is deeply embedded in American life; and the multiform, nonconformist character of Americanism, which prevents complete domination by any one system or individual. Mr. Laski recognizes the immense achievements of America, yet he doubts that "the promise of American life" has been fulfilled. From the end of the Civil War to the Great Depression of 1929, "the decomposition of American institutions" was going on. The boss and his machine and the lobbyist became closely interlocked with the men who ruled economic life. There were many American liberals to protest, but there was no organized liberal movement, for liberals viewed Americanism "less as a concept of power than as a concept of ethics." Mr. Laski's conclusion is that Americanism is now subject to the same forces as is Europeanism. Thanks to its vastness and wealth, America will be able to withstand the crisis for a longer period, but the problem must be faced. Obviously, it is impossible to do justice to this enormous work in a brief note. Mr. Laski's style is lavishly brilliant — no one today can *talk* as he does in epigrams. But, in a way, this is also a weakness, for, no matter how pungent, an epigram always leaves some of the matter uncovered. Thus the corollary of an unusually terse and pointed style is verbosity: the feeling of a need to renew the attack on the same subject. Yet, with all its shortcomings, this is a great book. It recalls De Tocqueville's *Democracy in America* and Lord Bryce's *The American Commonwealth;* and it will probably take its place beside these two masterpieces. *(Z. H.)*

The Gathering Storm. By Winston Churchill. Houghton Mifflin. 784 pp.

Mr. Churchill's book certainly does not need advertisement — its larger part has been printed in *Life* and the New York *Times*. Yet it would be an omission not to record here its publication. The first volume of what will be, in some respects, the most authoritative history of the War covers British foreign affairs during the peace and the first eight months of warfare. In approach, it is dazzlingly trenchant, as also judicious and clear-sighted. While believing that it was the victors' responsibility to enforce the military disarmament of Germany, Mr. Churchill watched with despair, in the narcotic atmosphere of Locarno, the trend to equalization of arms. Up till 1934, he thinks, German rearmament could have been prevented without the loss of a single life. He was excluded from the new defense ministry for the obvious reason that "Hitler would not have liked it." With Eden he saw eye to eye, and had his first — and, it seems, only — sleepless night when the latter resigned. The tragedy of Munich he expresses in a succinct phrase: "The British and French Cabinets at this time presented a front of two over-ripe

melons crushed together; whereas what was needed was a gleam of steel." Chamberlain's decision to fight after the betrayal of Poland seemed anomalous enough: "History may be scoured and ransacked to find a parallel to this sudden and complete reversal of five or six years' policy of easy-going placatory appeasement . . . to accept an obviously imminent war on far worse conditions." Mr. Churchill entered the Cabinet at once as First Lord of the Admiralty. His record of the U-boat hunts and his explanation of the failure to seize and hold Trondheim in the Norwegian campaign are fully documented. In the crisis that followed he came to the helm. Having formed his government, he went to bed, he writes, with a profound sense of relief: "I felt as if I were walking with Destiny, and that all my past life had been but a preparation for this hour and for this trial . . ." (*M. M.*)

The Stilwell Papers. Edited by Theodore H. White. Sloane. [1948.] 357 pp.

THESE are the papers, letters, and journal jottings, found after General Stilwell's death among his effects, and covering three years in the history of the War — from the attack on Pearl Harbor to the General's relief from command in the China-Burma-India theater in October 1944. The material is skillfully woven into a single narrative by the editor, who assures the reader that he has nowhere changed the text — only left out "the harsh descriptive expletives of the soldier." The book gives a striking picture of a Commander beating his head against a stone wall, and yet retaining a humorous outlook and a determination to push personal grievances into the background. Little did Stilwell know when beginning his assignment that he would have to fight not only the Japanese, but also the stupidity, the delaying tactics, and the cowardice of the Chinese commanders. He is particularly bitter against Chiang K'ai-shek and the British. Resentment over questions of authority and refusal to modernize the Chinese Army caused constant friction, eventually leading to Chiang's request that the American be recalled. Stilwell further blames the loss of the first Burma campaign and the other failures on the Washington chiefs, who would not listen to him. For three years he was "ignored, insulted, double-crossed, obstructed." Relieved of command, just as victory seemed in sight, Stilwell had the greatness of spirit to write: "If a man can say he did not let his country down, and if he can live with himself, there is nothing more he can reasonably ask for." (*G. J. L.*)

What the People Want. By Ellis Gibbs Arnall. Lippincott. 1948. 286 pp.

ELLIS G. ARNALL, former Governor of Georgia and opponent of the notorious Talmadge machine, has recently made a lecture tour covering forty-seven states. This book is the account of his experiences and impressions. It deals with all regions of the United States, classified as North, South, East and West, each with its own history and atmosphere, but all concerned with the same basic problem: progress toward economic security without loss of freedom. The author favors federal aid to supplement local assistance, as in housing projects, soil conservation, forestry and the like; he opposes all monopoly, finding his solution in decentralization of industry and promotion of small business. Insisting that he does not advocate socialism but rather adheres to a middle course, Mr. Arnall holds that the average American wants lower prices, the extension of civil rights, better educational facilities, the European Recovery Program, and so on. The book, with its innumerable brief sketches of political figures — Roosevelt, Dewey, Truman, Wallace, and others among them — is very readable, although its kaleidoscopic assortment of local color somewhat weakens the main structure. (*E. K.*)

Seeds of Liberty. By Max Savelle. Knopf. 1948. 587 pp.

THIS is a survey of the essential trends in Colonial history in the decades before and after 1750 — that is, during the life of the generation which made independence a reality. The author considers the fields of religious, scien-

tific, and philosophical thought, and of literary and artistic expression as well as the arena of commerce and politics. Over against the intolerance inherited from the seventeenth century, the popular religious movement known as the Great Awakening worked toward a religious democracy. In science and philosophy a pragmatic attitude was peculiar to American thought, which found its most characteristic expression in the inventions and moral maxims of Benjamin Franklin. In the economic sphere, the Colonies inherited the principle of a state-controlled mercantilism, which they transferred from British to provincial authority. By the middle of the century, however, "the American way" of greater freedom in enterprise was manifest. Professor Savelle discusses the currency problem and the "easy money" tendencies of the Colonies, emphasizes the agrarian character of American life, and explains also the ideals of the landed aristocracy and the acceptance of slavery. Yet, although a stratified society was taken for granted, it was in the social fluidity, stirred up by the ruggedness of frontier life and by the influence of non-English immigrants, that "the true social genius of America" was eventually expressed. (*M. M.*)

The Story of John Hope. By Ridgely Torrence. Macmillan. 1948. 398 pp.

This is a sympathetic biography of an outstanding American Negro, who was born in Georgia in 1868 and died in 1936 after having been President of Atlanta Baptist College (later Morehouse College) for thirty years. John Hope was seven-eighths a white man, and in appearance completely so, but he identified himself with the Negro people and their problems. Educated at Worcester Academy and Brown University, where he first became aware of racial dissension, he came to believe that the ultimate solution to the struggle depended largely upon individual Negro education. In August 1906 he joined the Niagara Movement, a group of radicals who, under the leadership of W. E. Burghardt DuBois, insisted upon civil rights; however, he did not break away entirely from the party headed by Booker T. Washington. A few weeks later occurred the Atlanta Riot, one of the worst outbursts of prejudice, and the calmness of the new Negro college president helped to restore order. During the first World War, Hope was sent to France as a Y.M.C.A. representative to observe the conditions of Negro soldiers. In his report he deplored the lack of colored secretaries, and the discrimination which he found against them. After the war he travelled extensively in this country, visited Europe several times to attend religious or inter-racial conferences, and in 1926 satisfied his old desire to see Africa. (*E. K.*)

John Hancock, Patriot in Purple. By Herbert S. Allan. Macmillan. 422 pp.

Regarding Hancock as "the most neglected and maligned of famous figures in the annals of America," the author has written this book to correct the prevailing impression of the Bostonian. Though Mr. Allan is often forced to agree with James Truslow Adams in regard to Hancock's faults — his exhibitionism, demagoguery, and hypocrisy — he also finds much reason for John Adams's revised opinion and praise of the patriot. The book chronicles the growing Colonial unrest, and the reader is left to decide whether Hancock's opposition to the Crown through smuggling activities was because of his devotion to the principle of "no taxation without representation" or for the profit which he reaped from the venture. The book is interesting for its picture of the Revolutionary leaders conniving to rouse the masses against the British. Hancock more than any other person in his day was the idol of the populace. His was a rather mediocre mind, yet his showmanship was superb. Starting out as a city selectman, he became president of the Continental Congress and later governor of Massachusetts. His dismay at not being appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army and his disappointment at missing the Presidency are ludicrous; yet one has to recognize, too, the value of his leadership throughout the period. (*M. R.*)

The Mediterranean. By André Siegfried. Duell, Sloane and Pearce. [1948.] 221 pp.

Combining substantial information on the geography, agriculture, sanitation, and especially the economic production of the region with an interpretation of the *mores* of its inhabitants, the author believes that the Mediterranean "has contributed more than any other region in the world to the spread of civilization." While this great body of water — a sea and not a lake, and yet not an ocean — was the cradle of navigation, its "period of triumph" as a trade route began with the opening of the Suez canal in 1869 and lasted until the opening of the Panama Canal in 1914. The Mediterranean lands lie south of the so-called Hercynean chain, the metallurgical supply and production belt of the world, and outside of the countries of coal. Therefore, in contrast to large-scale industrialization, the Mediterranean generally cultivates his grapevines, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, stemming his labor and care against the difficulties of the climate and the aridity of the soil. He is adapted to the skilled use of the tool individually or in small groups, rather than to collective enterprise and mechanization. The balance of trade is best effected through the exportation of raw materials in exchange for the manufactured goods. (*M. M.*)

American Building. By James Marston Fitch. Houghton Mifflin. 1948. 382 pp.

Architecture does much toward determining, and is being determined by, the character of society. Thus the Swedish log cabins, French tiled roofs, and Dutch brick as well as medieval English frame buildings had their influence on American history. Jefferson's social ideas were exemplified in his architectural plans, as was David's classical revival in the Ionic columns gracing nineteenth-century living rooms. Ruskin's romantic essays and the needs of factory production showed their varying effects. Today, a combination of modern esthetic standards with practical needs decides the character of our best buildings — from those of Sullivan to those of Frank Lloyd Wright and Walter Gropius. New structural concepts have been made possible by a more thorough understanding of materials, such as steel and glass. The practical problems of heating, air conditioning, lighting, acoustics, and furnishing are all considered by the modern architect. Engaging chapter headings reveal the mood of pithy characterization sustained throughout the volume, and a large number of well-chosen illustrations round out the narrative. (*K. D.*)

Magic Shadows. By Martin Quigley, Jr. Georgetown Univ. Press. 1948. 191 pp.

The art of the motion picture is so generally considered a product of the twentieth century that scant attention has been paid to the contributions to its development by early scientists, or to the wide-spread popularity of the "movies" of an earlier day — the "Magic Lantern." Yet the study of motion and optics has had an age-old fascination. The cave-man painted multiple legs to express action, the Chinese developed the shadow-play, and the Japanese used mirrors to project illusions. Aristotle, Archimedes, and Euclid all advanced the science of light and vision. Roger Bacon described the "Camera Obscura," a pinhole projector in a darkened space. Leone Alberti designed a "Camera Lucida," much like the "Lucy" now known to artists and advertisers, and many others developed various camera applications. In 1644 Athanasius Kircher, a Jesuit priest living in Rome, first projected pictures with his "Magia Catoptrica," and the following centuries saw amazing progress. In the 19th century, Daguerre, Fox-Talbot, and Eastman permanently recorded images on plate and film, but it remained for Edison to produce the first effective motion picture camera and projector. From the beginning, he intended the synchronization of the phonograph and Kinetoscope, but only in October 1927 was the first successful "talking picture" made. — The book is poorly written, but the subject is interesting, and it is a pleasure to note that many of the early books are represented by original editions in the Library. (*L. A. S.*)

Library Notes

George Eliot in Defense of George Lewes

IN 1851 George Eliot became assistant to John Chapman, editor and publisher of the *Westminster Review,* a quarterly devoted to literature, politics, and religion. For a while the novelist, who still called herself Marian Evans at the time, lived with the Chapmans. In October 1853 she severed her official connection with the magazine and moved to rooms at 21 Cambridge Street, where she could be freer in cultivating her new friend George Lewes.

In the same month Chapman published Harriet Martineau's *Positive Philosophy of Auguste Comte,* while Henry C. Bohn brought out *Comte's Philosophy of the Sciences* by Lewes, first published as a series of essays in the writer's weekly magazine, *The Leader,* from April to August 1852. Thomas Huxley wrote a lengthy notice of Lewes's book for the *Review,* commending him for the force and clarity of his exposition but questioning the soundness of some of his assertions.

The article, intended to appear in the January 1865 issue, must have been shown in advance to Miss Evans, for in December 1853 she wrote a note to Chapman: "May I beg that you will not send Mr. Huxley's MS. to the printer until you have seen me again? I have found out that he is in the wrong in his remarks on the embryological doctrine at p. 33 of Mr. Lewes's book, and also that the evidence he throws on the remark about the *gallionella ferruginea* is not well-founded . . ." The Library has recently acquired another letter by Miss Evans, which seems to be a sequel to the earlier piece. Dated "Monday Mg," it reads:

Dear Friend

I am not well enough to go out, so that the deferring of our expedition suits me. I will take my chance of finding you disengaged if I am able to get to you tomorrow, which is very uncertain.

I cannot write anything to be added to the present notice of Mr. Lewes's book, which (the notice) seems to me likely to be a regular "mess." The only wise thing to be done in the case, so far as I can see, would be to leave it out altogether. You are not bound, by any obligation that I know of, to review the book, since you go on a principle of selection not of universal registry. And certainly Mr. Huxley's notice, mitigated or unmitigated, will be of no earthly advantage either to the Westminster Review or to its readers.

So far as your duty is concerned in the matter I think reasons of delicacy would at once present themselves to the reader for your merely mentioning Mr. Lewes's book as a manual containing a brief sketch of Comte's system interspersed with commentary and criticism. Do you really think that if you had been the publisher of Mr. Lewes's book and Bohn the publisher of Miss Martineau's, Mr. Huxley would have written just so? "Tell that to the Marines."

In spite of Miss Evans's protestations, Chapman included the article in the forthcoming issue of the *Westminster Review,* where it occupies pp. 255–7. Lewes replied with a long article in the *Leader,* claiming that his statements were based on the most recent French and German research, presumably still unfamiliar to Huxley.

One is curious to know what the French philosopher himself had thought of the two English books about his system. In a letter written to Henry Dix Hutton on November 13, 1853, Comte made some damning criticism of Lewes's work: "I am very dissatisfied with the volume," he wrote, "having found the exposition insufficient and even unfaithful. It seems to me that the book was hurriedly put together in order to forestall Miss Martineau's forthcoming publication, which, I am confident, will be much more satisfactory and, especially, conscientious."

Comte's attitude toward Lewes was

decidedly unjust. Suffering more and more from a persecution complex, the philosopher accused his English disciple of "hypocrisy" because the latter did not contribute to the sums regularly collected for him in England, and because of his independence in adopting his theories. It is likely that George Eliot did not see *his* letters. **T. C.**

The History of Perfumery

THE Science and Technology Department has recently acquired two excellent books on perfumery: *The Science and Art of Perfumery* by Edward Sagarin, New York 1945, and Sagarin's translation of a recent French book by Dr. Y. R. Naves and G. Mazuyer, *Natural Perfume Materials*, New York 1947. They are notable in a field where relatively little has been published for the lay reader. Both volumes include much bibliographical and historical material.

The use of aromatic substances dates from remote antiquity, and probably was religious in origin. Certainly the Bible contains many references to incense and sweet-smelling oils. That the first perfume was associated with the idea of incense may be seen from an examination of the words *per,* meaning "through," and *fume,* meaning "smoke."

A short but informative article appeared in the December 1922 issue of *The Mentor* about the history of perfumery. The art of perfumery flourished in ancient civilizations. In three-thousand-year-old Egyptian tombs urns have been found which are still fragrant, though their contents of pomades have long since disintegrated. Theophrastus, a fourth-century B. C. Greek botanist, wrote an *Enquiry into plants, and minor works on odors and weather signs,* one of the memorable pieces of Greek scientific literature.

Eugene Rimmel, a nineteenth-century London perfumer, wrote a basic history of the subject. His *Book of Perfumes,* London 1865, has chapters on the perfumery of each of the ancient nations as well as of some of the modern ones. G. W. Septimus Piesse's *The Art of Perfumery,* Philadelphia 1886, includes a condensed history but is primarily notable today for the author's unique "odophone" — an octave of odors from which he constructs bouquets of scents, as one would form chords of a musical scale. Piesse made an interesting attempt to solve the problems of terminology which have always troubled the perfumer. Mr. Sagarin has described perfumery as the "science without a language," and modern physics has barely touched on the possibilities of quantitative measurement of odors. More recent books with chapters on the history of perfume are C. J. S. Thompson's unusual *The Mystery and Lure of Perfume,* London 1927, and A. H. Verrill's popular *Perfumes and Spices,* Boston 1940.

Of the formularies available to the perfumer, the Science and Technology Department has three of historical interest. *The Complete Distiller,* London 1760, second edition, by Ambrose Cooper is valuable because it deals especially with the materials used by perfumers of his day. *The Toilet of Flora,* London 1784, is a small manual, the title-page of which asserts that "The Chief Intention of this Performance is to point out, and explain to the Fair Sex, the Methods by which they may preserve and add to their charms." *Odorographia,* by J. C. Sawyer, London 1892, is "A Natural History of Raw Materials and Drugs used in the Perfume Industry," and was written for the use of growers, manufacturers, and consumers.

Perfumery has been accused of perpetrating crimes of greater or lesser degree. The English Parliament in 1770 considered an Act stating that "All women . . . that shall . . . impose upon, seduce and betray into matrimony any of His Majesty's subjects by the use of scents, paints, cosmetic washes . . . shall incur the penalty of the law in force against witchcraft . . . and that the marriage, upon conviction, shall stand null and void." **K. S. H.**

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

***

This list should be used in conjunction with Books Current, *a quarterly list the publication of which the Library began in October 1943.* Books Current *is meant for the Branch Libraries and for the Open Shelf and Young People's Departments of the Central Library; but the books listed in it are available for the whole library system. The books listed in* More Books *are in the Central Library and in the Business Branch; however, they may be borrowed through the various Branch Libraries. Fiction is listed in* Books Current *only.*

General Reference Books in Bates Hall

Bibliography

Hirshberg, Herbert Simon. Subject guide to United States government publications. American Library Assn. 1947. 228 pp.
Gen. Ref. Z1223.Z7H57

Leary, Lewis Gaston, *editor.* Articles on American literature, appearing in current periodicals, 1920–1945. Durham, N. C. 1947. 337 pp. **Gen. Ref. Z1225.L48**
Duke University Publications.

Lewis, Charles Lee. Books of the sea. Annapolis, United States Naval Inst. [1943.] 318 pp. **Gen. Ref. Z6004.P6L34**

Miscellaneous

Barnhart, Clarence L., *editor.* The American college dictionary. Random House. 1948. 1432 pp.
Gen. Ref. Center Desk PE1628.A55

Fishbein, Morris. A history of the American Medical Association, 1847–1947. Philadelphia, Saunders. [1947.] 1226 pp.
Gen. Ref. R15.A55F5

Hausman, Ethel H. The illustrated encyclopedia of American wild flowers. Garden City Pub. Co. [1947.] 534 pp.
Gen. Ref. QK115.H38

Herman, Lewis Helmar. Manual of American dialects for radio, stage, screen and television. Chicago, Ziff-Davis. [1947.] 326 pp. **Gen. Ref. PE2841.H4**

Konwiser, Harry Myron. American philatelic dictionary and Colonial and Revolutionary posts. New York, Minkus. [1947.] 152, 56 pp. **Gen. Ref. Closet HE6196.K6**

Mann, Klaus. Heart of Europe. New York, L. B. Fischer. [1943.] 970 pp.
Gen. Ref. PN6019.M24
"An anthology of creative writing in Europe, 1920–1940."

Mark Twain at your fingertips, edited by Caroline Thomas Harnsberger. New York, Beechhurst Press. [1948.] 559 pp.
Gen. Ref. PS1303.H3

Palestine personalia. 1947. Tel-Aviv, Palestine Personalia. [1947.]
Gen. Ref. AYDS115.P3

U. S. Navy Dept., *Office of Management Engineer.* The United States Navy. Washington, 1947. 68 pp. **Gen. Ref. VA55.A5**
"A description of its functional organization."

Who's who in the major leagues. . . . 15th edition. 1947. Chicago. [1947.] 96 pp.
Gen. Ref Center Desk GV865.A1W65

Biography

Single

Dawson, John Charles. Lakanal, the regicide. Univ. of Alabama. 1948. xvii, 213 pp.
CT275.L25D35
A biographical and historical study of the career of Joseph Lakanal.

Ebeyer, Paul Pierre. Revelations concerning Napoleon's escape from St. Helena. New Orleans, Windmill Pub. Co. [1947.] vi, 400 pp. Illus. **DC212.5.E2**

Gade, John Allyne. The life and times of Tycho Brahe. Princeton Univ. Press for the American-Scandinavian Foundation. 1947. xii, 209 pp. Illus. **QB36.B8G2**

Perry, Ralph Barton. The thought and character of William James. Briefer version. Harvard. 1948. x, 402 pp. **B945.J24P4 1948**

Whitman, Willson. David Lilienthal, public servant in a power age. Holt. [1948.] 245 pp. **9381.0973A169**

Collective

Elwin, Malcolm. The first romantics. London, Macdonald. [1947.] 304 pp.
PR447.E54
The early lives of Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey, and their relations with one another.

Lengyel, Emil. Americans from Hungary. Lippincott. [1948.] 319 pp. **E184.H95L4**
A history of the immigration into the United States by Hungarians — its causes on the European side and its development on the American.

Sykes, Christopher. Four studies in loyalty. New York, Wiliam Sloane Associates.

[1948.] xi, 240 pp. **PR6037.Y3F6**
The unity of these biographical essays lies in the loyalty evinced by their subjects. The first narrates the life of the author's great-uncle Christopher Sykes and his devotion to the Prince who became Edward VII. The others treat of the Persian Bahram Kirmani, who died in 1945; the late Robert Byron, brilliant writer; and a group picture of Resistance in France.

Wellisz, Leopold. The friendship of Margaret Fuller D'Ossoli and Adam Mickiewicz. New York, Polish Book Importing Co. 1947. 40 pp. **PS2506.W4**

West, Richard Sedgewick. Admirals of American empire. Bobbs-Merrill. [1948.] 354 pp. Illus. **E182.W45**
The combined story of George Dewey, Alfred Thayer Mahan, Winfield Scott Schley and William Thomas Sampson.

Memoirs. Letters

Averill, Gerald. Ridge runner; the story of a Maine woodsman. Lippincott. [1948.] 217 pp. **F25.A8**

Buaken, Manuel. I have lived with the American people. Caxton Printers. 1948. 358 pp. **E184.F4B8**
A young Filipino tells of his experiences in the United States while he worked his way and studied. He exposes some shocking conditions of prejudice and exploitation in California, and gives information on law cases involving Filipinos and on discriminatory legislation.

Chase, Ilka. Free admission. Doubleday. 1948. 319 pp. **PN2287.C53A32**
More amusing and rambling reminiscences and comments by the author of *Past Imperfect*.

Chekhov, Anton Pavlovich, *1860–1904*. The personal papers of Anton Chekhov. New York, Lear. [1948.] 235 pp. **PG3458.A3J6**
Introduction by Matthew Josephson.
"The Notebook and Diary contained in this volume were translated by S. S. Koteliansky and Leonard Woolf. The selection of letters is based on Constance Garnett's Letters by Anton Chekhov."

Eastman, Max. Enjoyment of living. Harper. [1948.] xv, 603 pp. Illus. **PS3509.A752E5**
The exceedingly frank, sparkling memoirs of an epicurean rebel. Ends with an editorial in the *Masses*, of which Eastman was editor, in 1917.

Business

These books are to be obtained at the Business Branch, 20 City Hall Ave.

American shoemaking directory of shoe manufacturers. 1948. Boston, Shoe Trades Pub. Co. 1948. 306 pp. ****TS945.A51**

Baus, Herbert M. Public relations at work. Harper. [1948.] 242 pp. **NBS**

Bogue, Jesse P., *editor*. American junior colleges. 2d edition. American Council on Education. [1948.] 537 pp. ****LB2328.B67**

Book of the states, The. 1948/49. v. VII. Chicago, Council of State Governments. [1948.] 780 pp. ****JK2403.B72**

Broadley, Charles V., and Margaret E. Broadley. Know your real abilities, understanding and developing your aptitudes. McGraw-Hill. [1948.] 209 pp. **NBS**

Chamberlain, Neil W. The union challenge to management control. Harper. [1948.] 338 pp. **NBS**

Clapp, John Mantle. Effective talking in conference; directness-courtesy-caution. Ronald Press. [1948.] 140 pp. **NBS**

Dairy industries catalog of equipment, supplies and services used by dairy products manufacturers . . . 21st edition. 1948. Milwaukee, Olsen Pub. Co. 1948. 562 pp. ****SF247.D13**

Dickie, A. L. Production with safety. McGraw-Hill. 1947. 242 pp. **NBS**

Directory of municipal bond dealers in the United States. 1947. New York, Bond Buyer. 1948. 416 pp. ****HG4951.D59**

Durand, John. Selecting securities for 1948 into 1950. New York, Ticker Pub. Co. 1947. 128 pp. **NBS**

Exporters' encyclopaedia, 43rd edition. 1948. New York, Thomas Ashwell. 1947. 1903 pp. ****HF3011.E96**
"Containing full and authentic information relative to shipments for every country in the world."

Fasnacht, Harold D. How to use business machines. Gregg Pub. Co. 1947. 111 pp. **NBS**

Federation of British industries. F. B. I. register of British manufacturers. 1947/48. 20th edition. London, The Federation. [1947.] 646 pp. ****T12.F29**

Fleischman, Ernest M. The modern luncheonette; planning, layout, construction, operation. Stamford, Conn., Dahl Pub. Co. 1947. 166 pp. **NBS**

Ghiselli, Edwin E, and Clarence W. Brown. Personnel and industrial psychology. McGraw-Hill. 1948. 475 pp. **NBS**

Gipson, Henry Clay. Films in business and industry. McGraw-Hill. 1947. 291 pp. **NBS**

Hayes druggists' directory and commercial reference book. 1948. Detroit, Hayes. [1948.] 865 pp. ****HD9665.3.H41**

Heidingsfield, Myron S., and Albert B. Blankenship. Market and marketing analysis. Holt. [1947.] 335 pp. **NBS**

Knauth, Oswald. Managerial enterprise; its growth and methods of operation. Norton. [1948.] 224 pp. **NBS**

Lawshe, C. H., *Jr*. Principles of personnel testing. McGraw-Hill. 1948. 227 pp. **NBS**

Neuner, John J. Cost accounting, principles and practice. 3d edition. Chicago, Richard D. Irwin. 1947. 874 pp. **NBS**

Petroleum register. 26th edition. 1948. New York, Mona Palmer. [1948.] 528 pp. ****TN867.P49**

Universalist church, The, directory. 1948. Boston, Universalist Church of America. [1948.] 220 pp. ****BX9911.U58**

Whiting, Percy H. The five great rules of selling. McGraw-Hill. 1947. 261 pp. **UBS**

Who's who in the East. v. 2. 1948. Chicago, Marquis. 1948. 1824 pp. ****CT210.W63e**
"A biographical dictionary of noteworthy men and women of the Eastern United States."

World markets directory; the international trade index of importers and exporters. 1947/48 edition. New York, Atlas Pub. Co. 1948. 1290 pp. ****HF54.W92**

World wool guide. 1947. 9th annual edition. Philadelphia, Imperial Co. [1946.] 252 pp. ****TS1603.W92**

Wylie, Harry L., and Robert P. Brecht. Of-

fice organization and management. Prentice-Hall. 1947. 534 pp. NBS

Zweng, Charles A. Airport operation and management. Hollywood, Calif., Pan American Navigation Service. [1947.] 312 pp. NBS

Domestic Science

Evans, Ethel. This is knitting. Macmillan. 1948. iv, 220 pp. Illus. TT820.E9

Good housekeeping. The Good housekeeping needlecraft encyclopedia, edited by Alice Carroll. Rinehart. [1947.] 479 pp. TT750.G6

Morrison, Gordon. Quick freezing and family food gardening. New York, Stephen Daye Press. [1948.] 220 pp. Illus. SB93.M74

Simonson, Gerda. Smörgåsbordet (Swedish hors d'oeuvres.) New York, A. Bonnier. [1947.] 155 pp. Illus. TX725.S5 1947
5th enlarged edition.

Drama. Stage

Ackland, Rodney. Dostoievsky's Crime and punishment, dramatized by Rodney Ackland. Holt. [1948.] xiii, 111 pp. Illus. PG3326.P72A3

MacNeice, Louis. The dark tower, and other radio scripts. London, Faber. [1947.] 202 pp. PR6025.A316D3
Contents. — The dark tower. — Sunbeams in his hat. — The nosebag. — The March hare saga: The March hare resigns. Salute to all fools.

Smith, Milton Myers. Play production for little theaters, schools and colleges. Appleton-Century. [1948.] xii, 482 pp. Illus. PN2053.S53
Illustrated by William Steinel.

Williams, Tennessee. A streetcar named Desire. New Directions. [1947.] 171 pp. PS3545.I 5365S8

Economics

Casey, Daniel E., and William P. **Helm.** Slash those taxes. Duell, Sloan and Pearce, [1948.] 128 pp. 9336.2473A149

Clark, John Maurice. Alternative to serfdom. Knopf. 1948. xii, 153, vi pp. 9330.1A589
Contents. — Wanted: a Balanced Society. — The Human Material. — Biological Roots and what Grows out of them. — Competition and Security. — Revolution in Economics: after Keynes what? — Toward a Society of Responsible Individuals in Responsible Groups.

Divatia, M. V., and H. M. **Trivedi.** Industrial capital in India (1938–39.) Bombay. 1947. viii, 91 pp. 9339.354
Estimates of capital employed in manufacturing industries in India in 1938–1939.

Groves, Harold Martin. Trouble spots in taxation. Princeton Univ. Press for the Univ. of Cincinnati. 1948. 105 pp. 9336.2A84
"Essays in the philosophy of taxation and other public finance problems."

Jackson, Jacob Hugh. The comptroller: his functions and organization. Harvard. 1948. viii, 97 pp. HF5550.J3

Kehr, Ernest Anthony. The romance of stamp collecting. Crowell. [1948.] x, 342 pp. Illus. *HE6213.K4
"Notes from the world of stamps, stamp collecting and stamp collectors."

Lent, George Eidt. The impact of the undistributed profits tax, 1936–1937. Columbia Univ. 1948. 203 pp. 3563.110.539

Lieu, D. K. China's economic stabilization and reconstruction. Rutgers Univ. Press. 1948. x, 159 pp. 9330.951A7
Published under the auspices of the Sino-International Economic Research Center, New York, and the China Institute of Pacific Relations, Shanghai.

Salter, Leonard Austin, *1911-1946.* A critical review of research in land economics. Univ. of Minnesota. [1948.] 258 pp. HD110.S3

Troxel, Charles Emery. Economics of public utilities. New York, Rinehart. [1947.] xiv, 892 pp. 9381.0973A158
"References": pp. 803–864.

Twentieth Century Fund, The. Electric power and government policy. New York. 1948. xx, 860 pp. 9381.0973A171

U. S. Federal Housing Administration, *Office of Housing Economics.* Housing statistics handbook. Washington. 1948. ix, 170 pp. *9331.8373A100

U. S. Strategic bombing survey. The Japanese wartime standard of living and utilization of manpower. [Washington.] 1947. xi, 146 pp. HD7051.U5 1947
Manpower, food and civilian supplies division. "List of reports": pp. 142–146.

— The electric power industry of Japan. [Washington. 1946.] viii, 158 pp. Illus. HD9685.J32U5 1946
Electric power division. Dates of survey: 9 October 1945 — 3 December 1945.

Villard, Oswald Garrison. Free trade — free world. New York, Robert Schalkenbach Foundation. [1947.] 278 pp. 9337.273A54 NBS

Education

Armsby, Henry Horton. Engineering, science, and management war training: final report. [Washington. 1946.] xii, 149 pp. *7596.63 1947 no. 9
U. S. Office of Education. Bulletin 1946, no. 9.

Greenough, William C. College retirement and insurance plans. Columbia Univ. 1948. xii, 274 pp. LB2334.G73

Lafferty, Henry Montgomery. Sense and nonsense in education. Macmillan. 1947. vi, 202 pp. LB41.L3

Lilge, Frederic. The abuse of learning; the failure of the German university. Macmillan. 1948. vi, 184 pp. LA727.L5

Lord, Louis Eleazer. A history of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1882–1942; an intercollegiate project. Pub. for the American School of Classical Studies at Athens [by] Harvard Univ. Press. 1947. xiv, 417 pp. Illus. DF11.A58
"Publications of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1882–1941": pp. [309]–334.

MacMahon, Clara Patricia. Education in fifteenth century England. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press. 1947. ix, 181 pp. *3593.330.35
The Johns Hopkins University studies in education, no. 35.

Pepper, Roland S., and M. Elinor Betts. Speedscript self-taught. Speedscript outlines written by Kathryn Prizer Henderson. McGraw-Hill. 1947. 303 pp. Z56.P37
A shorthand text designed for self-teaching for those interested in personal use or vocational use of shorthand.

Rice, Rebecca. Creative activities. Boston, Pilgrim Press. [1947.] viii, 148 pp. Illus. LB1537.R53
With patterns and illustrations by Verna Grisier McCully.

Sullivan, Mary Xaveria, *Sister*. The history of Catholic secondary education in the archdiocese of Boston. Catholic Univ. of America. 1946. xiii, 183 pp. LC502.M3S8

Fine Arts

Architecture

Le Corbusier, *pseud.* Le Corbusier, architect, painter, writer; edited by Stamo Papadaki, with essays by Joseph Hudnut and others. Macmillan. 1948. 152 pp. Illus. 8096.08–113

— New world of space. Reynal & Hitchcock. 1948. 128 pp. Illus. 8096.08–114

Sleeper, Catherine, and Harold R. Sleeper. The house for you to build, buy or rent. Wiley. 1948. xii, 313 pp. 8117.05–167
Illustrated by Henry Diamond and Lombard C. Jones.

Voyce, Arthur. Russian architecture. New York, Philosophical Library. [1948.] xxiv, 282 pp. 189 plates. *8098.07–102
Trends in nationalism and modernism.

Composition

Butterly, Daniel R. The architecture of vision or the theory of composition in plane-surface design. New York, Beechhurst Press. [1947.] viii, [9]–112 pp. x plates. 4086.03–115

Crafts. Interior Decoration

Derieux, Mary, and Isabelle Stevenson. The complete book of interior decoration. New York, Greystone Press. 1948. x, 434 pp. Illus. 8118.05–188

Kates, George Norbert. Chinese household furniture, from examples selected and measured by Caroline F. Bieber and Beatrice M. Kates. Harper. [1948.] xiii, 125 pp. Plates. 8185.05–102
Text by George N. Kates; photos by Hedda Hammer Morrison.

Philadelphia, Woodford Mansion. The Naomi Wood collection, "an illustration of household gear during Colonial years." Woodford Mansion, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. [Philadelphia.] 1947. 64 pp. *8118.93–109

Plaut, James Sachs. Steuben glass, a monograph. New York, H. Bittner. [1948.] 30 pp. 61 plates. *8173.04–306

St. George, Eleanor. The dolls of yesterday. Scribner. 1948. xvii, 204 pp. Illus. 8161.09–135

Weigert, Roger Armand. Le style Louis XIV . . . 40 planches hors texte en héliogravure. Paris. [1941.] 123 pp. 4077.07–300

Design

Brod, Fritzi Shermer. Flowers in nature and design. Stephen Daye Press. [1947.] [36] plates. *8164B.104
Some plates accompanied by transparent guard sheets with duplicate drawings in color.

Enciso, Jorge. Sellos del antiguo México, dibujos del autor. México. 1947. xx pp., 153 ll. of illus. *8163.09–102

Drawing

Ingres, Jean Auguste Dominique, 1780–1867. Ingres, 24 drawings. New York, Panthcon. [1947.] [4] pp. 24 plates. *8141B.210
In portfolio.

Turner, William Wirt. Simplified perspective; its theory and practical application. Ronald Press. [1947.] vii, 236 pp. 8142.03–120

Fashions

Chambers, Bernice Gertrude. Fashion fundamentals. New York. 1947. xvii, 501 pp. Illus. 8193.06–311
Prentice-Hall retailing series.
Bibliography: pp. 482–488.

Wilcox, Ruth Turner. The mode in footwear. Scribner. 1948. 190 pp. Illus.
Bibliography: pp. 187–190. 8193.07–96

Painting. Sculpture

Artext Prints, Inc. [Scrapbook of color prints.] Westport, Conn. [1948.] 326 pp. Loose-leaf. *8073.03–108

Bazin, Germain. L'époque impressionniste . . . Paris. 1947. 93 pp. 95 plates. *8063.06–112
Bibliographies included with each biographical sketch.

Burris-Meyer, Elizabeth. Contemporary color guide. New York, Helburn. [1947.] ix, 30 pp. 30 mounted samples on 15 ll. *8070.07–148
How controlled color contributes to modern living.

Charbonneaux, Jean. La sculpture grecque classique. [Vol. 2.] Dessins de Jacques Bousquet. Paris. [1946.] 226 pp. Plates. *8081.05–110

Dumont, Henri. Degas. New York, Hyperion Press. [1948.] 47 pp. Plates. 8063.06–310

— El Greco. New York, Hyperion Press. [1948.] 47 pp. Plates. 4108.07–611

Fine Arts Society of San Diego. A catalogue of European paintings, 1300–1874. San Diego. 1947. 149 pp. Plates. *4061.07–837

Grosser, Maurice Richard. Painting in public. Knopf. 1948. 235 pp. 8070.03–111
A witty interpretation of the function of the painter in the contemporary world and the public's reaction to him. Includes discourses on the painter's training, tools, subject matter, etc., and on modern art and the trends of taste.

Hoffmann, Edith. Kokoschka, life and work. London, Faber. [1947.] 367 pp. Plates. 8064.08–670
With two essays by Oskar Kokoschka, and a foreword by Herbert Read.

Jacobs, Michel. Portrait painting. New York, Distributed by Pitman Pub. Corp. [1947.] 151 pp. Plates. *8074.02–112

Leclerc, Andre. Van Gogh. New York, Hyperion Press. [1948.] 45, [2] pp. Plates. 8063.07–560

Varela, Lorenzo. Murillo. 56 reproducciones en negro y 4 en color. Buenos Aires. 1946. 7–88 pp. Plates. 4108.07–63

Woodward, Stanley Wingate. Adventure in marine painting. Watson-Guptill Publications. [1947.] 100 pp. Illus. 8075.03–202

History

America

Bill, Alfred Hoyt. The campaign of Princeton, 1776–1777. Princeton. ix, 145 pp. E232.B5

Bontemps, Arna Wendell. Story of the Negro. Knopf. 1948. xii, 239 pp. Illus. E29N3B6

Mr. Bontemps, since 1943 Chief Librarian at Fisk University, has written a brief but comprehensive history suitable for young people, but decidedly also to be recommended to adults. The period covered is from 1619 to 1947 and the scene chiefly the Americas and the Caribbean, but the ancient African background is included.

Dick, Everett Newfon. The Dixie frontier. Knopf. 1948. xix, 374, xxv pp. Illus.

Bibliography: pp. 341–374. F396.D5

Myers, John Myers. The Alamo. Special Texas edition. Dutton. 1948. 240 pp. F390.M9

Penn, Abel. The southern Americas, a new chronicle. New York, Creative Age Press. [1948.] xiii, 455 pp. F1410.P65

A selection from source documents — letters, diaries, speeches, etc., linked by the author's commentaries.

Quaife, M. M., and Sidney Glazer. Michigan; from primitive wilderness to industrial commonwealth. Prentice-Hall. 1948. viii, 374 pp. F566.Q3

Contents. — Birth of the Commonwealth, by M. M. Quaife. — The developing Commonwealth, by Sidney Glazer.

Rauch, Basil. American interest in Cuba: 1848–1855. Columbia Univ. Press. 1948. 323 pp. *3563.110.v.537

Bibliography: pp. 305–312.

Europe. Civilization

Barnes, Harry Elmer. A survey of western civilization. Crowell. [1947.] xx, 959 pp. Illus. CB53.B37

Based, in part, on the author's "The History of Western Civilization," published in 1935.

Hamilton, Henry. England, a history of the homeland. Lancelot Hogben, editor. Norton. [1948.] 597 pp. DA30.H35 1948

A history which differs from the conventional surveys in its emphasis on the social factors and the trends of opinions.

Namier, Lewis. Facing East. Harper. 1948. 159 pp. D447.N3

Contents. — The First Mountebank Dictator. — The Course of German History. — The German Mind and Outlook. — East-Central Europe. — Yugoslavia. — Poland. — Russia. — Anti-Semitism. — The Jewish Question. — Leadership in Israel: Chaim Weizmann.

Judaism

Ish-Kishor, Sulamith. Everyman's history of the Jews. New York, Fell. 1948. 304 pp. DS118.I73

From Abraham to the creation of the Jewish state by vote in 1947.

Waren, Helen. The buried are screaming. New York, Beechhurst Press. [1948.] 186 pp. D810.J4W37

The earnest account of a young actress's activities in Italy, Germany and at home in the United States in her heroic effort to help displaced Jews to escape and to Palestine.

Russia

Kucharzewski, Jan. The origins of modern Russia. Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America. 1948. xxi, 503 pp. DK189.K7715

Lamb, Harold. The march of Muscovy; Ivan the Terrible and the growth of the Russian Empire, 1400–1648. Doubleday. 1948. vi, 309 pp. Illus. DK71.L3

Lobonov-Rostovsky, Andrei. Russia and Europe, 1789–1825. Durham, N. C. 1947. xviii, 448 pp. DK197.L6

World War II and After

Beard, Charles Austin. President Roosevelt and the coming of the war, 1941; a study in appearances and realities. Yale. 1948. vi, 614 pp. E806.B434

This sequel to the author's *American Foreign Policy in the Making, 1932–1940* is based largely on the documents of the Joint Committee on the Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack of Congress.

Feis, Herbert. The Spanish story; Franco and the nations at war. Knopf. 1948. x, 282, vi pp. DP270.F37 1948

"An interpretative account of the diplomacy that focused on Spain during the years 1939–44."

Deals largely with the supply of oil to Spain by the United States.

Joesten, Joachim. Germany: what now? Chicago, Ziff-Davis. [1948.] xii, 331 pp. DD257.J6

The political, economic, and cultural condition of Germany at present.

Montgomery, Bernard Law Montgomery, *1st Viscount.* Normandy to the Baltic. Houghton Mifflin. 1948. xv, 351 pp. D756.M58 1948

"An account of the part played by 21 Army Group in the campaign in North-West Europe from June 1944 to May 1945."

Neprud, Robert E. Flying Minute Men. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1948.] xi, 243 pp. Illus. D790.N4

The story of the Civil Air Patrol and the United States Air Force, prepared for the Director of Public Relations, Dept. of the Air Force, Washington, D. C.

Perrin, Henri. Priest-workman in Germany; translated by Rosemary Sheed. Sheed & Ward. 1948. vii, 230 pp. D805.G3P415

Translation of "Journal d'un Prêtre Ouvrier en Allemagne."

Rodnick, David. Postwar Germans, an anthropologist's account. Yale. 1948. xii, 233 pp. DD257.R6

Journalism. Authorship

Bird, George Lloyd. Article writing and

marketing. New York, Rinehart. [1948.] xii, 483 pp. Illus. PN147.B5

Laney, Al. Paris Herald, the incredible newspaper. Appleton-Century. [1947.] x, 334 pp. PN4899.N42H44

Tebbel, John William. George Horace Lorimer and the Saturday evening post. Doubleday. 1948. xii, 335 pp. PN4874.L63T4

Wright, C. W. *of Toronto.* Better speeches for all occasions. New York, Crown Publishers. 1948. 250 pp. PN4193.O 4W7

Literature

Essays. History of Literature

Brown, Edward Killoran. Matthew Arnold, a study in conflict. Univ. of Chicago. [1948.] xiii, 223 pp. PR4023.B7

Hoover, Merle Montgomery. Park Benjamin, poet and editor. Columbia Univ. 1948. xiii, 229 pp. PS1093.H6

Lux, Joseph August. Ein Jahrtausend österreichischer Dichtung. Wien. 1948. 351 pp. PT3820.L8

Mark Twain, pseud., *1835–1910.* Mark Twain at your fingertips, edited by Caroline T. Harnsberger. New York, Beechhurst Press. [1948.] xiv, 559 pp. *PS1303.H3
Quotations from Mark Twain's works alphabetically arranged by subject matter.

Poets at work; essays based on the modern poetry collection at the Lockwood Memorial Library, University of Buffalo . . . Introduction by Charles D. Abbott. Harcourt, Brace. [1948.] 186 pp. PN1031.P55
Contents. — Foreword by S. P. Capen. — Genesis; or, The poet as maker by D. A. Stauffer. — The meaning of the discarded poem by Karl Shapiro. — Psychological notes on the poetical process by Rudolf Arnheim. — Squares and oblongs by W. H. Auden.

Pope, Elizabeth Marie. Paradise regained; tradition and the poem. Johns Hopkins Press. 1947. xvi, 135 pp. PR3565.P6

Sartre, Jean Paul. The age of reason. Knopf. 1947. 397 pp. PQ2637.A82A72

Thompson, E. A. The historical work of Ammianus Marcellinus. Cambridge Univ. 1947. xii, 145 pp. PA6205.T5

Woolf, Virginia, *1882–1941.* The moment, and other essays. Harcourt, Brace. [1948.] 191 pp. PR6045.O 72M6 1948
Essays largely on literary subjects, some of which are now published for the first time. Others have appeared in *The Nation, The Saturday Review of Literature,* and other periodicals.

Poetry

Benjamin, Park, *1809–1864.* Poems: introduction and notes by Merle M. Hoover. Columbia Univ. 1948. xiv, 209 pp. PS1090.A1 1948

Corbière, Tristan, *1845–1875.* Poems, translated by Walter McElroy. [New York,] Banyan Press. 1947. 65 pp. PQ2211.C32P6
French and English on opposite pages.

Dante Alighieri. The Divine Comedy; the Inferno, Purgatorio, and Paradiso. A new translation into English blank verse by Lawrence Grant White. New York, Pantheon Books. 1948. xiv, 188 pp. Plates. PQ4315.W5 1948
Illustrations by Gustave Doré.

Tales

Lewisohn, Ludwig, *editor.* Among the nations; three tales and a play about Jews. Jewish Publication Society of America. 1948. xviii, 270 pp. PN6071.J6L4 1948
Contents. — Introduction, by Ludwig Lewisohn. — The alien corn [from First person singular] by W. S. Maugham. — Silberman, by Jacques de Lacretelle. — Loyalties, by John Galsworthy. — Tamar [from Joseph the provider] by Thomas Mann.

Morgenstern, Soma. In my father's pastures. Jewish Publication Society of America, 5707–1947. 369 pp. PT2625.O 66I 5
Sequel to "The Son of the lost Son." Translated from the German manuscript by Ludwig Lewisohn.

Morska, Irena, *compiler.* Polish authors of today and yesterday. New York, S. F. Vanni. [1947.] xvii, 213 pp. PG7445.E8M6
Short stories by Bartkiewicz, Fakowski, Gojawiczynska, Morska, and others.

Watzlik, Hans. Der Meister von Regensburg; ein Albrecht-Altdorfer-Roman. Leipzig. [1942?] 457 pp. *PT2647.A96M4

Music

Literature

Barlow, Harold, and Sam Morgenstern. A dictionary of musical themes. New York, Crown Publishers. [1948.] 656 pp.
Introduction by John Erskine. *ML128.T5B3

Jeppesen, Knud. The style of Palestrina and the dissonance. 2d revised and enlarged edition. Oxford Univ. 1946. 306 pp. Illus. Music. ML3003.J362 1946

Levien, John Mewburn. The singing of John Braham. London, Novello. [1944.] 40 pp. ML420.B77L4
"A scientific justification of the historic method of voice production, by George C. Cathcart:" pp. 22–31.

Mason, Daniel Gregory. The quartets of Beethoven. Oxford Univ. 1947. x, 294 pp. Music. MT145.B42M35

Schullian, Dorothy May, and Max Schoen, *editors.* Music and medicine. New York, H. Schuman. [1948.] x, 499 pp. Illus.
"Selected references" pp. 407–471. ML3920.S363

Thomson, Virgil. The art of judging music. Knopf. 1948. x, 318, xviii pp. ML60.T48
"The essay from which this book takes its title was delivered as an address . . . on May 2, 1947, at the Harvard Symposium on Music Criticism. It was later published in the Atlantic monthly. The other pieces appeared originally in the New York Herald Tribune."

Scores

Moore, Douglas Stuart. Symphony in A major. Schirmer. [1947.] 125 pp.
Duration: 22 minutes. M1001.M556S9

Siegmeister, Elie, and Rufus A. Wheeler. Singing down the road. Ginn. [1947.] 96 pp. M1628.S55S5
Songs of the open road, ballads of sea and saddle,

music of the campus, spirituals, work songs, play songs, songs of humor and sentiment, chosen and arranged for male voices.
Score: male voices and piano.

Thomson, Virgil. The mother of us all, by Gertrude Stein and Virgil Thomson, together with the scenario by Maurice Grosser. Music Press. [1947.] 157 pp. M1503.T484M6 1947
Vocal score with piano.

Philosophy

Grene, Marjorie. Dreadful freedom, a critique of existentialism. Univ. of Chicago. [1948.] ix, 149 pp. BD355.G7
Contents. — Why existentialism? — Søren Kierkegaard: The self against the system. — Sartre and Heidegger: The free resolve. — Sartre and Heidegger: The self and other selves. — French existentialism and politics: The new revolutionary. — Jaspers and Marcel: The new revelation. — Etc.

Gupta, Mahendra Nath, *1855–1932.* Ramakrishna: prophet of New India. Harper. [1948.] xi, 304 pp. B133.R3G72 1948
Abridged from "The Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna," translated into English with an introduction by Swami Nikhilananda. Foreword by Aldous Huxley.

Holmes, Samuel Jackson. Life and morals. Macmillan. 1948. x, 232 pp. BJ1311.H65
"In the present volume morals have been treated from a naturalistic viewpoint in the determination of which biological concepts have inevitably played an important part."—Author's *Preface.*

Northrop, F. S. C. The logic of the sciences and the humanities. Macmillan. 1947. xiv, 402 pp. BC71.N6
By the author of *The Meeting of East and West.* The serious reader will find in the chapter on "The Methods and Grounds of Religious Knowledge" a profound and original approach to a central modern problem, with which he indicates the desirability of satisfying the Oriental as well as the Occidental religious needs, and proposes a scientific study of the inferences of Western religion after the manner of Aquinas in the Middle Ages.

Pascal, Blaise, *1623–1662.* Great shorter works of Pascal, translated with an introduction by Émile Cailliet and John C. Blankenagel. Philadelphia, Westminster Press. [1948.] 231 pp. B1900.E5C3

Weaver, Richard M. Ideas have consequences. Univ. of Chicago. 1948.] x, 189 pp. CB19.W4
A philosophical criticism of the present age. "The defeat of logical realism in the great medieval debate was the crucial event in the history of Western culture; from this flowed those acts which issue now in modern decadence."—*Introduction.*

Werkmeister, William Henry. The basis and structure of knowledge. Harper. [1948.] xi, 451 pp. BD121.W38
Contents. — Part I. Language and Meaning. — Part II. Truth and the World about Us. — Part III. Formal Knowledge. — Part IV. Empirical Knowledge.

Politics and Government

Arne, Sigrid. United Nations primer. [The key to the conference.] Rinehart. [1948.] vii, 266 pp. D734.A7 1948

Colombia, Constitution. The constitutions of Colombia, by William Marion Gibson. Duke Univ. 1948. xii, 478 pp. JL2809.A5 1948

Ebon, Martin. World communism today. Whittlesey House. [1948.] viii, 536 pp.
Bibliography: pp. [499]–515. 9335.4A65

Goshal, Kumar. People in colonies. New York, Sheridan House. [1948.] 329 pp. JV185.G6

Institute for training in municipal administration, *Chicago.* Municipal personnel administration. 4th edition. 1947. Chicago, Pub. for the Inst. for Training in Municipal Administration by the International City Managers' Ass'n. [1947.] xii, 435 pp. 9351.073A25R

Jessup, Philip Caryll. A modern law of nations, an introduction. Macmillan. 1948. viii, 236 pp. JX3140.J4

Patman, Wright. Our American government; the answers to 1001 questions on how it works.Chicago, Ziff-Davis. [1948.] 143 pp. Illus. JK274.P344 1948
A revision of House document no.. 465, 79th Congress, 2d session.

Rosenfarb, Joseph. Freedom and the administrative state. Harper. [1948.] xiii, 274 pp. JC251.R6

Wright, David McCord. Democracy and progress. Macmillan. 1948. xvii, 220 pp. JC423.W68

Psychology

Broadley, Charles V., and Margaret E. Broadley. Know your real abilities; understanding and developing your aptitudes. Whittlesey House. [1948.] vii, 209 pp. BF431.B683
"Confined . . . to the research and aptitude tests of the Human Engineering Laboratory."

Halliday, James Lorimer. Psychosocial medicine; a study of the sick society. Norton. [1948.] 278 pp. Illus. RC48.H3

Murphy, Gardner. Personality: a biosocial approach to origins and structure. Harper. [1947.] xii, 999 pp. BF698.M87
Bibliography: pp. [945]–968.

Seligmann, Kurt. The mirror of magic. Pantheon Books. [1948.] 504 pp. Illus. BF1589.S4
A history of magic in the western world from antiquity through the eighteenth century. Distinctively illustrated.

Thomason, Calvin Cornelius. Human relations in action; problems and cases in dealing with people. Prentice-Hall. 1948. xiv, 225 pp. Illus. BF636.T48
Developed from the author's "Problems and Cases in dealing with People." used in his classes at the Rochester Institute of Technology.

U. S. Office of Strategic Services. [By] the OSS assessment staff. Rinehart. [1948.] xv, 541 pp. Illus. BF431.U6
Selection of personnel for the Office of Strategic Services.

Religion. Theology

Chalmers, Allan Knight. High wind at noon. Scribner. 1948. 208 pp. BR121.C377
"A case for daring Christianity" The author, in contrast to the "crisis" theologians, believes in the natural goodness and perfectibility of man.

Hamilton, Edith. Witness to the truth;

Christ and his interpreters. Norton. 1948. 230 pp. BT304.H23

Contents. — The Rediscovering of Christ. — Socrates. — How the Gospels were Written. — How the Gospels became the Word of God. — The Gospels. — Christ. — St. Paul. — The Failure of the Church. — Faith. — The Way of Christ.

Murray, Rosalind. The forsaken fountain. Longmans, Green. 1948. 185 pp. BT1101.M87

An English essayist and novelist, the daughter of Professor Gilbert Murray, recommends a receptive attitude for the attainment of that passive knowledge "in which the reality of the Divine Things can make an unimpeded impact on us."

Ruggles, Eleanor. Journey into faith: the Anglican life of John Henry Newman. Norton. [1948.] 336 pp. BX4705.N5R75

Sikorsky, Igor Ivan. The invisible encounter. Scribner. 1947. 120 pp. BV4501.S478

Simon, M. Raphael, *Father*. The glory of Thy people; the story of a conversion. Macmillan. 1948. xvii, 139 pp. BX4668.S5

The spiritual autobiography of a Jewish psychiatrist who left a successful practice to become a Trappist monk.

Stevens, William Oliver. The quiet hour. Dodd, Mead. 1947. viii, 356 pp. PN6071.R4S8

"A book of inspirational readings for our times."

Vann, Gerald. Saint Thomas Aquinas. New York, Benziger Bros. [1947.] xxvi, 185 pp. B765.T54V3 1947

Vidler, Alexander Roper. Witness to the light; F. D. Maurice's message for to-day. Scribner. 1948. 238 pp. BX5199.M3V5

Dr. Vidler is Warden of St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden, North Wales. He presents the message of a nineteenth-century British theologian, Frederick Denison Maurice.

Visser't Hooft, Willem Adolph. The kingship of Christ. Harper. 1948. 158 pp. BT250.V5

An interpretation of recent European theology.

Vivre et penser. Recherches d'exégèse et d'histoire. Série 1–3. Paris. 1941–44.

Continues La Revue biblique. *BS410.V5

Walsh, Henry L. Hallowed were the gold dust trails; the story of the pioneer priests of northern California. Univ. of Santa Clara. [1947.] xii, 559 pp. Plates. BX1415.C2W3 1947

Bibliographical references included in "Notes to text" (pp. 471–517.)

Wilson, Arthur Edward. Weybosset Bridge in Providence Plantations, 1700–1790. Boston, Pilgrim Press. [1947.] xi, 275 pp. BR555.R4W5

"Being an account of a quest for liberty, with portraits of many saints and sinners, and a special study of the Rev'd Joseph Snow, Jun'r."

Science

Chemistry

Bergmann, Ernst David. The chemistry of acetylene and related compounds. New York, Interscience Publishers. 1948. 108 pp. 8287.21

Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. Institute of polymer research. Lectures on progress in chemistry.

— Isomerism and isomerization of organic compounds. Interscience Publishers. 1948. xi, 138 pp. 8291.15

Bikerman, Jacob J. Surface chemistry for industrial research. New York, Academic Press. 1947. ix, 464 pp. Illus. 8296.42

Burk, Robert Emmett, and Oliver Grummit, *editors*. Chemical architecture. New York, Interscience Publishers. 1948. 202 pp.

Frontiers in chemistry, v. 5. 8293.2

Theilheimer, Wilhelm. Synthetic methods of organic chemistry, a thesaurus. New York, Interscience Publishers. 1948– *8284.29

Contents. — Vol. I. 1942–1944.

Ornithology

Barrett, Charles Leslie. Australian bird life. Oxford Univ. 1947. 239 pp. QL693.B3

With 47 illustrations, including seven in full colour.

Griscom, Ludlow, and Edith V. Folger. The birds of Nantucket. Harvard. 1948. 156 pp. Illus. QL684.M4G7

"Published with the cooperation and assistance of the Massachusetts Audubon Society."

Physics

American Physical Society, *Division of Electron Optics*. Preparation and characteristics of solid luminescent materials; symposium held at Cornell Univ., Oct. 24–26, 1946. Wiley. 1948. xv, 459 pp. Illus. *8238.17

Davis, Harry Meyer. Energy unlimited; the electron and atom in everyday life. New York, Murray Hill Books. [1947.] xiv, 273 pp. Illus. 8216.87

Gaydon, Alfred Gordon. Dissociation energies and spectra of diatomic molecules. Wiley. 1947. xi, 239 pp. Illus. *8217.14

Girvin, Harvey Frank. A historical appraisal of mechanics. International Textbook Co. 1948. ix, 275 pp. *8210.28

Bibliography: pp. 253–263.

Miscellaneous

Pettit, Ted. The book of nature hobbies. New York, Didier. [1947.] 280 pp. QH51.P4

Illustrated by Don Ross.

Riley, Herbert Parkes. Introduction to genetics and cytogenetics. Wiley. [1948.] xii, 596 pp. Illus. QH431.R63

Bibliography: pp. 545–569.

Wherry, Edgar Theodore. Wild flower guide, northeastern and midland United States. Doubleday. 1948. xv, 202 pp. QK118.W5

Illustrated by Tabea Hofmann, sponsored by the Wild Flower Preservation Society, Washington, D. C.

Sociology

Crime. Delinquency

Banay, Ralph Steven. Youth in despair. Coward-McCann. [1948.] x, 239 pp. HV9069.B28

A psychiatric, as well as sociological study of juvenile delinquency, with discussions of the legal and environmental factors, tests, treatment, institutions, prevention techniques, etc., by a former Director of Boston State Hospital, now Director of Research on Social Deviations at Columbia University.

Runyon, Damon, *1886–1946*. Trials and other tribulations. Lippincott. [1947.] 285 pp. PS3535.U52T7

Contents. — The Hall-Mills case. — "Daddy" and "Peaches." — The eternal blonde. — Arnold Rothstein's final payoff. — Al Capone. — Morgan the mighty. — Postscript.

Labor. Employment

Ginsberg, Eli. The labor leader. Macmillan. 1948. xiv, 191 pp. 9331.8873A201

"An exploratory study by Eli Ginzberg assisted by Joseph Carwell."

Gliksman, Jerzy. Tell the West. New York, Gresham Press. 1948. 358 pp. HV8931.R8G5

"An acount of his experiences as a slave laborer in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Jones, Philip Weldon. Practical job evaluation. Wiley. 1948. xvi, 304 pp. Illus. 9331.113A142

"The applications of wage determination to wage structures."

Lever, Emil John, and Francis Goodell. Labor-management cooperation and how to achieve it. Harper. [1948.] xii, 143 pp. 9331.152A5

Reede, Arthur Hallam. Adequacy of workmen's compensation. Harvard. 1947. [*i. e.* 1948.] xxiii, 422 pp. 9331.82A96

Ross, Malcolm Harrison. All manner of men. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1948.] 314 pp. HD4903.R63

A discussion of the race problems in the United States, based on the author's experience as chairman of the Fair Employment Practices Committee during the war.

Social Research. Casework

Merrill, Francis Ellsworth. Social problems on the home front, a study of war-time influences. Harper. [1948.] x, 258 pp. HN57.M37

"Sponsored by the Committee on War Studies of the Social Science Research Council."

Paradise, Viola Isabel. Toward public understanding of casework. Russell Sage Foundation. 1948. 242 pp. HV43.P36

A study of casework interpretation in Cleveland.

Sport and Dance

Annabel, Russell. Hunting and fishing in Alaska. Knopf. 1948. 341 pp. SK49.A48

Fawcus, Arnold. Swing into skiing. Harcourt, Brace. [1947.] x, 68 pp. GV854.F36

Illustrated by Tyler Micoleau.

Jay, John Clarkson. Skiing the Americas. Macmillan. 1947. viii, 257 pp. GV.854.J35

With photos by the author.

Reeser, Eduard. The history of the waltz. Stockholm. [1947?] 60 pp. GV1761.R42

Translated from the Dutch by W. A. G. Doyle-Davidson.

Self, Margaret Cabell. Riding simplified. New York, Barnes. [1948.] xii, 77 pp. Illus. SF309.S47

Seymour, Maurice. Seymour on ballet; 101 photos. Chicago, Pellegrini and Cudahy. [1947.] [8] ll., 101 plates. *GV1787.S34

Slonimsky, Juri, *and others*. The Soviet ballet. New York, Philosophical Library. [1947.] xii, 176 pp. Illus. GV1787.S55

Stiles, Maxwell. The Rose Bowl. [Los Angeles, Nash-U-Nal Pub. Co. 1947.] 132 pp. GV957.R6S7

"A complete action and pictorial exposition of Rose Bowl football, by Maxwell Stiles, with a foreword by Bill Henry, edited by Ward B. Nash."

Technology

Electrical Engineering. Radio

Arguimbau, Lawrence Baker. Vacuum-tube circuits. Wiley. 1948. vii, 668 pp. 8017D.49

Brown, George H., *and others*. Theory and application of radio-frequency heating. Van Nostrand. 1947. xiv, 370 pp. 8019.541

Collins, George B., *editor*. Microwave magnetrons. McGraw-Hill. 1948. xviii, 806 pp. Illus. 8017L.72

Under the supervision of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, National Defense Research Committee.

Duffin, Daniel John. Generators and motors and their applications. McGraw-Hill. 1947. xi, 210 pp. Illus. 8012.450

Hamilton, Donald Ross, *and others*. Klystrons and microwave triodes. McGraw-Hill. 1948. 8017L.73

Prepared under the supervision of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, National Defense Research Committee.

Kimbark, Edward Wilson. Power system stability. Wiley. 1948– Illus. *8014A.86

Contents. — v. 1. Elements of stability calculations.

Marcus, Abraham, and William Marcus. Elements of radio. Prepared under the editorship of Ralph E. Horton. 2d edition. Prentice-Hall. 1948. xv, 751 pp. 8017A.101R

Pierce, John Alvin, *and others, editor*. Loran, long range navigation. McGraw-Hill. 1948. xiv, 476 pp. Illus. 8017D.51

Prepared under the supervision of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, National Defense Research Committee.

Ridenour, Louis Nicot, *editor*. Radar system engineering. McGraw-Hill. 1947. xviii, 748 pp. Illus. *8017D.48

Rider, John F., and Seymour D. Uslan. FM transmission and reception. New York. [1948.] vi, 409 pp. Illus. 8017D.53

Manufacture. Chemical Technology

Garami, Louis, and Howard McEntee. Model motor manual. New York, Air Age. 1947. xi, 227 pp. Illus. *8035G.9

A new handbook on model engines, containing latest data on theory, design and operation to aid the modeler in intelligent use of his motor.

Gortner, Willis A., *and others*. Principles of food freezing. Edited by L. A. Maynard. Wiley. 1948. xiii, 281 pp. 8031K.46

Guenther, Ernest, *and others*. The essential oils. Van Nostrand. 1948– Illus. *8031L.62

Contents. — v. 1. History, origin in plants, production, analysis.

Hicks, Joseph Skean. Low-pressure laminating of plastics. New York. 1947. 162 pp. Illus. 8031D.63

By J. S. Hicks, assisted by R. J. Francis.

Krumbhaar, William. Coating and ink resins; a technological study. New York, Rein-

hold Pub. Corp. 1947. v, 318 pp. Illus. *8031C.31

Little, Robert W. Flameproofing textile fabrics. Reinhold Pub. Corp. 1947. xix, 410 pp. Illus. *8038J.41
Prepared by a staff of specialists under the editorship of Robert W. Little under Research project O. M. C. # 27 of the National research council, National Academy of Sciences.

Mantell, Charles Letman. The water-soluble gums. New York, Reinhold Pub. Corp. 1947. v, 279 pp. Illus. *8031C.32

Vail, Gilbert Miller. A history of cosmetics in America. [New York. 1947.] 139 pp. *8031E.33
Prepared for the Toilet Goods Association, inc.

Van Tassel, Raymond. Woodworking crafts. Van Nostrand. 1947. v, 194 pp. 8036.215

Mechanical Engineering Aeronautics

Butterfield, Thomas E., *and others*. Steam and gas engineering. 4th edition. Van Nostrand. [1948.] xiii, 588 pp. 4032H.7T

Chase Brass and Copper Company, inc. Chase radiant heating manual. [2d ed.] Waterbury, Conn. [1947.] 2 v. *4037.209
Includes Chase radiant heating design graphs for use with manual.

General motors corporation, *Pontiac motor division, Pontiac, Mich.* Carburetion and manifolding; service craftsman training. [General Motors Corp. 1944.] 81 pp.
Reproduced from typewritten copy. 4035A.52

King, Reno C. Practical marine engineering. Prentice-Hall. 1948. x, 470 pp. Illus. 4033.272

Leyson, Burr Watkins. Wings around the world. Dutton. 1948. 192 pp. Illus. TL521.L42
"The story of American international transport."

Motz, William Harrison. Principles of refrigeration. 3d edition revised. Chicago, Nickerson & Collins Co. [1947.] vi, 666 pp. Illus. 4037A.13S
A comprehensive treatise on fundamental principles of operation of ice making and refrigerating machinery, properties and values of principal media used in modern refrigerating apparatus.

Shoemaker, Richard Woolsey. Radiant heating. McGraw-Hill. 1948. ix, 306 pp. Illus. *4037.213

Stepanoff, Alexey Joakim. Centrifugal and axial flow pumps: theory, design, and application. Wiley. 1948. x, 428 pp. Illus. *4038.28

Ships

Barnes, Howard. Your boat, its selection and care. Scribner. 1948. xiv, 111 pp. 4019C.74
Illustrated by the author.

Popular science monthly. Boats anyone can build. Compiled by the editors of Popular science monthly. Popular Science Pub. Co. [1947.] xv, 238 pp. 4019C.73
"Complete pictures, blueprints and step-by-step instructions for building a wide variety of boats for fishing, hunting, camping, racing or general use."

Rabl, Samuel Supplee. Boat building in your own backyard. Cornell Maritime Press. [1947.] 192 pp. Illus. 4019C.72

Miscellaneous

American Wheelabrator and Equipment Corporation, *Mishawaka, Ind.* Shot peening. [3d edition.] Mishawaka, Ind. [1947.] ix, 181 pp. Illus. 8025A.106
Includes articles by H. F. Moore, J. O. Almen, and O. J. Horger.

Cady, Edwin Laird. Precision investment castings. New York, Reinhold Pub. Corp. 1948. vi, 356 pp. Illus. 8025.288

Derleth, August William. The Milwaukee road; its first hundred years. New York, Creative Age Press. 1948. 330 pp. Illus. TF25.C5D4

Uhlig, Herbert H., *editor*. The corrosion handbook. Wiley. 1948. xxxiii, 1188 pp. Illus. *4017.522
Sponsored by the Electrochemical Society.

Travel and Description

Helm, Mackinley. Journeying through Mexico. Little, Brown. 1948. xi, 297 pp. Illus. F1215.H4
Decorations by William C. Estler.
"Atlantic Monthly Press book."

Horton, Howard Leavitt. Hingham . . . [n. p.] 1948. 6 pp. Illus. F74.H6H83

Laughlin, Clara Elizabeth. So you're going to England! 2d revised edition. Prepared by E. Mildred Britten Austin. Houghton Mifflin. 1948. xvi, 680 pp. DA650.L3 1948

— So you're going to Scandinavia! 2d revised edition. Houghton Mifflin. 1948. x, 469 pp. *DL4.L35 1948

Murray, Stuart. A traveler's guide to France; the country, the people and the language. New York, Sheridan House. [1948.] ix, 223 pp. DC16.M987
Illustrated by John N. Barron.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

Volume XXIII, Number 8

Contents

	Page
LINCOLN AS A JEFFERSONIAN (*with facsimiles*) By F. Lauriston Bullard	283
GOYA'S DISASTERS OF WAR By Arthur W. Heintzelman	300
FRENCH BOOKS OF HOURS	304
TEN BOOKS: SHORT REVIEWS	
Samuel Eliot Morison: *The Rising Sun in the Pacific*	305
Richard Hofstadter: *The American Political Tradition*	305
Stuart Chase: *The Proper Study of Mankind*	306
Dixon Wecter: *The Age of the Great Depression*	306
Wallace Carroll: *Persuade or Perish*	306
William Vogt: *Road to Survival*	307
Tatyana A. Kuzminskaya: *Tolstoy as I Knew Him*	307
Allan Nevins: *America Through British Eyes*	308
Melville J. Herskovits: *Man and his Work*	308
Dirk J. Struik: *Yankee Science in the Making*	308
LIBRARY NOTES	
Retirement	309
Andrew Lang at Selkirk	309
Matthew Arnold's Early Poetry	310
LIST OF NEWLY-ACQUIRED BOOKS	311

***

EDITOR: ZOLTAN HARASZTI

More Books is published monthly, except in July and August, by the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston at 230 Dartmouth Street, Boston 17, for free distribution at the Library and its Branches, and at a subscription price of fifty cents a year by mail. Entered as second-class matter, March 16, 1926, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Printed at the Boston Public Library, 15–17 Blagden St., October 1948, Vol. XXIII, No. 8

Issued monthly by the Trustees, for free distribution; by mail, fifty cents a year.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

OCTOBER, 1948

Lincoln as a Jeffersonian

By F. LAURISTON BULLARD

Mr. Bullard served for nearly thirty years as Sunday editor and then as chief editorial writer of the Boston *Herald*. A Pulitzer editorial prize winner and a recipient of three honorary doctorates, he is also one of the outstanding Lincoln scholars in the country. In 1941 he was awarded a diploma of honor for "distinguished contributions to the study of Abraham Lincoln" by the Lincoln Memorial University.

1

IN the Boston *Daily Advertiser* of April 15, 1859, may be found an editorial leader for which one of Abraham Lincoln's stories provided the foundation. This yarn, like most of the others attributed to him, was used by the story-teller for the illustration of an argument. "I remember once being much amused," he said, "at seeing two partially intoxicated men engage in a fight with their great-coats on, which fight, after a long and rather harmless contest, ended in each having fought himself *out* of his own coat, and *into* that of the other." It is not necessary to inquire whether such an extraordinary incident actually occurred, but its pertinence is undeniable. "If the two leading parties of this day," Lincoln had continued, "are really identical with the two in the days of Jefferson and Adams, they have performed the same feat as the two drunken men."

These sentences constitute a paragraph in a memorable letter which the prairie politician had sent to "H. L. Pierce and others" in Boston. The full text is important for our purpose. Under date of April 6, 1859, Lincoln wrote:

> Gentlemen Your kind note inviting me to attend a Festival in Boston, on the 13th. Inst.[1] in honor of the birth-day of Thomas Jefferson, was duly received. My engagements are such that I cannot attend.
>
> Bearing in mind that about seventy years ago, two great political parties were first formed in this country, that Thomas Jefferson was the head of one of them, and Boston the head-quarters of the other, it is both curious and interesting that those supposed to descend politically from the party

opposed to Jefferson should now be celebrating his birth-day in their own original seat of empire, while those claiming political descent from him have nearly ceased to breathe his name everywhere.

Remembering too, that the Jefferson party were formed upon its supposed superior devotion to the *personal* rights of men, holding the rights of *property* to be secondary only, and greatly inferior, and then assuming that the so-called democracy of to-day, are the Jefferson, and their opponents, the anti-Jefferson parties, it will be equally interesting to note how completely the two have changed hands as to the principle upon which they were originally supposed to be divided.

The democracy of to-day hold the *liberty* of one man to be absolutely nothing, when in conflict with another man's right of *property*. Republicans, on the contrary, are for both the *man* and the *dollar;* but in cases of conflict, the man *before* the dollar.

And then, having woven his amusing story into his statement, he continued:

But soberly, it is now no child's play to save the principles of Jefferson from total overthrow in this nation.

One would start with great confidence that he could convince any sane child that the simpler propositions of Euclid are true; but, nevertheless, he would fail, utterly, with one who should deny the definitions and axioms. The principles of Jefferson are the definitions and axioms of free society.

And yet they are denied and evaded, with no small show of success.

One dashingly calls them "glittering generalities"; another bluntly calls them "self evident lies"; and still others insidiously argue that they apply only to "superior races."

These expressions, differing in form, are identical in object and effect — the supplanting the principles of free government, and restoring those of classification, caste, and legitimacy. They would delight a convocation of crowned heads, plotting against the people. They are the van-guard — the miners and sappers — of returning despotism.

We must repulse them, or they will subjugate us.

This is a world of compensations, and he who would *be* no slave, must consent to *have* no slave. Those who deny freedom to others, deserve it not for themselves; and, under a just God, can not long retain it.

All honor to Jefferson — to the man who, in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people, had the coolness, forecast, and capacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document, an abstract truth, applicable to all men and all times, and so to embalm it there, that to-day, and in all coming days, it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling-block to the very harbingers of re-appearing tyranny and oppression.

What its promoters called a "Jeffersonian Festival" was in fact an elaborate dinner at the Parker House, described by the *Advertiser* as "commemorative of Jefferson's career as a statesman, patriot, and philanthropist, the author of the Declaration of Independence, and the Father of the Ordinance of 1787." Scores of notable men were present. Former Governor Boutwell presided. There were more than a dozen toasts. That to the memory of Jefferson was drunk in silence. Long speeches in response to lofty sentiments were made by Senator John P. Hale of New

Hampshire; John A. Andrew, soon to become the war Governor of Massachusetts; Henry Wilson, Massachusetts Senator; Thomas Davis of Rhode Island; John B. Alley, Congressman-elect of Lynn; J. S. C. Knowlton of Worcester; Erastus D. Hopkins of Northampton; Francis Bird and Elizur Wright of Boston; Noah Smith, Secretary of "the State of Maine," and among the others was Carl Schurz, the German refugee, who made a reputation for eloquence that day and at Faneuil Hall in the following week. Most of the speeches were excellent, a few were compounds of rhetoric and bombast.

Also numerous letters were read. Nathaniel P. Banks, the Governor, sent one; another came from Senator Henry B. Anthony of Rhode Island; others from Senator Preston B. King of New York, Congressman Frank P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri, Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, William Cullen Bryant of New York, and William H. Seward, recognized as the leader of the Republican Party.[2] Abraham Lincoln was almost the only man devoid of a resounding title whose ideas were heard there. His letter was fully publicized. Its style was original, and his statement was remembered as "remarkable for its sententious presentation of the issues of the day."

Why on such a scale was the "Festival" held? The invitations were not limited to any party, but all those present were Republicans. It was, of course, a political demonstration. Several speakers stressed the rights of the States in their agitation against the Federal Fugitive Slave Act, and in defense of the State Personal Liberty Laws. Schurz, in the *Reminiscences* which he published in later years, said that the "real object" was "to rally prominent anti-slavery men for a demonstration against the nativistic tide" then running so strongly. The Know-Nothings had captured the governorships of five New England States a few years before, and the Republicans had good reason to fear the strength of this "Native American" movement, with a Presidential election impending in 1860. The Massachusetts General Court had adopted for submission to the electorate an amendment to the Constitution to the effect that no resident born outside of the country should be allowed to vote until two years after becoming a citizen of the United States. This discrimination against citizens of foreign nativity was in the minds of several of the speakers at the Jefferson dinner, but in our judgment the over-all intent was that the Festival should expedite the consolidation of the aggregation of former Whigs, Free Soilers, Abolitionists, and anti-slavery Democrats which constituted the new party that had done so well in 1856 and was looking forward hopefully to the coming campaign.[3]

During the Buchanan administration Lincoln was using all his influence and all his skill as a politician to promote the solidification of all the Union-loving and liberty-loving groups in Illinois and throughout the Northwest into an effective national force. When in his Boston letter he wrote "all honor to Jefferson" as the man whose "principles are the defi-

nitions and axioms of free society," he did not, however, have in mind only the interests of a political party. He was stating his own convictions. This fact is abundantly demonstrated in his speeches and writings, and at no time, and never under more impressive circumstances, than at Philadelphia, on Washington's birthday, in 1861.

He was approaching the end of his circuitous journey from Illinois to Washington for his inauguration. At Philadelphia he was twice warned of a plot to slay him on his passage through Baltimore. Frederick W. Seward, son of the New York Senator, made a hurried journey from the capital to Philadelphia, bearing a letter from his father and General Scott, urging the President-elect to alter his schedule so as to frustrate the plotters. An old friend from Chicago, Norman B. Judd, with whom Allan Pinkerton, the detective, had been in consultation, also insisted upon the reality of the peril. On the night of the twenty-first there was a long consultation in Lincoln's hotel room. One may wonder how much he slept that night. The next morning he made an address in Independence Hall and raised a flag over that national shrine. In the presence of the crowd that packed the hall almost to suffocation, he said:

> I am filled with deep emotion at finding myself standing here, in this place, where were collected together the wisdom, the patriotism, the devotion to principle, from which sprang the institutions under which we live . . . All the political sentiments I entertain have been drawn . . . from the sentiments which originated and were given to the world from this hall. I have never had a feeling politically that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence. I have often pondered over the dangers which were incurred by the men who assembled here, and framed and adopted that Declaration of Independence. I have pondered over the toils that were endured by the officers and soldiers of the army who achieved that Independence. I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept this Confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of the separation of the Colonies from the motherland; but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but, I hope, to the world, for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men. This is a sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence. Now, my friends, can this country be saved upon that basis? If it can, I will consider myself one of the happiest men in the world, if I can help to save it . . . But, if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I was about to say I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it . . .
>
> My friends, this is wholly an unexpected speech . . . I may, therefore, have said something indiscreet. I have said nothing but what I am willing to live by and, if it be the pleasure of Almighty God, die by.[4]

The man who made that simple speech was profoundly moved. The surroundings in any case would have stirred his emotions. We who are in the secret as to the decision he had to make for his own personal safety may be sure that he had done a deal of pondering on the night before, and

had reviewed and renewed his lifelong convictions as to the mission of his country and the duty of all patriotic Americans.

2

IT was in his Indiana years that Lincoln found the Declaration of Independence in the first law book he ever read, a volume that was loaned to him by David Turnham, a friendly Justice of the Peace. This was the *Revised Laws of Indiana,* a huge volume which the eager youth "fairly devoured." Not only did he find therein the Declaration and several hundred pages of statutes, but the Constitution with the first twelve amendments, the Virginia Act of Cession of the Northwest Territory, the Ordinance of 1787, the Act admitting Indiana as a State, and the first State Constitution.[5] Thus the backwoods boy became familiar with three Jeffersonian documents of the first importance.

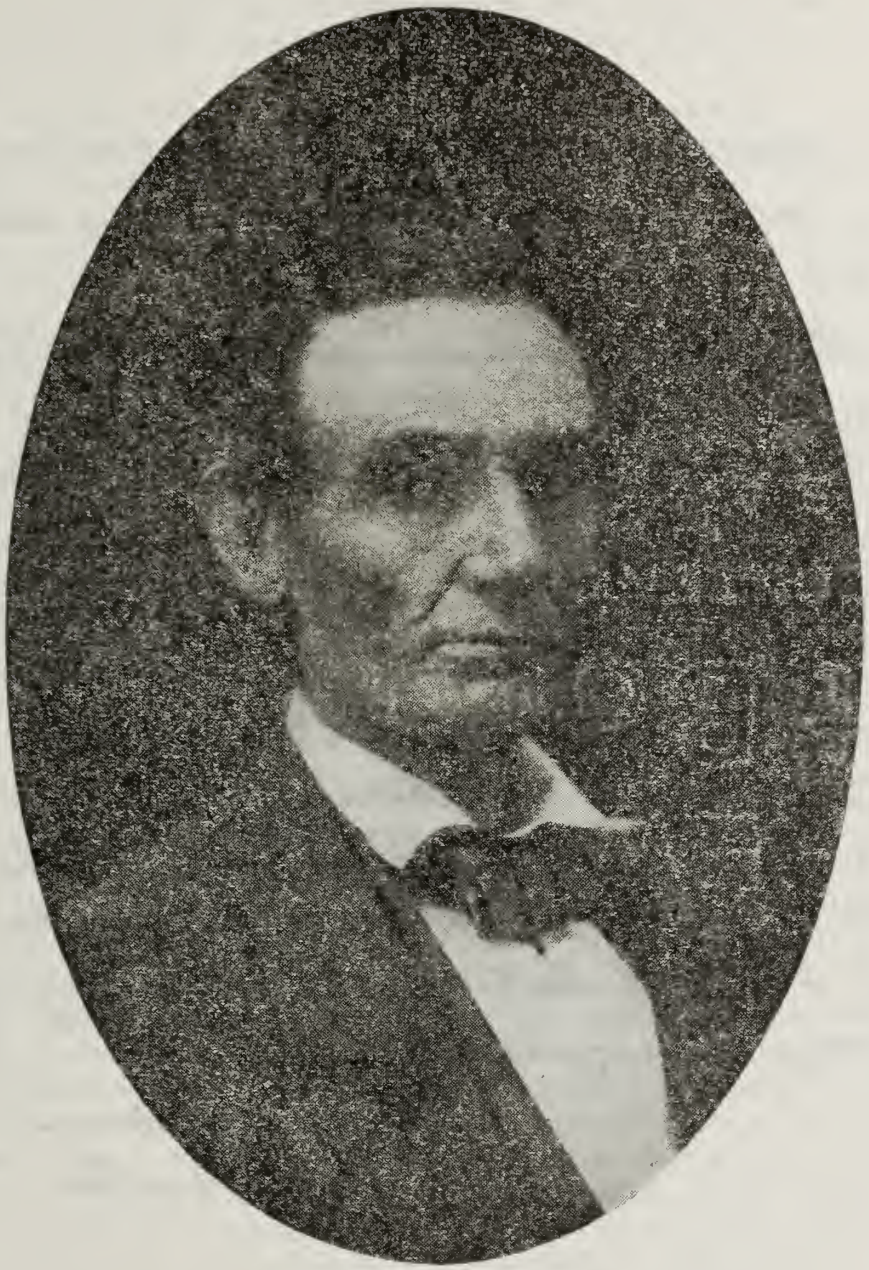
Throughout his career he manifested in many ways, direct and indirect, his intimate acquaintance with the writings of the great Virginian. He quoted from the Declaration and other Jefferson papers and often alluded to his principles. Once at least he indicated that he may have known an extensive compilation of Jefferson's letters. In a speech at Springfield in 1858 he read from "a letter written by Mr. Jefferson in 1820," which would "now be found in the seventh volume of his correspondence at page 177."[6] Back in 1843, as a member of a Whig Committee, he signed a circular containing a quotation from Jefferson's letter to Benjamin Austin, of Boston, on the tariff.[7] In what is known as his "stump speech" in Congress in 1848 he referred to Jefferson's opinion when Secretary of State as to the President's veto power.[8] A few years later, in what today is accepted as his first great speech — the address three hours long at Peoria in 1854 — he described Jefferson as the man "who was, is, and perhaps will continue to be the most distinguished politician in our history," and called attention to certain of his policies.[9] In 1858, the year of his struggle with Douglas for the Senatorship, he referred to Jefferson and the Declaration forty times at least. In the joint debate at Galesburg he quoted most effectively the well-remembered words of Jefferson, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just."[10] In his speech in 1859 at Columbus the prairie orator cited Jefferson twice, in the Cooper Institute address once, and in his first Annual Message once.[11] And there are references in many of his letters to Jefferson's views.

One of Lincoln's allusions to the Declaration so suggests the workings of his mind and his methods of presentation that it deserves particular notice. He often wrote out argumental memoranda as a means for the clarification of his own ideas. He would jot down the pros and the cons of a question, and trace the route by which he arrived at his conclusion. An undated fragment, probably written in the winter of 1859, concerns the Constitution and the Union. There must be "something back of these, en-

twining itself . . . about the human heart." That "something" he identified as "the principle of 'Liberty to all' — the principle that clears the *path* for all — gives *hope* to all — and, by consequence, *enterprize* [*sic.*], and *industry* to all." How "fortunate" that this principle should be written into the Declaration. We could have declared our independence either without it or with it, "but *without* it, we could not, I think, have secured our free government, and consequent prosperity. No oppressed people will *fight* and *endure,* as our fathers did, without the promise of something better, than a mere change of masters." And he ended with his well-remembered, but seldom located, simile derived from the *Book of Proverbs*: "The assertion of that *principle,* at *that time,* was *the* word, *'fitly spoken'* which has proved an 'apple of gold' to us. The *Union,* and the *Constitution,* are the *picture of silver,* subsequently framed around it."[12]

In the Indiana law-book young Lincoln found also the Act for the Cession of Virginia's Northwest Territory to the Union and the Ordinance of 1787. Exact statement of the facts is difficult in any brief treatment of these famous documents. That Lincoln had mastered the details of these vastly important transactions is made clear by his discussions of the slavery problem in later years.[13] Virginia claimed under her charter an imperial domain west of the Alleghenies. In 1781 the State offered to the Union the territory north and west of the Ohio River. Congress was not satisfied with the plan as drawn, and suggested what would be acceptable terms. Virginia agreed, and Congress formally ratified. On the day the Act of Cession was completed Jefferson, as chairman of a committee for the framing of a plan for its temporary government, presented a report, which, in a somewhat modified form, was adopted. This is known in history as the Ordinance of 1784. The draft provided that States made from this territory must forever remain in the United States, and that "after the year 1800 . . . there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States." And Congress eliminated the anti-slavery clause! In his account of this unfortunate decision Dr. Malone, the latest and best of Jefferson biographers, records the considered opinion that "Since these provisions applied to the territory ceded and to be ceded — that is, to the region south as well as north of the Ohio — Jefferson's ordinance was designed to prevent the spread of slavery as a legal institution outside of the original States, and it would have made secession impracticable if not impossible." And he adds: "Only in the light of tragic history can the wisdom of his preventive measure be fully appreciated."[14]

Moreover, these clauses were struck out by a single vote. The voting was done by States. But, as Jefferson said in 1786: "The voice of a single individual of the State which was divided, or of one of those which were in the negative, would have prevented this abominable crime from spreading itself over the new country."[15] This would seem to be an almost unknown and highly dramatic event in American history.



Made by S. M. Fassett of Chicago in October 1859

deserve it not for themselves; and, under a just God, can not long retain it.

All honor to Jefferson - to the man who, in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people had the coolness forecast, and capacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document an abstract truth, applicable to all men and all times and so to embalm it there, that to-day, and in all coming days, it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling-block to the very harbingers of re-appearing tyranny and oppression.

Your obedient Servant
A. Lincoln.

The Last Page of Lincoln's Letter to H. L. Pierce and Others in Boston
By Courtesy of the Brown University Library

Jefferson contemplated the prevention of the extension of slavery in the entire national domain from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. He thus would strangle slavery by restricting it to the area in which it already existed, expecting that it would die a natural death. And that was the theory for which Abraham Lincoln and his party stood in the campaign of 1860.

The theory was embodied, however, in the Ordinance of 1787, which was confirmed by an Act of the first Congress under the Constitution. This Act excluded slavery from the territory north of the Ohio River, the great area from which five powerful States were admitted to the Union. In his address in 1888 at the centenary of the founding of Marietta, the first settlement in the Northwest Territory, George F. Hoar, the Massachusetts Senator, avowed that this Ordinance of 1787 "belongs with the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution as one of the three title deeds of American Constitutional liberty." In 1925 a distinguished writer on political subjects affirmed that "The logical foundation of the Republican Party was laid by Thomas Jefferson just seventy years before its actual appearance." He was referring to the Ordinance of 1784. And in another connection he added that the Declaration of Independence, the Ordinance of 1784 and the Ordinance of 1787 embodied "the fighting principles of the Anti-slavery Republicans . . . Thus the spirit as well as the name of the original Jeffersonian Party was revived by the party of Lincoln, of Seward, and of Chase."[16] As a matter of fact, the Declaration was quoted in the party platforms of 1856 and 1860.

3

IN the Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858 the Senator several times charged his challenger with advocating the equality of the black people and the whites, and Lincoln always replied that he was not in favor of somehow bringing about the social and political equality of the two races. In the first of the seven debates he said that the Negro was entitled to "all the natural rights enumerated in the Declaration of Independence, the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." He agreed with Douglas that the Negro was inferior in color, and "perhaps in moral and intellectual endowment." And he added, amidst thunders of applause: "But in the right to eat the bread, without the leave of anybody else, which his own hands earn, he is my equal, and the equal of Judge Douglas, and the equal of every living man."[17] In letters and other speeches Lincoln also explained his views at length on this subject. In 1859 he declared at least three times in public addresses that "no living man" had expressed the opinion that the Negro had no share in the Declaration of Independence up to "five years ago," and that this sophism then was exploited for political convenience.[18] In the Declaration the word "men" did include the Negro, and equality was "the great fundamental principle on which our institutions

rest." True, Negro slavery was violative of that principle, but the existing situation was due to "the actual presence of slavery" in the country when the government was established.

These views are very similar to those held by Jefferson. Dr. Malone holds that Jefferson's general statement did apply to slaves, and that "these unfortunate creatures had lost their freedom and all semblance of equality through the operation of human law, which in this respect was in conflict with the higher law of Nature . . . The natural equality . . . was not that of intellectual endowment, but, as Lincoln so clearly perceived, he proclaimed for all time the dignity of human nature."[19]

As a young man Thomas Jefferson manifested definite and, in his later years intense, anxiety over the slavery situation in Virginia. His *Notes on Virginia*, completed in 1782, contain the memorable passage on "the existence of slavery among us," in which occurs the sentence so often quoted, "Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just." In 1820, early in March, President Monroe signed the bills for the Missouri Compromise, dividing the Union into slavery and non-slavery sections. Six weeks later the Sage of Monticello, then entering upon his seventy-eighth year, poured out his heart in a private letter, in which he said: "This momentous question, like a fire-bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union. A geographical line . . . once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men will never be obliterated, and every new irritation will make it deeper and deeper . . . There is not a man on earth who would sacrifice more than I would to relieve us from this heavy reproach in any *practicable* way . . . We have a wolf by the ears, and we can neither hold him, nor safely let him go. Justice is in one scale, and self-preservation in the other."[20] As a matter of fact, of course, the geographical line was obliterated, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854 served as a clanging tocsin to arouse Abraham Lincoln to the exertion of potential powers of which he had himself been relatively unconscious and that even his intimate associates had not attributed to him. In the autobiographical sketch which he prepared for the use of John Locke Scripps in compiling a campaign "life," Lincoln, writing in the third person, stated: "In 1854 his profession had almost superseded the thought of politics in his mind, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise aroused him as he had never been before."[21] Nevertheless, he declared in his Peoria speech that "If all earthly power were given me, I should not know what to do as to the existing institution."[22] Like Jefferson he was baffled.

There are many parallels in the views of the two men about this bewildering problem. The moral reprobation of slavery by Jefferson is fairly matched by the utterances of Lincoln. In 1854 he said that "The great mass of mankind . . . consider slavery a great moral wrong . . . It lies at the very foundation of their sense of justice." In 1858: "When our

government was established, we had the institution of slavery among us. We were in a certain sense compelled to tolerate its existence." In 1864: "If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong."[23] In the "God is just" passage in the *Notes on Virginia,* Jefferson scored slavery as destroying the morals and industry of the masters and debasing the bondmen. "The man must be a prodigy who can retain his morals and manners undepraved by such circumstances." Lincoln had the same conditions in view in his more circumspect statements, as in 1858, that he contemplated slavery as "a moral, social, and political evil," and in 1860 that "slavery is wrong in its effect upon white people and free labor."[24]

Jefferson believed in emancipation, but he could not overlook the enormous difficulties in the way of any such policy. As a very young member of the House of Burgesses he may have advocated the freeing of the Virginia slaves. One recalls the record in the Journal of the Illinois House of Representatives, showing that "Dan Stone and A. Lincoln" filed a "protest" in 1837 against the resolutions on slavery which had passed both branches of the General Assembly and stating their own views of that institution. Lincoln at that time was barely twenty-eight years of age. Jefferson was a member of a committee for the revision of the laws of his State which drew up a plan for dealing with the domestic slavery question. This scheme he described in the *Notes on Virginia.* All slaves born after the passage of the essential legislation should be liberated. At the time the revisors were appointed Jefferson, the first named of the five, was about thirty-four years old. The fact could not be overlooked that in that early period approximately half the population of Virginia were slaves, and that their liberation could not have been effected at one sweep without disastrous economic results. We are not willing to believe, however, that he really abandoned in his later years the hopes he had cherished for a half-century. In a private letter in 1814 he said that "the hour of emancipation is advancing, in the march of time. It will come."[25] Also in his *Autobiography* in 1821 he mentioned the proposal of the revisors of 1799 and said that "the public mind would not bear the proposition, nor will hear it even at this day," yet he added that "the day is not far distant when it must bear and adopt it, or worse will follow. Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people are to be free."

The world calls Lincoln "the Emancipator" and that title is not unjustly, although often without sufficient discrimination, applied to him. He freely admitted that "According to our political system, as a matter of civil administration, the General Government had no lawful power to effect emancipation in any State."[26] After the beginning of the Civil War he "had struggled nearly a year and a half to get along without touching 'the institution' . . ."[27] For the Proclamation of Emancipation he could discover "no constitutional or legal justification, except as a military

measure."[28] And he had concluded that "no human power can subdue this rebellion without the use of the emancipation policy."[29] Finally, in replying to a serenade on the evening of the day of the adoption by the House of Representatives — the Senate having already acted — of the resolution for the Thirteenth Amendment, President Lincoln mentioned the legal questions that might be raised as to the validity of the Proclamation, and endorsed the Amendment as "a king's cure-all for all evils."[30]

4

BOTH Jefferson and Lincoln preferred gradual emancipation to any other plan of liberation. There are several references to this preference in Jefferson's writings. In the letter of 1814, cited above, he said: "I have seen no proposition so expedient on the whole as that of emancipation of those born after a given day, and of their education and expatriation after a given age. This would give time for a gradual extinction of that species of labor & substitution of another, and lessen the severity of the shock which an operation so fundamental cannot fail to produce." Lincoln in June, 1863, in a discussion of conditions in Missouri, embodied the following phrase: ". . . believing as I do that gradual can be made better than immediate [emancipation] for both black and white, except when military necessity changes the case."[31] He used almost the same language in another letter in the following month, and in March, 1864, he explained that this method "would produce less confusion and destitution."[32]

Also the two men were in essential agreement as to a policy of colonization for liberated slaves. Jefferson epitomized the details of his plan of 1779 in the *Notes on Virginia.* Slaves born after its adoption would continue with their parents to a certain age, then be brought up, at the public expence, "to tillage, arts, or sciences, according to their geniusses," and "colonized to such place as the circumstances of the time should render most proper, sending them out with arms, ammunition, implements . . . ," extending "to them our alliance and protection"; and at the same time an equal number of white persons should be imported to make good the loss in labor. The Virginian stood for this policy — freedom for all born after a certain day, and deportation at a proper age — throughout his life.

While Jefferson dreamed of colonization, presumably somewhere within the limits of the Continent, Lincoln fathered two experiments in deportation. Both failed. In his first annual message he suggested that steps be taken for the colonization of Negroes "at some place or places in a climate congenial to them."[33] Congress having appropriated $100,000 to promote the resettlement of free Negroes living in the District of Columbia, the president presented his plan to a deputation of colored men in August, 1862. He described the advantages of the place he had in mind in Central America. He thought a satisfactory beginning might be

made even with so few as twenty-five able-bodied men with their women and children. In his argument he went so far as to say: "The aspiration of men is to enjoy equality with the best when free, but on this broad continent not a single man of your race is made the equal of a single man of ours." He would have them remove to the District of Chiriqui in what then was the Republic of New Granada, and is now the Republic of Panama.[34] Nothing of importance happened. Lincoln renewed the argument, this time before the nation, in his second annual message,[35] and in the following April several hundred Negroes were sent to a small island off the coast of Hayti. Small-pox sailed with them. Other calamaties befel. In March, 1864, Secretary Stanton was directed to send a ship to bring back the colonists.[36] One feels that Jefferson's vision never could have been realized, and the futility of Lincoln's ventures is pathetic. He was trying so desperately to find a way!

No policy more completely exemplifies the rare quality of Abraham Lincoln's statecraft and his inspiring magnanimity, than does his devotion to compensated emancipation. Once in 1862 he recommended that Congress adopt a joint resolution that the United States "ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to each State pecuniary aid . . . to compensate" for the subsequent "change of system," and again in that year, when the session was about to end, he sent an appeal to Congress, with the draft of a bill to compensate any State which might abolish slavery. Finally in his annual message in that same year, with only thirty-one days remaining before he must fulfil his pledge to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, he included a long discussion of the scheme for compensation, with a tabulated calculation of the prospective gains in the population of the nation, and the concomitant increase in wealth, over a long period of years.[37] If slave property had to be sacrificed, was it "not just that it be done at a common charge?" The country could afford the expenditure. The President made a special drive for the approval of the plan by the border slave States. In March, 1862, he had a question-and-answer conference with several representatives of those States, and in 1862 he sent an appeal to them for action before Congress should adjourn.[38] He drafted a bill for the compensated emancipation of the slaves within the State of Delaware; the Legislature refused to act. Until the very end he clung to his hope for a fair and generous adjustment of this crucial problem. It was in February, 1865, with the full defeat of the Confederacy in sight, with the doom of slavery assured, that Lincoln read to his Cabinet a proposed joint resolution, to be sent with a message to Congress, empowering the President to pay to the slave States $400,000,000 in bonds, in ratio with their respective slave populations as of the census of 1860. No member of the Cabinet spoke in its favor. Reluctantly and sadly, the President said: "You are all against me," and tucked the paper away.[39]

As to the Federal Constitution, Jefferson was a strict constructionist. When he seized the opportunity to buy Louisiana, he thought for a time that an amendment must be put through to legalize the purchase. But he was in a hurry. Bonaparte might change his mind. Better take no chances. To one correspondent he wrote: "The Executive, in seizing the fugitive occurrence which so much advances the good of their country, have done an act beyond the Constitution. The Legislature is casting behind them metaphysical subtleties . . ." And to another friend a few days later he wrote that he deemed it "desirable for Congress to do what is necessary *in silence.*"[40] Lincoln's conviction that his primary duty was to save the Union was founded upon the oath which he had "registered in heaven" to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution," yet as a matter of practical statecraft he knowingly took certain liberties with it. His right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus,* while distinctly defensible, is still debated. He took measures to insure a favorable vote upon the resolution for the Thirteenth Amendment in order to legalize emancipation. Jefferson stood for State rights, and was fearful of Federal encroachments upon such rights. Lincoln stood for the "maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions," meaning slavery — this was a plank in the 1860 platform; but he interfered with slavery as a war necessity. Jefferson did say that "a little rebellion now and then is a good thing," but he also said in a long discussion of "the breaking of the Union" that "no Federal government can ever exist" if there is to be a "resort to scission" owing to party or State differences.[41] Lincoln in his First Inaugural admitted the people's "revolutionary right to dismember" the Union, and also he affirmed that "the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy."[42] In his discussion of the Ordinance of 1787, Gilbert Chinard holds that "the most striking feature of all the bills was the eagerness of Jefferson to consolidate the Union and to strengthen Federal bonds."[43] Lincoln, of course, fairly earned his fame as the Savior of the Union. Both men sought to confine slavery within the limits of its existence in their own times. Jefferson intended that his expanding Union should exclude slavery. Lincoln's party rose to power in opposition to the extension of slavery into the Territories.

5

THIS statement of similarities does not warrant any assumption that Abraham Lincoln did not do his own thinking. No other man had studied more profoundly the issues of the time, and none had mastered more completely their history. In his early years as a Whig he had accepted the policies of the party. As a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency he was influential in deciding what the policies

of the new party should be. He was determined that the platform for the 1860 campaign should not be a radical manifesto. Like other public men, he consulted authorities and examined the records of those who had led the nation in the past, and he watchfully observed the trends in public opinion. One historian has said that "he originated nothing and made no pretense of doing so."[44] This opinion is open to question. He did say in 1864: "I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me."[45] This does not mean that he allowed the public to make up his mind for him; rather it means that he was ahead of the public in reaching conclusions as to what ought to be done and refrained from action until he believed public sentiment would sustain him. With the greatest civil war in history on his hands he could not afford mistakes. His record on emancipation demonstrates the mingling of caution and courage with which he moved.

Throughout he was thinking ahead. How to get the seceded States back into their normal relations with the Union? That question was on his mind during fully half of the war years. There was plenty of originality in his reconstruction policy. Jefferson's idea was that the country was to be a loose federation of agrarian commonwealths. Industrialization was transforming the country in Lincoln's time, and during his administration the units were molded into a compact nation which could not be accurately alluded to as "these United States." This trend toward centralization still continues for better or worse, with apparent inevitability. There is truth in the portrait of Lincoln which John Hay entered in his *Diary* in 1863: "He is managing this war, the draft, foreign relations, and planning a reconstruction of the Union, all at once. I never knew with what tyrannous authority he rules the Cabinet till now. The most important things he decides & there is no cavil."[46]

Just how extensive was Lincoln's knowledge of Jefferson's writings we are unable to ascertain. We cannot be quite sure that he knew Jefferson's views on one or two of the subjects we have named. He did know well the greatest of the Jefferson documents, the Declaration, the Ordinances, the *Notes on Virginia,* at least in part, and presumably many of his letters and minor writings. It is a suggestive fact that late in November, 1861, the Library of Congress charged to him four volumes of Jefferson's works.[47] In the campaign of 1856 the Republicans circulated a huge quantity of printed matter, a major portion of which consisted of anti-slavery statements by the Founding Fathers, and mainly by Jefferson. In this manner Lincoln may have become acquainted with writings he had not encountered previously. He could not have overlooked the plank in the Democratic platform of that year in which that party used the names of Jefferson and Madison in support of their doctrine of State rights. The plank avowed that "the Democratic Party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions

of 1798 . . . and it adopts these principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed . . ." If Lincoln did not know what those resolutions were we may be sure that he took pains to find out. Jefferson wrote them, amidst the excitement caused by the Alien and Sedition laws, but he did not admit their authorship until 1821. They represented the compact theory of the Federal government. The several States were not united "on the principle of unlimited submission to the general government." Whenever that government "assumes undelegated powers, its acts are . . . void." And "where powers are assumed that have not been delegated, a nullification is the right remedy."[48] Jefferson sent this draft to Madison who in turn introduced a similar set into the Virginia Legislature. In after years Madison denied that forcible resistance was thought of by either Jefferson or himself. The resolutions had been intended "for political effect," and they in fact were highly useful for the party in the campaign of 1800. One feels that Lincoln would repudiate the ideas set forth in these resolutions on principle, and not simply for campaign reasons, and that he would not endorse the strategic purpose for which they had been designed.

But — what of Henry Clay? Did not Lincoln once glorify Clay as "my *beau ideal* of a statesman, the man for whom I fought all my humble life?" So he declared in the first of his debates with Douglas.[49] This saying should be bracketed with a passage in another address made ten days later: "In '32 I voted for Henry Clay, in '36 for the Hugo L. White ticket, in '40 for 'Tip and Tyler.' In '44 I made the last great effort for 'Old Harry of the West.' "[50] With all the ardor of a young ambitious politician he had admired Clay. The great parliamentary strategist and compromiser, whose absolute integrity nobody could deny, was one of the most fascinating personalities in all our history. Clay had been the leader of the Whigs for years and Lincoln became a local Whig leader. In his eulogy on Clay on his death in 1852, he referred to the "all-enduring spell with which the souls of men were bound to him." Lincoln had loved the man, for one thing, because he "was so habitually careful to avoid all sectional ground. Whatever he did he did for the whole country."[51] And: "He ever was on principle and in feeling opposed to slavery. The very earliest, and one of the latest, public efforts of his life, separated by a period of more than fifty years, were both made in favor of gradual emancipation." Also, Clay had endorsed "the idea of returning to Africa her children."[52] He was one of the founders of the American Colonization Society, and in 1836 he had followed Madison in its presidency. In his speech at Carlinville, Lincoln is reported to have said: "I can express all my views on the slavery question by quotations from Henry Clay."[53] Only a year before he entered the White House Lincoln noted that "In the days of Henry Clay, I was a Henry-Clay-tariff man, and my views have undergone no material change on that subject."[54] The tariff was one of the com-

ponents of Clay's famous "American system," along with a sound national banking system, and Federal aid for internal improvements. These all were policies of the Lincoln administration.

It is at least suggestive, and perhaps instructive, to consider how the lives of Jefferson, Clay, and Lincoln overlapped. Clay was forty-nine years of age when Jefferson died; Lincoln was forty-three when Clay passed away. Jefferson had entered upon his eighty-fourth year, and Clay upon his seventy-sixth year, while Lincoln was only nine weeks beyond his fifty-sixth birth-day when his tragic death took place. In intellectual power he was the peer of both Clay and Jefferson, and in executive ability he surpassed them. Neither could have done what he did for the saving of the Union.[55]

NOTES

1. In the two-volume John G. Nicolay and John Hay edition of the *Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln,* and in their twelve-volume "Gettysburg" edition, Lincoln is made to indicate "the 28th instant" as Jefferson's birthday. The letter itself, now in the Brown University Lincoln Collection, shows him to have written the correct date, "the 13th"; the letter is correctly transcribed in Dr. Roy P. Basler's *Abraham Lincoln: His Speeches and Writings.*

2. For the account of the "Festival" the sources used are the Boston newspapers, *The Reminiscences of Carl Schurz,* 2:118; *Addresses and Papers* by Edward Lillie Pierce, edited by A. W. Stevens, 252; and *Reminiscences of Sixty Years in Public Affairs,* by George S. Boutwell, 1:250 f.

3. The Amendment was adopted by the General Court in 1858 and again in 1859, and ratified by the people on May 9, 1859. In 1862 and again in 1863 the General Court adopted, and on April 6, 1863, the people ratified an amendment which "wholly annulled" the amendment of 1858.

4. Basler, 577 f.

5. *Herndon's Lincoln,* 1:45; Albert J. Beveridge, *Abraham Lincoln,* 1:74.

6. John G. Nicolay and John Hay, *Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln,* Gettysburg Edition, 3:178.

7. *Ibid.,* 1:244

8. *Ibid.,* 2:60 f.

9. *Ibid.,* 2:193 ff.

10. *Ibid.,* 4:264.

11. *Ibid.,* 5:159, 167 f., 318, 7:50.

12. Paul M. Angle, *New Letters and Papers of Abraham Lincoln,* 240.

13. For example, in the speech at Columbus in 1859: *Works,* 5:167 f.

14. Dumas Malone, *Jefferson the Virginian,* 414.

15. To M. de Meusnier, Paris, June 22, 1786; Paul Leicester Ford, *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson,* 4:181.

16. Arthur N. Holcombe, *The Political Parties of Today,* second edition, 156, 249.

17. *Works,* 3:230.

18. At Columbus and Cincinnati and in Kansas: *Works,* 5:186 f., 201, 270.

19. Malone, 228.

20. Letter to John Holmes, April 22, 1820. The italicized word is so in the original. Ford, 10:157.

21. *Works*, 6:37. 22. *Ibid.*, 2:206.
23. *Ibid.*, 2:259, 3:186, 10:65. 24. *Ibid.*, 4:275, 5:331.
25. Letter to Edward Coles, August 25, 1814; Ford, 9:478 f.
26. Annual Message, December 8, 1863; *Works*, 9:245.
27. Letter to McClernand, January 8, 1863; *Works*, 8:182.
28. *Works*, 9:109. 29. *Ibid.*, 10:191.
30. *Ibid.*, 10:353; January 31, 1865.
31. Letter to Schofield, *Works*, 8:329.
32. Letter to Hurlbut, *Works*, 9:52; Letter to Creswell, *Works*, 10:31.
33. *Works*, 7:50. 34. *Ibid.*, 8:1–9.
35. *Ibid.*, 8:97, 126. 36. *Ibid.*, 9:301.
37. *Ibid.*, 7:112 ff., 8:116–127. 38. *Ibid.*, 7:120 ff., 270 f.
39. *Ibid.*, 11:1 ff. For Delaware, 7:21 f.
40. Letter to John Breckinridge, August 12, 1803; Ford, 8:244; Letter to Levi Lincoln, August 30, 1803; Ford, 8:246.
41. Letter to James Madison, January 30, 1787; Ford, 4:362 f.; Letter to John Taylor, June 1, 1798; Ford, 7:264.
42. *Works*, 6:182, 179. 43. Gilbert Chinard, *Thomas Jefferson*, 149.
44. Jesse Macy, *The Political Parties in the United States 1846–1861*, 250.
45. Letter to Hodges, *Works*, 10:68.
46. Tyler Dennett, *Lincoln and the Civil War in the Diaries and Letters of John Hay*, 76.
47. Information supplied by Mr. George Fort Milton.
48. Ford, 7:289–301. 49. At Ottawa, August 21, 1858; *Works*, 3:255.
50. At Carlinville, August 31, 1858; Angle, 190. 51. *Works*, 2:163 f.
52. *Ibid.*, 172, 176. 53. Angle, 190.
54. Letter to Wallace, May 12, 1860; *Works*, 6:11.
55. On Abraham Lincoln's birth-day in 1878 a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives was held. The painting usually called "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation," for the execution of which Frank B. Carpenter had spent six months in the White House, had been presented to Congress by Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, of Boston, and on that day was formally accepted. The orators of the occasion were two Congressmen, James A. Garfield, of Ohio, soon to become President of the United States, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, who had been Vice-President of the Confederacy. Having dwelt on the "peculiar relation" of the Proclamation to Lincoln's character, Garfield in his eulogy remarked:

"One paper, above all others, led him captive, and filled his spirit with the majesty of its truth and the sublimity of its eloquence. It was the Declaration of American Independence. The author and the signers of that instrument became, in his early youth, the heroes of his political worship. I doubt if history affords any example of a life so early, so deeply, and so permanently influenced by a single political truth, as was Abraham Lincoln's by the central doctrine of the Declaration, — the liberty and equality of all men. Long before his fame had become national he said: 'That is the electric cord in the Declaration, — that links the hearts of patriotic and liberty-loving men together, and that will link such hearts as long as the love of freedom exists in the minds of men throughout the world.' That truth runs, like a thread of gold, through the whole web of his political life." For Garfield's speech, cf. *Works*, xi, v–xvi.

Goya's Disasters of the War

Exhibitions in the Print Department

FRANCISCO JOSÉ DE GOYA Y LUCIENTES made his debut in Madrid more than a hundred years after the death of Velasquez. He proved to be the unexpected genius of the Spanish School and a prophet of modern ideas at a moment when painting in his country reached its lowest ebb.

Goya was born on March 30, 1745, in Fuendetodos, a little town in the Guadarrama mountains. The crude agricultural community, picturesquely flanked by pine forests and ruined Moorish fortresses, made a lasting impression on him. Opposing forces were in continual strife to gain control of the strategic mountain passes. The horrors of conflict explain why Goya's mind even in his childhood was filled with strange thoughts and fantastic visions. Although his parents were simple people, his mother was of the Aragonese nobility. His father was a trained gilder and maker of frames. In 1760 they went to Zaragoza, where young Francisco was brought into contact with artists and the constant procession of their work which passed through his father's atelier. This did much to awaken his desire to draw and paint.

The prior of the neighboring Santa Fé monastery, Fray Felix Salvador Salcedo, was struck by the originality of the crude drawings of the boy. He believed so thoroughly in Goya's talent that he arranged for his being sent to one of the educational institutions of Zaragoza, known as Escuelas Pías. The case was brought before Count de Fuentes of the Pignatelli family, feudal lord of the district, who assured Goya's artistic education. Among the pensioners of the Pignatellis was José Luzán Martinez, one of the outstanding masters of the city, and the new protégé was placed in his care. Martinez's work and teaching, greatly influenced by the Italian masters, opened a broad vista to Goya. Under Martinez's tutelage he developed rapidly, distinguishing himself not only as an apt pupil but also as an extraordinary character. He was continually in quarrels with artists and religious confraternities, which at times ended in bloodshed. After one of these fights, in 1766, he escaped to Madrid.

Little is known of Goya's three year's stay in the capital. There is no work of his that can be ascribed to this period, but we know that he had a reputation as a skilled contestant in all games of physical prowess, particularly bull-fighting, and as a turbulent character and a gallant cavalier. Once he was found lying on the pavement with a knife in his back. Rescued by his friends, arrangements were made for his hasty departure, this time for Italy. For two years he studied in Rome; and when he was not studying the Italian masters, particularly Titian and Tintoretto, he was indulging in episodes of conflict which finally plunged him in the grip of the Inquisition. Being released through the influence of the Spanish ambassador, he was sent to Madrid with an introduction to Francisco Bayeu de Subias, Court painter of Spain. Under the guidance of the master, he was free to resume his studies. Incidentally, he married Subias's daughter.

Bayeu de Subias introduced his son-in-law to Raphael Mengs, a German painter, the arbiter of art at Court, who had been urged by King Charles III

to revive the tapestry works of Santa Barbara. A series of designs were entrusted to Goya, which may be seen in the galleries of the Prado and upon the walls of the Escorial. These accomplishments paved the way for royal favor at the accession of Charles IV in 1788. Now in his forties, Goya took an increasingly prominent part in the incidents which led to the invasion of the French troops and the placing of Joseph Bonaparte on the Spanish throne. He became a rebel and nihilist, exposing the unhealthy conditions of the Court and the hypocrisies of the Middle Class, the Church, Law, and Art. He was commissioned by the King to design a series of frescoes for the Church of St. Anthony of Florida, Madrid, and he also produced works for Zaragoza, Valencia, and Toledo. However, ecclesiastical art was not his *forte* and his fame was not enhanced by his religious subjects.

In portraiture Goya excelled. He worked rapidly, and during his long stay at Madrid he painted many portraits. Among his sitters were Charles III, Charles IV, Ferdinand VII, King Joseph, and the Duke of Wellington. One of his best portraits is that of the beautiful Andalusian, the Duchess of Alba. At this time Goya's versatility was proverbial and in his hands the crayon, brush, and etching needle were equally powerful. He was determined to educate the public against the inherited pseudo-classical and conventional doctrines, and to be instrumental in founding a school of impressionism. These ideas proved to have anticipated the modern trend towards naturalism by two generations.

Toward the end of the century, when the wars and revolutions were paralyzing the artistic world, Goya, deeply engrossed in a new form of art, set down his many ideas on paper. These were to be interpreted by his etching needle, and to this medium he devoted twelve years, during which he produced many famous plates. He made innumerable studies for them, and, wishing to emphasize the dramatic character of his subjects, experimented to find some medium besides the bitten line. The comparatively little used method of aquatint, employed to great extent by Thomas Rowlandson, offered the desired results with its flat washes, giving a tonal quality in support of stopped-out whites and the vibrant etched line.

Goya's etched work comprises two hundred and sixty-eight plates. These include eighty-three "Caprices," twenty-one "Proverbs," eighty-two "Disasters of War," forty-four "Scenes from the Bull-fight," sixteen studies after Velasquez, and twenty-two miscellaneous subjects. It is interesting to note that, with the exception of *Los Caprichos,* none of these sets was circulated during the artist's lifetime. A small edition of thirty-three plates of *La Tauromaquia* was released by Goya, but, for some reason, it was not published, and it was not until forty years later that the Calcografía Nacional properly issued the set.

The Print Department is fortunate to possess fine editions of the four sets. A selection from the "Disasters of War" — all of the first edition — has been made for the October exhibition. This set, considered the finest of Goya's efforts on copper, dates from 1810 and the succeeding years of the Peninsular War. Though at the age of sixty-four Goya still held his position as Court painter during Bonaparte's regime, he withdrew from active affairs to record his country's sufferings and his protest against the French invasion. The series

was first published in 1863 by the Academy of San Fernando. These subjects are creations of the artist's brooding mind, given form through his despair, imagined or actually experienced in the horrors of war. Goya felt that war was a senseless waste of human life, the futility of which he emphasized in the captions appearing under his masterpieces: "For What," "For Nothing," "I Saw This," and "One Cannot Bear to See Such Things." The terrible realism of the first seventy plates is graphically displayed with great artistry. The last ten are subjects of pure imagination, with the satire aimed at the heads of priests.

That Goya was a master of his art is evidenced by his faultless sense of area-cutting, the broad massing of contrasting light and shade, emphasized by the large flat spaces of aquatint to set off the vibrant linear work. This was something new in compositional conception and did much to heighten his instinctive choice of dramatic subject. There is something sculptural and architectural in the solidity and third dimension of the figures developed by the subtle juxtaposition of flat aquatint tones and careful interrelation of rhythmical lines. Goya was an innovator by his use of these combined mediums which seemed to fit his temperament perfectly.

In *Los Caprichos* the scourge of satire is expressed with a vividness of exposure that has never been attempted by an artist, not forgetting Rowlandson, Daumier, or Jean-Louis Forain. Goya did these with proud independence, strengthened by his keen observation of conditions in Madrid society and the personalities of the Court. Even the King and Queen did not escape his acid needle, and naturally government circles were scandalized by his daring. His mockery of priests was so marked that the Inquisitor decided to call him to account. But Charles IV silenced the upheaval by ordering Goya to deliver the plates and copies of the etchings to him. Seventy-two of these were done between 1797 and 1803, which later date indicates the publication of the first collected edition of the eighty plates issued by the Calcografía Nacional. The captions composed by Goya offered little of the true meaning contained in the prints. The early proofs were printed under his supervision.

When Goya etched *La Tauromaquia,* he no doubt intended the plates to illustrate the history of bull-fighting. His own experiences in the arena gave him the knowledge to depict the habits of the animals and every movement of the bull-fighter's art. A number of the plates show us matadors and picadors in perilous circumstances, composed with such a sense of momentary action that one is compelled to concentrate on the struggle between man and beast.

Los Proverbios might be interpreted to mean "nonsense" or "absurdities." The plates were done during the last years of Goya's life, with his customary facility and extraordinary composition. Whatever their significance, these designs are so dramatic and charged with so much imagination as to provoke a good many interpretations. Fantastic though they are, they cannot be dismissed as mere extravagances; they can be relied upon as lasting art, pointing to that important period in Spanish history which seems to have begun and ended in Goya's work.

Goya, the bold, capricious, and headstrong genius, retired in later life to Bordeaux, where he died on April 16, 1828.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

French Books of Hours

LES Livres d'Heures Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris 1927, and the *Supplément aux Livres d'Heures,* Macon 1943, are the work of the Abbé Victor Leroquais, a distinguished scholar, author of more than fifteen other studies in the field. The Library is fortunate in securing this catalogue, as the main part has been out of print for over a dozen years. It consists of three large volumes, the third containing 130 plates in heliotype. The *Supplément* is in one volume, with an album of 40 plates.

The collection comprises 335 Latin manuscripts, ranging from the twelfth to the seventeenth century, and is described by the Abbé as "unique in the world, through the number and variety of items and the beauty and lavishness of the decoration." The introduction leaves nothing to be desired in the way of clearness in explaining the historic influences shaping the Books of Hours, both in regard to the contents and the illustration.

First the Abbé answers the question of just what a Book of Hours is — how it differs from kindred liturgical books. The most frequent source of confusion is the similarity between the Breviary and the Book of Hours, since both have certain features in common. The fundamental difference lies in the official character of the former, while the latter was a prayer-book for private devotions. The Breviary follows the cycle of the liturgical year, and its prayers are arranged by the canonical hours; the Book of Hours is independent of the liturgical cycle, and has freely absorbed various elements to satisfy the needs of the laity. "Just as there are no two cathedrals alike," the editor remarks, "one may say that there are no two identical Books of Hours."

From the time of Charlemagne to the thirteenth century, the Psalter was used as a prayer-book. Gradually various other features came to be added, the result being a combination of Psalter and Book of Hours. The latter was a kind of appendix, which occupied an increasingly large space until it "slipped from the Psalter as a fruit slips off from a tree." The separated prayer-book later absorbed fragments of the Gospels, the Passion according to St. John, the Hours of the Cross and of the Holy Spirit, and the ubiquitous prayers "Obsecro te" and "O intemerata." Occasionally secular pieces also crept in.

Canon Leroquais deplores the fact that art historians in studying miniatures have taken too little account of the texts, which may differ according to the usages of various dioceses. The coat-of-arms which appears on a manuscript is, of course, the surest clue to the identification of the owner. Sometimes he or she will be portrayed as part of the scene in a miniature. The originality of the decoration lies in the variety of subjects treated. The calendar, with its characteristic pictures of the rural occupation for each month, is one of the oldest motifs, related perhaps to the revival of agriculture in France after the liberation of the serfs.

Among the twenty-two items catalogued in the *Supplément* are the *Petites Heures d'Anne de Bretagne,* a sixteenth-century manuscript acquired in 1935, and the fifteenth-century *Heures de Jean sans Peur, Duc de Bourgogne,* acquired four years later. The other twenty belong to the collection of Smith-Lesouëf. These Books of Hours are outstanding for the originality of their illustrations and the light these throw on studios of miniature artists hitherto unknown.

The catalogue is remarkably full. Each item is identified and dated by century; the text is collated and described in detail; and the decoration and illustration are characterized. The plates are arranged in chronological order, beginning with an almost Byzantine "Christ blessing" in a twelfth-century Psalter, and ending with a portrait of Guillaume de Bade dated 1647.

M. M.

Ten Books

The Rising Sun in the Pacific. By Samuel Eliot Morison. Little, Brown. 1948. 411 pp.

This is the third volume of Professor Morison's great series entitled "History of United States Naval Operations in World War II," scheduled to fill thirteen volumes. It is "a tale of defeat and disaster," telling the story of the attack on Pearl Harbor, the invasion of the Philippines, the loss of Wake, and the unsuccessful defense of the Malay Barrier, with the resulting Japanese expansion and occupation of Java. In a brilliant introduction, the author sketches the development of Japanese aspirations since the First World War, the army aiming at "Hakko Ichiu" or world hegemony. He depicts, at the same time, the American reaction to these developments, particularly since the Manchuria Incident. Mr. Morison's narrative is, as it should be, factual; with his customary lucidity he describes the many naval engagements, giving the movements of battleships and often mentioning the deeds of humble sailors. Evidently he himself took part in some of the actions; and he has mastered the details of all the others. There have been several excellent accounts of the war in the Pacific by writers like Gilbert Cant, Fletcher Pratt, and Walter Karig; the great merit of Mr. Morison's work is that it embodies, for the first time, all the information concerning the Japanese fleets, derived from their naval files and the interrogations of Japanese officers. The author disclaims any purpose to set himself up as "a one-man court of inquiry" as to the responsibility for Pearl Harbor, but he cannot avoid drawing certain conclusions. Thus he quotes approvingly Admiral King's statement that "the basic trouble was that the Navy failed to appreciate what the Japanese could and did do," and with the underestimate of the capabilities of the enemy went an overestimate of their intelligence. "The Japanese," Mr. Morison writes, "could have conquered everything they wanted in the Philippines and Malaya by leaving Pearl Harbor alone and relying on submarines and aircraft in the Mandates to deal with our Pacific Fleet." For the holding of Wake, Admiral Kimmel worked out a plan, and had he been allowed to retain the Pacific Fleet command a few days longer, the island perhaps could have been saved. But, in view of "the general strategic situation," his successor decided to abandon it, to the dismay of the American garrisons. The author's treatment of the Southwest Pacific operations and the part which the Dutch Fleet played in them contains much little-known information. The Halsey-Doolittle raid on Tokyo, on April 18, 1942, gave a tremendous lift to American morale, besides the practical results of pinning down four Japanese army fighter plane-groups in Japan. Mr. Morison did not want to gloss over the tragedies of these five months. "I owe it to the brave men," he states, "who held this succession of Thermopylaes against an enemy of overwhelming strength to record their efforts with the same care and detail that I devote to the victories that follow." (*Z. H.*)

The American Political Tradition. By Richard Hofstadter. Knopf. 1948. 378 pp.

In this brilliant series of essays the author, an Assistant Professor of History at Columbia University, deals with little-known or seldom-emphasized facets in the careers of our major statesmen. His point of view is detached, sometimes ironic, but never simply iconoclastic. Mr. Hofstadter believes that "a longing to recapture the past" has been a basic ingredient of American political thought, and he attempts to show a preoccupation with outworn values as central to most of the personalities with which he deals. A number of his chapter headings are indicative of the paradox involved: "Thomas Jefferson: the Aristocrat as Democrat," "John C. Calhoun: the Marx of the Master Class," "Wendell Phillips: the

Patrician as Agitator," "Woodrow Wilson: the Conservative as Liberal," "Franklin D. Roosevelt: the Patrician as Opportunist." The essay on F. D. R. is perhaps the outstanding example of Mr. Hofstadter's method, which is factual, critical, but never loses sight of historical trends. Roosevelt put his faith in "personal benevolence, personal arrangements, the sufficiency of good intentions and month-to-month improvisation." But he was withal so flexible in maneuvers, such a master of situations, that he is bound to be "the dominant figure in the mythology of any resurgent American liberalism." The essays on Jackson, Calhoun, Lincoln, and William Jennings Bryan are equally perceptive. Without adding to "the literature of hero-worship and national self-congratulation," Mr. Hofstadter has made a substantial contribution to our understanding of American political leadership. (*C. C.*)

The Proper Study of Mankind. By Stuart Chase. Harper. 1948. 311 pp.

With his light touch, yet with boldness and penetration, Mr. Chase approaches the task of "running a kind of chain and compass line across the whole front of the sciences devoted to human relations." Especially since Hiroshima, the gap between progress in physical and social science has become startlingly glaring; the question is what balance could be reached by the application of the scientific method to the various branches of social science. Far more data are available than even the social scientist realizes. Besides the basic acceptance of the "culture concept," the author discusses specific cases, as the Japanese-American relocation camp strike, race relations in the South, labor management, experiments in learning, surveys of public opinion, the steps toward the maintenance of peace through Unesco projects, area studies, and recent developments in anthropology. All these efforts should be made on a basis of "community action." The problems are many, but they can ultimately be reduced to the following two: "How can man come to terms with nature?" and "How can man come to terms with his own kind?" The first is answered by the processes of physical science; a reply to the second should be attempted by a "new study" of man which, as Mr. Chase agrees with Pope, is after all the only "proper study of mankind." (*D. L. C.*)

The Age of the Great Depression, 1929-1941. By Dixon Wecter. Macmillan. 1948. 362 pp.

Mr. Wecter begins his chronicle with the hot-house prosperity in the early days of Hoover, marked by an "orgy of saving" among the wealthy and a widespread over-expansion of credit; then traces the sweep of business failures by the thousands and unemployment by the millions. Roosevelt's daring innovations had the threefold aim of relief, recovery, and reform. In the author's view, the National Recovery Administration, despite its name, largely failed as a recovery program, but succeeded as one of reform. This lesson was not lost upon the president and his advisers, who from 1935 onward bent their energies in the latter direction. In that year more social legislation, including the national labor-relations act and the social-security law, was passed than in any previous year of the nation's history. In it was initiated also the immense relief program known as WPA, which provided employment for eight million workers. Mr. Wecter analyzes the effect of these measures on the various aspects of national life. He follows union activity, notably the rise of the CIO and labor's participation in politics; describes the program of the U. S. Housing Authority and the decentralizing tendency in housing conditions; presents the plight of the migratory farm worker, the paradox of efficiency and unemployment resulting from farm mechanization, and the unprecedented benefit to farmers from the New Deal; and discusses the demands of the new leisure class for radio, news, and films. (*M. M.*)

Persuade or Perish. By Wallace Carroll. Houghton Mifflin. 1948. 392 pp.

As the author was throughout the war engaged in directing war information

and the psychological warfare service for the armed forces, his detailed inside account is illuminating. Although it is difficult to gauge the effects of this subtle weapon, it appears that propaganda based on analysis of enemy mentality has had some remarkable results. Carefully prepared persuasive leaflets, which guaranteed the holder safety and fair treatment on surrender, were dropped on enemy lines by the air force; in the Tunisian campaign alone ten million copies were released, with the result that hundreds of thousands of prisoners were taken in eight days. In the Italian campaign, the author believes, Allied propaganda struck the final blow at Italian morale. The fall of the island Pantelleria was largely the result of leaflet bombardment, and in Sicily about eighty per cent of the Italian prisoners questioned were found to have read a leaflet. These mind-weapons had to be based on accurate intelligence, and appeals to action could be made only at the precise time when it would serve Allied purposes. In the great invasion of D-Day and during the progress of the conquest, propaganda strategy became increasingly complex, as the tenacity of German morale presented stubborn problems. (*M. M.*)

Road to Survival. By William Vogt. Sloane. 1948. 335 pp.

The neo-Malthusian warnings of Mr. Vogt have made a considerable impression. Based on scientific studies and observations, his present work on the relation of the land to the population it feeds is striking for its pungency. Economists, he writes, speak of the advantages of farm mechanization; what they fail to recognize is that production-per-farmer is meaningless divorced from production-per-acre. "Modern agriculture," Mr. Vogt maintains, "has not raised the earth's biotic potential." Most of the soils in the United States are subject to erosion. Planting in row crops increases erosion a hundredfold; especially "corn has now ringed the earth, and wherever it has gone it has torn down the land." The author reminds us that "American civilization, founded on nine inches of topsoil, has now lost one-third of this soil" — a formidable factor, considering that it takes from three hundred to a thousand years for nature to restore an inch of fertile topsoil. Other abuses, besides over-cropping, are the destruction of forests by excessive lumbering or fires, over-grazing, and the reckless extermination of wild animal species. Even costly engineering projects, such as dams for flood control, may be a form of abuse, for "we no longer can afford to waste fertile fields beneath hydroelectric reservoirs." (*M. M.*)

Tolstoy as I Knew Him. By Tatyana A. Kuzminskaya. Macmillan. 1948. 439 pp.

The author was the sister of Tolstoy's wife, Sonya Bers, and the intimate companion of the Tolstoys during the early years of their marriage. She was the original for Natasha Rostova in *War and Peace,* and a good deal of the extraordinary charm and energy of that character are in these memoirs of Tatyana's girlhood with her family and at Yasnaya Polyana, up to the time of her marriage in 1867. The book gives a colorful picture of family life in the Russia of Tolstoy's time, and many of its scenes will be familiar to readers of his great novels. The young Tatyana had a close relationship with the novelist both when he was a friend of the family and later when he was her sister's husband, and her recollections provide much detailed personal and biographical information about this period of his life. Many of his letters to her are here published for the first time in English. And the memoirs have particular value for the portions they include about Tolstoy's writing of *War and Peace* and about the first reception of that work. Also of interest, and charmingly told, is the story of Tatyana's own romantic attachment to Tolstoy's brother, Sergey, her eventual break with him, and later her marriage to A. M. Kuzminsky. The book is translated from the Russian edition of 1926, and is one of a series of Russian works in translation to be published by Macmillan in coöperation with the American Council of Learned Societies. (*C. C.*)

America Through British Eyes. Edited by Allan Nevins. Oxford. 1948. 530 pp.

Mr. Nevins has brought his anthology up to date in this new edition by adding a number of selections from books published since the First World War. The volume now comprises the work of some thirty-odd writers, from 1789 to the present, divided chronologically and with a long introductory essay at the head of each section. Some famous British travelers are represented — Dickens, Mrs. Trollope, Harriet Martineau, Captain Marryat, Matthew Arnold, Fanny Kemble, and others — as well as such familiar works as James Bryce's *American Commonwealth.* But for the most part Mr. Nevins reprints material which is little known to American readers. The new section — "Boom, Depression, and War" — is chiefly reportage, such as the portions from Collinson Owen's *The American Illusion,* Mary Agnes Hamilton's *In America Today,* M. Philips Price's *America after Sixty Years,* and Graham Hutton's *Midwest at Noon.* (*C. C.*)

Man and his Works. By Melville J. Herskovits. Knopf. 1948. 676 pp.

This encyclopedic exposition of the methods, findings, and interpretations of the leading anthropologists of various schools gives the student and general reader a comprehensive view of the field. It is the non-literate peoples, whether the ancestors of civilized nations or contemporary tribes like the West African or American Indian natives, that constitute largely the laboratory of the anthropologist. The author brings into relief the view-point of cultural relativism, in the light of which the so-called "primitive" peoples are "neither childlike, nor naïve, nor unsophisticated." Tracing the development of the human species from the Java and Peking man through the Bronze and Iron Age, he points out the overlapping of types and observes that "the process of culture-building continued on the basis of learning and not of instinct." A stimulating discussion of the races leads to the conclusion that no pure race is to be found and that the culture of a people influences physical type more than this influences the culture. Utilization of natural forces, the techniques and ingenious inventions of primitive communities, the division of labor according to sex, the social organization along patriarchal and (or) matriarchal lines, and the all-round education of the young are treated with numerous lively examples. (*M. M.*)

Yankee Science in the Making. By Dirk J. Struik. Little, Brown. 1948. 430 pp.

The early New England colonists, struggling for bare existence in a primitive and hostile land, had little time for invention. Even when the colonies grew and prospered, science and technology were restricted by Calvinistic theology, Newtonian dictates, and the English mercantile system. The colonial worker turned to craftsmanship, and his simple and beautiful products are cherished Americana today. Then the Revolutionary War released unlimited energy. New England forged ahead in the manufacture of machine tools and textiles, and in vast development of canals, turnpike roads, railroads, and shipping. Salem, Newport, and Nantucket, early centers of scientific and industrial activity, gave way to Boston and Cambridge. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences was founded in 1780, and schools and colleges, especially medical schools, grew rapidly. Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin inaugurated the factory system in New England cotton mills. Pure science flourished too. Benjamin Silliman at Yale, Asa Gray at Harvard, Denison Olmstead and many others brought fame and prestige to the new country. With the Jeffersonian era came interest in the common man. Social reform, religious freedom, shorter working hours were popular trends, while industry developed under Western expansion. When the Civil War started, New England was industrially well organized to become integrated in the life of the United States as a whole. The book is concerned more with the events and people who produced New England inventions than with mechanism and operation. (*L. A. S.*)

Library Notes

Retirement

MISS MARY M. SULLIVAN, Branch Librarian of the Parker Hill Branch Library since 1920, retired on July 31. Miss Sullivan entered the service of the Boston Public Library forty-six years ago: for the first two years she worked in the Issue Department of the Central Library, and thereafter at the Dorchester, the Neponset, and finally the Parker Hill Branch Libraries.

Miss Sullivan graduated from St. Mary's High School, after which she studied music for two years at the Berkeley Street Academy. She has also taken courses at the Simmons Library School and at the University Extension. Under her direction the Parker Hill Branch Library served a large area, including many schools and hospitals. She encouraged wide use of the library lecture hall, sponsoring many poetry readings, book reviewing, and other group meetings. The Mission Church Boys' Choir received a great deal of commendation after Christmas carol programs.

Miss Sullivan is a member of the Massachusetts Library Association, the Roxbury Neighborhood Council, and the Roxbury Civic League.

Andrew Lang in Selkirk

ANDREW LANG was a man of many interests: he translated the *Iliad* and fought for his conviction that Homer was a historic personage; he was a poet and literary critic, an authority on Scottish history and folklore, as well as a pioneer in anthropology. The Library has acquired a letter by him written to a Mrs. Bell, dscribing briefly some fishing and cricket which he enjoyed in his native Selkirkshire in the company of friends. He speaks also of a book sent to her — "C. & M." — which is undoubtedly *Custom & Myth,* Lang's first big work on folklore, published in 1884, when he was forty years old. The letter is dated only "Sept. 2"; probably it was written soon after publication, since the book is mentioned as something new.

Selkirkshire was the favorite county of Sir Walter Scott, to whose works Lang was attached all his life. Scott had served as deputy-sheriff of Selkirkshire for many years, having been appointed in 1799. After a few years he was reprimanded for neglecting his official duties by spending too much time in Edinburgh. As a result he leased Ashestiel (near where Lang and his companion fished) in 1804, and stayed there until 1812, when the lease expired. The letter follows:

Dear Mrs. Bell,

So I am a loser. I have asked the publishers to send you C. & M. — a poor thing, ask the Rev Sir George Cox.

We ruined ourselves in furniture in Edinburgh, and had a screen given to us as a gift. Today it has rained, not near enough, though. All of it that fell, fell on *me.* I was fishing to no purpose; my companion snared a small grilse. This was between Elibank, where Muckle Mou'd Meg lived, and Ashestiel which Scott was foolish to leave. Mr Lionel Tennyson, Mr Herbert Weg, and 9 others, playing for the Glen, made a score of 16! Not high class cricket.

The frost has killed all the dahlias, and most of the other flowers. I am no good at epistolary composition, and I hope my wife has been more successful in running up a "Collins" (so called after that master of the art) than myself.

Yours very sincerely
A Lang

Lionel Tennyson, the younger son of the poet, died in India in 1886, at the age of thirty-two.

Muckle Mou'd Meg, an almost legendary figure, was a distant ancestor of Scott. It seems that, in the early 1600's, Sir William Scott, eldest son of the famous freebooter Auld Wat of Harden made an unfortunate foray on the lands of Sir Gideon Murray of Elibank. He was about to be hanged when

the proposal was made that he might live if he married Agnes Murray, or Muckle Mou'd (large-mouthed) Meg, who was known as the ugliest woman in four counties. At first William was very reluctant, but when the noose was around his neck he reconsidered, and married the girl. The word "muckle," with its variants "mickle," "meikle," "mekil," and so on, meaning "great" or "much," is quite commonly used in Scotch dialect. In fact, there is a Scotch saying to console those who are so afflicted as to be muckle-mouthed: "Muckle-mou'd folk hae a luck for their meat." A big gun of the fifteenth century at Edinburgh Castle has been called, among other names, "Muckle Megg," but the connection with Muckle Mou'd Meg of Elibank has not been proven. J. S.

Matthew Arnold's Early Poetry

PRECEDED only by his Rugby and Oxford prize poems, Matthew Arnold's two slender volumes, *The Strayed Reveller* and *Empedocles on Etna,* were published in 1849 and 1852 respectively. They were signed "By A"; however, the author's identity was "an open secret."

The Strayed Reveller, and Other Poems is a collection of twenty-seven poems, including nine sonnets, written by Arnold over a period of about five years. They represent the time during which he was first a fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, then secretary to Lord Lansdowne in London. The Library's copy has the author's inscription on the flyleaf, "W Arnold from M A" — it is not known which of his brothers, William or Walter, was meant.

Only five hundred copies were printed, and the book had a small sale. The assertion that the volume was suppressed seems to be erroneous, for as late as 1852 it was advertised as being for sale. As Sir E. K. Chambers states, Arnold, always very critical of his own work, by the end of 1849 had "got to dislike" the title poem. He nevertheless liked it well enough to reprint it in the 1853 edition of his poetry, and with only one exception all of the 1849 poems were reprinted in his later editions.

By the time of publication of *Empedocles on Etna, and Other Poems,* the course of Arnold's life had been fairly well determined. After teaching at Rugby he was an inspector of schools — a post which he was to hold until two years before his death. Though it was not until 1857 that he was elected Professor of Poetry at Oxford, his earlier volume had won him a considerable, though esoteric, reputation.

All of the thirty-five poems in the book reflect the poet's emotional and philosophical conflict, and reveal an Arnold very different from the gay young man whom many of his friends knew. The two longer poems, which attracted the most attention, both express a feeling of destiny thwarted by the gods. Something of Arnold's love affair with the enigmatic French girl Marguerite is in "Tristram and Iseult," as in several other Arnold poems of the 1850's. One of the poet's friends criticized the Empedocles poem on the grounds that it seemed not to be about the man who leaped into the crater, but about Arnold's own thoughts. The poet replied that he had "a sympathy with the figure Empedocles presents to the imagination," but his creed could not be identical with its "preachment."

Five hundred copies were printed, as in the case of *The Strayed Reveller,* but the book was withdrawn before fifty were sold. Some scholars have believed that Arnold was dissatisfied with the title poem, and it is a fact that he did not reprint it until 1869. Oddly enough, the melancholy, brooding poem was restored at the insistence of such an optimist as Robert Browning. With only two exceptions, all the poems in *Empedocles* were reprinted.

The 1853 *Poems* of Arnold, containing some of his best-loved compositions, such as "Sohrab and Rustum," was obviously the poet's attempt at forming a canon of his own works. However, throughout the remainder of his life — even after he had ceased writing poetry — Arnold was in the habit of dropping and reviving, arranging and rearranging his poetry according to the shifts in his taste. M. R.

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

***

This list should be used in conjunction with Books Current, *a quarterly list the publication of which the Library began in October 1943.* Books Current *is meant for the Branch Libraries and for the Open Shelf and Young People's Departments of the Central Library; but the books listed in it are available for the whole library system. The books listed in* More Books *are in the Central Library and in the Business Branch; however, they may be borrowed through the various Branch Libraries. Fiction is listed in* Books Current *only.*

General Reference In Bates Hall

Dictionaries and Encyclopedias

Duden pictorial encyclopedia, The, in five languages. New York, Ungar. [1943.] **Gen. Ref. P361.D8**

Kerchove, René de. International maritime dictionary. Van Nostrand. [1948.] 946 pp. **Gen. Ref. V23.K4**

Patman, Wright. Our American government; the answers to 1001 questions on how it works. Chicago, Ziff-Davis. [1948.] 143 pp. **Gen. Ref. JK274.P344**

Quem e alguem (Who's who in Portugal). Lisboa. [1947.] 673 pp. **Gen. Ref. AYCT1363.Q3**

Stimpson, George. Information roundup. Harper. [1948.] 587 pp. **Gen. Ref. AG5S85**

Literature

Hoehn, Matthew, *editor.* Catholic authors. Newark, St. Mary's Abbey. 1948. 812 pp. **Gen. Ref. PN485.H6**
Contemporary biographical sketches, 1930–1947.

Leguizamón, Julio A. Historia de la literatura hispanoamericana. Buenos Aires. [1945.] 2 v. **Gen. Ref. PQ7c81.L4**

Putnam, Samuel. Marvelous journey; a survey of four centuries of Brazilian writing. Knopf. 1948. 269 pp. **Gen. Ref. PQ9511.P8**

Biography

Single

Harrington, Fred Harvey. Fighting politician, Major General N. P. Banks. Univ. of Pennsylvania. 1948. xi, 301 pp. **E467.1.B23H3**

Hesseltine, William Best. Lincoln and the war governors. Knopf. 1948. x, 405, xxii pp. **E457.4.H6**
Bibliography: pp. 395–405.

Lincoln, Abraham, *1809–1865.* Abraham Lincoln's autobiography, with an account of its origin and history . . . by Robert Dale Richardson. Boston, Beacon Press. 1948. xiv, 45 pp. Illus. **E457.L737**
Includes a facsimile reproduction of the ms. copy of the autobiography, now in the Library of Congress, which Lincoln prepared at the request of J. W. Fell in 1859, and the letter of transmittal. The appendix consists of two letters of J. J. Lewis to J. W. Fell concerning the action of the anti-Cameron faction in Pennsylvania.

McNaughton, Frank and Walter Hehmeyer. Harry Truman, President. Whittlesey House. [1948.] vi, 294 pp. **E814.M27**

Madelin, Louis. Talleyrand. New York, Roy Publishers. 1948. 320 pp. **DC255.T3M313 1948**
"A vivid biography of the amoral, unscrupulous and fascinating French statesman"; translated by Rosalie Feltenstein.

Nehru, Jawaharlal. Nehru on Gandhi. Day. [1948.] x, 150 pp. **DS481.G3N4**
A selection, arranged in the order of events, from the writings and speeches of Jawaharlal Nehru.

Ruth, George Herman. The Babe Ruth story as told to Bob Considine; with 49 photos. 250 pp. **GV865.R8A3**

Shub, David. Lenin, a biography. Doubleday. 1948. viii, 438 pp. **DK254.L4S48**

Sward, Keith Theodore. The legend of Henry Ford. New York, Rinehart. 1948. viii, 550 pp. **CT275.F68S9**
Bibliography: pp. [513]–534.

Toksvig, Signe. Emanuel Swedenborg, scientist and mystic. Yale. 1948. 389 pp. **BX8748.T65**

[Weil, Joseph R.] "Yellow Kid" Weil; the autobiography of America's master swindler, as told to W. T. Brannon. Chicago, Ziff-Davis Pub. Co. [1948.] 297 pp. ***HV6695.W38**

Williamson, Samuel Thurston. Imprint of a publisher; the story of Frank Gannett and his independent newspapers. McBride. [1948.] x, 308 pp. **PN4874.G3W53**

Collective

Gogarty, Oliver St. John. Mourning became Mrs. Spendlove, and other portraits, grave and gay. New York, Creative Age Press.

[1948.] 250 pp. PR6013.O 28M6
Whimsical and good-humored sketches of various Irish characters, including an intimate memoir of James Joyce.

Milhollen, Hirst D., and Milton Kaplan. Presidents on parade. Macmillan. 1948. 425 pp. *E176.1.M63
A collection of photos., reproduced in part from material in the Library of Congress, each with brief commentary. Foreword by Luther H. Evans, Librarian of Congress.

Young, Klyde H., and Lamar Middleton. Heirs apparent, the vice presidents of the United States. Prentice-Hall. [1948.] vi, 314 pp. E176.Y7

Memoirs

Friede, Donald. The mechanical angel, his adventures and enterprises in the glittering 1920's. Knopf. 1948. 246, ix pp. CT275.F713A3 1948
The entertaining memoirs of a publisher, founder of the publishing firm Covici, Friede.

Gouzenko, Igor. The iron curtain. Dutton. 1948. vii, 279 pp. DK268.G6A3 1948
The gripping autobiography of the Soviet cipher expert who exposed espionage in Canada and became a British subject. Beginning with an experience as a member of the Komsomol or Young Communist Youth, these memoirs show authentic conditions behind the iron curtain.

Green, Anne. With much love. Harper. 1948. viii, 276 pp. PS3513.R4434W5
Intimate and amusing glimpses of the author's home life in Paris at the turn of the century. Anne and her equally well known brother Julian Green belonged to a large family whose genial spirits overflowed in spite of a hard struggle for existence. Early chapters recall her mother's life as a young belle in Savannah, Georgia.

Gregory, Alyse. The day is gone. Dutton. 1948. 213 pp. PS3513.R55Z5 1948
Autobiography.

Hull, Cordell. The memoirs of Cordell Hull. Macmillan. 1948. 2 v. E748.H93A3

Business

These books are to be obtained at the Business Branch, 20 City Hall Ave.

American aviation directory. Spring–Summer, 1948. Washington, American Aviation Associates. 1948. 676 pp. **TL512.A51 1948

American egg and poultry review. Who's who in the egg and poultry industries. June, 1948. New York, Urner–Barry Co. 1948. 372 pp. **SF481.A51 1948

American press association. Directory of country and suburban town newspapers. 1948. 29th annual edition. New York, The Association. 1948. 256 pp. **Oversize XII

Bogen, Jules I., *editor*. Financial handbook. 3d edition. Ronald Press. 1948. 1289 pp. **HF5550.B67

Bratt, Elmer C. Business cycles and forecasting. R. D. Irwin. 1948. 585 pp. NBS

Day, Enid. Radio broadcasting for retailers. Fairchild Pub. Co. 1947. 194 pp. NBS

Diesel power and Diesel transportation. The buyers' guide. New York, Diesel Publications. June, 1948. **V. F. Dir: D

Directory, mutual savings banks of the United States. National Ass'n of Mutual Savings Banks. 1948. 116 pp. **HG2441.D59 1948

Eno foundation for highway traffic control. Traffic speed enforcement policies. Saugatuck, Conn. 1948. 90 pp. NBS

Export directory of Denmark. 1948. Copenhagen. [1948.] 670 pp. **HF3643.K91 1948

Financial public relations association. Proceedings of the financial public relations association. 32nd edition. 1947. New York. 1947. 416 pp. HF6161.F6.F49 1947

Gomberg, William. A trade union analysis of time study. Chicago, Science Research Associates. 1948. 243 pp. NBS

Harvard university, Graduate school of business administration. Bureau of business research. Operating results of department and specialty stores in 1947. Boston. 1948. 56 pp. HF5463.H33 1948
Bulletin No. 128.

Kempner, Stanley. Television encyclopedia. Fairchild Pub. Co. [1948.] 415 pp. **TK6634.K32

King, Wilford I. The keys to prosperity. New York, Constitution and Free Enterprise Foundation Publishers. 1948. 242 pp. NBS

Lang, Frank. Workmen's compensation insurance; monopoly or free competition? Richard D. Irwin. 1947. 239 pp. NBS

Lewis, R. Duffy. How to keep merchandising records. Fairchild Pub. Co. [1948.] 28 pp. NBS

Maytham, Thomas E. Introduction to advertising principles and practice. Harper. [1948.] 404 pp. Case 2

Maze, Coleman L., *editor*. Office management; a handbook. Ronald Press. [1947.] 870 pp. Case 2

Mexico, Secretaria de economia. Direccion general de industrias extractivas. Boletin de minas y petroleo. Feb. 1947. Mexico. 1947. 83 pp. **TN28.M61 1947

Mindell, Joseph. The stock market; basic guide for investors. B. C. Forbes. [1948.] 305 pp. NBS

National association of housing officials. Housing directory. 1946/47. Chicago. 1946. 240 pp. **HD7293.A3.N27h 1946/47

Official Catholic directory. 1948. Complete edition. New York, Kenedy. [1948.] **BX845.032 1948

Official hotel red book and directory. 1948/49. v. 63. New York, American Hotel Ass'n. 1948. 1124 pp. **TX907.032 1948

Otis, Jay L. Job evaluation, a basis for sound wage administration. Prentice-Hall. 1948. 473 pp. NBS

Thrum's Hawaiian annual and standard guide, combined with All about Hawaii. 1946/47. 73d edition. Honolulu Star–bulletin. [1947.] 252 pp. **HA4007.H3H38

Tomlinson, Lucile. Successful investing formulas. New York, Barron's Pub. Co. [1947.] 172 pp.. NBS

Trozel, Emery. Economics of public utilities. Rinehart. 1947. 892 pp. NBS

United States pulp producers association, N. Y. Wood pulp statistics. New York,

The Association. 1947. 267 pp. **TS1173.U58

Weisenberger, Arthur. Investment companies [and their securities.] New York, Weisenberger. 1948. 328 pp. **HG4497.W65 1948

Who's who in engineering. 1948. New York, Lewis Historical Pub. Co. 1948. 2358 pp. **CT9670.W62 1948

Domestic Science

Austin's new encyclopedia for homemakers. General editors: Lewis Copeland and Lawrence W. Lamm. New York, Parke, Austin & Lipscomb. [1948.] xiv, 634 pp. *TX145.A95

Director, Anne. The standard wine cook book. Doubleday. 1948. 218 pp. TX726.D5

Drama. Stage

Craig, Hardin. An interpretation of Shakespeare. New York, Dryden Press. [1948.] ix, 400 pp. PR2895.C7

Davis, Eugene C. 8 popular plays for amateurs in prompt book style; a practical production anthology. New York, Greenberg. [1948.] x, 258 pp. Illus. Music. PN3151.D38

Contents. — A young man's fancy, a comedy, by Hilda Manning. — The dear departed, a farce, by Stanley Houghton. — When Shakespeare's ladies meet, a burlesque, by Charles George. — The flattering word, a satire, by George Kelly. — Ile, a tragedy, by Eugene O'Neill. — The crowsnest, a melodrama, by William F. Manley. — The lovely miracle, a fantasy, by Philip Johnson. — The last of the Lowries, a folk play, by Paul Green.

Hopkins, Arthur Melancthon. Reference point. New York, French. [1948.] 135 pp. PN2021.H6

"Reflections on creative ways in general with special reference to creative ways in the theatre."

Shakespeare, William. 23 plays and the sonnets, edited by G. B. Harrison. Harcourt, Brace. [1948.] vi, 1090 pp. 22 plates. PR2759.H3

Economics

Armitage, Merle. Operations Santa Fé; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railway system. Duell, Sloan & Pearce. [1948.] 263 pp. Illus. HE2791.A83A7

Edited by Edwin Corle, drawings by P. G. Napolitano.

Atwood, Wallace Walter, and Ruth E. Pitt. Our economic world. Ginn. [1948.] viii, 529 pp. Illus. 9330.904A28

Barnard, Chester Irving. Organization and management, selected papers. Harvard. xi, 244 pp. HD21.B3

Chandler, Lester Vernon. The economics of money and banking. Harper. [1948.] xiv, 732 pp. 9332.A231

"Addressed primarily to college undergraduates."

Couch, William T. It costs us nothing. Hinsdale, Ill., H. Regnery Co. 1948. 17 pp. *H39.H8 no. 27

Deals with publishers and publishing in the United States.

Furber, Holden. John Company at work. Harvard. 1948. xi, 407 pp. HC434.F8

Harvard historical studies, v. 55.
A study of European expansion in India in the late eighteenth century.

Kimmel, Lewis Henry. Governmental costs and tax levels. Brookings Inst. 1948. x, 153 pp. 9336.73A134

With the collaboration of Mildred Maroney.

Knauth, Oswald Whitman. Managerial enterprise, its growth and methods of operation. Norton. [1948.] 224 pp. 9338.7A191

Lauterbach, Albert T. Economic security and individual freedom; can we have both? Cornell Univ. 1948. iv, 178 pp. HD82.L29

"Selected bibliography": pp. 167–175.

Madden, John Thomas, *and others.* Money market primer. New York, Ronald Press Co. [1948.] viii, 212 pp. 9332.6747A62

A study of the institutions and operations of the New York money market, by John T. Madden, Marcus Nadler and Sipa Heller.

Summers, Robert Edward, *compiler.* Economic aid to Europe: the Marshall plan. Wilson. 1948. 271 pp. *5598.319. v. 20, no. 2

Bibliography: pp. [257]–271.

Tyler, Paul McIntosh. From the ground up; facts and figures of the mineral industries of the United States. McGraw-Hill. 1948. viii, 248 pp. Illus. 9338.2A56

Veblen, Thorstein, *1857–1929.* The portable Veblen; edited with an introduction by Max Lerner. Viking. 1948. vii, 632 pp. HB171.V4

Education

American Council on Education. American junior colleges, edited by Jesse P. Bogue. 2d edition, 1948. Washington. [1948.] ix, 537 pp. Illus. *L901.A53 1948

— American universities and colleges. 5th edition. 1948. Washington. [1948.] xiii, 1054 pp. *LA226.A65 1948

Edited by A. J. Brumbaugh and Mary Irwin.

Brown, Esther Lucile. Lawyers, law schools and the public service. Russell Sage Foundation. 1948. 258 pp. L1141.B7

Davis, Robert Alexander. Educational psychology. McGraw-Hill. 1948. x, 349 pp. LB1051.D32

Dolch, Edward William. Problems in reading. Champaign, Ill., Garrard Press. 1948. 373 pp. LB1573.D576

McGrath, Earl James, *and others.* Toward general education. Macmillan. 1948. vii, 224 pp. LB41.M26

Sagendorph, Kent. Michigan, the story of the university. Dutton. 1948. 384 pp. Plates. LD3278.S3

Terman, Lewis M., *and others.* The gifted child grows up. Stanford Univ. [1948.] xiv, 448 pp. 3829.203 v. 4

Twenty-five years' follow-up of a superior group, by Lewis M. Terman and Melita H. Oden in association with Nancy Bayley and others.

Fine Arts

Architecture

Bourne, Frank A., *1871–1936, and others.* Study of the orders, by Frank Chouteau Brown,

Frank A. Bourne & J. R. Coolidge. Revised by J. Ralph Dalzell. Chicago, American Technical Society. 1948. vii, 367 pp. Illus. 8102.02–105

Clark, Sydney Aylmer. Today in cathedral France. McBride. [1948.] xvi, 301 pp. 8106.05–110
A revision of the author's Cathedral France published in 1931.

Edwards, Arthur Trystan. Modern terrace houses; researches on high density development. London, J. Tiranti. 1946. 23 (*i. e.* 24) pp. Plates. 8122.04–204

Swanson, William Elmer. Log cabins. Macmillan. 1948. ix, 207 pp. 8117.07–122

Art Education. Esthetics

Kainz, Luise C., and Olive L. Riley. Exploring art. Harcourt, Brace. 1947. xxv, 265 pp. Illus. 4084.02–123

Malraux, André. Le musée imaginaire. [Genève.] 1947. 13–155 pp. *4085.06–110

Art History. Exhibitions

Arts of French Canada, The, 1613–1870. Detroit Institute of Arts. [Detroit. [1946.] 52 pp. *4077.02–209

Chapot, Victor. Les styles du monde romain antique. Pairs. [1944?] 143 pp. XLVIII plates. 4075.01–102

Gébelin, François. Le style renaissance en France. Paris. [1942.] 133 pp. XLVIII plates. 4076.04–106

Lucerne, Kunstmuseum. Katalog der nationalen Kunstausstellung . . . Catalogue de la . . . exposition nationale des beaux-arts. [Lucerne. 1941– Plates. *4078A.12
Text in German, with French translation.

Okkonen, Onni. Finnish art. 208 plates. Porvoo. [1946.] 41 pp. Plates. *4078.05–203

Raymund, Alexander M. [L'art islamique en Orient. Carlsruhe. 1922?–24.] 2 v. Plates. *Cab.80.82.11
Vol. 2 printed in Prague, has imprint: Constantinople, Librairie Raymond.

Silcock, Arnold. Introduction to Chinese art and history. New York, Oxford Univ. Press. 1948. 256 pp. Illus. 4082.02–107R

Walters art gallery, *Baltimore*. Early Christian and Byzantine art, an exhibition held at the Baltimore museum of art, April 25 — June 22 [1947.] Baltimore, Trustees of the Walters Art Gallery. 1947. 5–172 pp. CXXI plates. *4076.01–112

Crafts. Furniture

American collector, New York. A treasury of old silver, edited by Kurt M. Semon. McBride. [1947.] 112 pp. Illus. 8176.02–110

Charles J. Connick. [Boston, Mass., Stained Glass Ass'n of America. 1946.] 33 pp. *8174.06–501=*8174.11 v. 41, no. 1
Stained glass; a quarterly devoted to the craft of painted and stained glass, vol. XLI, no. 1.

Gysin, Frédéric. Swiss medieval tapestries. New York, Studio. [1947.] 14 pp. 10 plates. 8188.03–126
Translated by Robert C. Allen.

New York, Museum of Modern Art. How to make pottery and ceramic sculpture; 20 graded projects, by Julia Hamlin Duncan and Victor D'Amico. Distributed by Simon and Schuster, Museum of Modern Art. [1947.] 95 pp. Illus. 8172.02–123

Shanklin, Margaret Eberhardt. Use of native craft materials. Peoria, Ill., Manual Arts Press. 135 pp. Illus. 8162.03–121

Wenham, Edward. Antique furniture for modern rooms. McBride. [1948.] 128 pp. Plates. 8184.05–124

Design

De Lemos, Gordon. A handbook of designs and how to use them. New York, Educational Materials. 1947. 118 pp. Illus. 8164.01–126

Fellowcrafters, inc., *Boston*. The Blue book of Pacific island designs. Fellowcrafters. 1946. 25 plates. 8163B.900

Drawing. Engraving

Byrnes, Eugene, *compiler*. A complete guide to drawing, illustration, cartooning and painting. Simon and Schuster. [1948.] xii, 354 pp. Illus. 8142.01–147
Selected and compiled by Gene Byrnes, with editorial assistance and text by A. Thornton Bishop.

Laran, Jean. Les estampes. Paris. 1943. 128 pp. 8152.01–106

Lo Duca, Giuseppe. L'affiche. 90 dessins d'après H. Daumier, Toulouse-Lautrec, Picasso . . . etc. Paris. 1945. 127 pp. 8145.06–101

Painting

Adhémar, Jean. Goya. Paris. [1948.] 39 pp. 112 plates. 8066.06–458

Baudelaire, Charles Pierre, *1821–1867*. Eugene Delacroix, his life and work. New York, Lear. [1947.] 94 pp. Illus. 8063.03–448

Brill, Reginald. Modern painting and its roots in European tradition. [London,] Avalon Press. [1946.] 28 pp. 51 plates. 4109.02–118

Cézanne, Paul, *1839–1906*. Cézanne; 10 water colors. Pantheon. [1947.] [3] pp. 10 plates. *8076B.200
Issued in portfolio.

Cincinnati museum association. The critics' choice of contemporary American paintings. 49th annual, March 10 through April 8, 1945. Cincinnati art museum. [Cincinnati. 1945.] [76] pp. Illus. *4077A.20
"Biographies of the artists": pp. [67]–[74.]

Courthion, Pierre. Utrillo. Texte von Pierre Courthion. Bern. [1947.] [29] pp. 53 plates. 8063.08–953

Davidson, Morris. An approach to modern painting. Coward-McCann. [1948.] xii, 155 pp. Plates. 4102.09–119

Ducati, Pericle. Die etruskische italo-hellenistische und römische Malerei. Wien. 1941. xxxiv pp. 120 plates. *4101.04–105

Hispanic Society of America. Velazquez, by Elizabeth Du Gue Trapier. New York. 1948. xxii, 434 pp. Plates. *4108.08–108
"References" pp. [407]–419.

Leclerc, Andre. Renoir. New York, Hyperion Press. [1948.] 45 pp. Plates. 8063.06–842

Leroy, Alfred. Évolution de la peinture française des origines à nos jours. Avec 60 [*i. e.* 59] gravures commentées. Paris. [1946.] 269 pp. Plates. *4108.01–119

Mantegna, Andrea, *1431–1506*. Mantegna, la Cappella Ovetari nella Chiesa degli Eremitani, testo di Giuseppe Fiocco. Milano. [1947?] 39 pp. 25 col. plates. *4103B.725

Sabartés, Jaime. Picasso, an intimate portrait; translated from the Spanish by Angel Flores. With 8 Picasso reproductions. Prentice-Hall. [1948.] 230 pp. 8063.07–852

Whitney museum of American art, *New York*. Albert P. Ryder; centenary exhibition, October 18 to November 30, 1947. Whitney Museum of American Art. 1947. 48 pp. Illus. *8060.05–832
Text by Lloyd Goodrich.

— Yasuo Kuniyoshi retrospective exhibition, Mar. 27 to May 9, 1948. New York. 1948. 55 pp. Illus. *8060.06–680

Wind, Edgar. Bellini's Feast of the gods, a study in Venetian humanism. Pub. for the Harvard College Library by Harvard Univ. Press. 1948. 81 pp. Plates. 4103.05–63

History

Ancient and Medieval. General

Cross, Samuel Hazzard, *1891–1946*. Slavic civilization through the ages. Harvard. 1948. vi, 195 pp. D147.C7
A revision of the author's lectures delivered at the Lowell Institute in 1939.

Odo *de Deuil, Abbot of Saint Denis, d. ca. 1162*. De profectione Ludovici vii in orientem, edited with an English translation, by Virginia Gingerick Berry. Columbia Univ. 1948. xliv, 154 pp. D162.1.O 3

Reither, Joseph, *editor*. Masterworks of history: digests of 11 great classics. Doubleday. 1948. ix, 693 pp. D6R4
Contents. — History, by Herodotus. — The history of the Peloponnesian War, by Thucydides. — Commentaries on the Gallic Wars, by Caesar. — The annals, by Tacitus. — The ecclesiastical history of the English nation, by Bede. — The decline and fall of the Roman Empire, by Edward Gibbon. — Renaissance in Italy, by J. A. Symonds. — The history of England from the accession of James the Second, by T. B. Macaulay. — The French Revolution, by Thomas Carlyle. — History of the United States of America, by George Bancroft. — The rise of American civilization, by C. A. Beard and M. R. Beard.

Rickert, Edith, *1871–1938, compiler*. Chaucer's world. Edited by Clair C. Olson and Martin M. Crow. Illustrations selected by Margaret Rickert. Columbia Univ. 1948. xxi, 456 pp. Illus. DA220.R5

Robinson, Cyril Edward. Hellas, a short history of ancient Greece. Pantheon Books. [1948.] 201 pp. Illus. 14 plates. DF215.R64 1948
First edition London, 1946, has title: "Zito Hellas, a popular History of ancient Greece."

Judaism

Gregorovius, Ferdinand Adolf, *1821–1891*. The ghetto and the Jews of Rome. New York, Schocken Books. [1948.] 120 pp. DS135.I 85R63

Sachar, Abram Leon. A history of the Jews. Knopf. 1948. xvi, 436, xvi pp. *DS117.S3 1948
Third edition, revised and enlarged.

Modern

Aikman, Duncan. The turning stream. Doubleday. 1948. 440 pp. E169.1.A46
"This book will attempt to appraise some of the skills, the equipment, the powers of adaptation and resistance, which offer the USA people reasonable hope of coming through their change passage better than the lost peoples."—*P. 4.*

Bruun, Geoffrey. The world in the twentieth century. Heath. [1948.] xxiv, 799 pp. Illus. D421.B75
"Aids for additional study": pp. [723]–775.

Foltz, Charles. The masquerade in Spain. Houghton Mifflin. 1948. xvi, 375 pp. DP270.F6

Pauli, Hertha, and E. B. Ashton. I lift my lamp; the way of a symbol. Appleton–Century-Crofts. [1948.] ix, 368 pp. F128.64.L6P3

Prescott, William Hickling, *1796–1859*. The conquest of Mexico, designed for modern reading by Marshall McClintock. Messner. [1948.] xiii, 360 pp. F1230.P94 1948
An abridgment. Introduction by Sylvanus G. Morley.

World War II and After

Baldwin, Hanson Weightman. The price of power. Pub. for the Council on Foreign Relations by Harper. [1948.] xii, 361 pp. E744.B2
An expert discussion of the political and strategic position of the United States in the post-war world, based on the studies of national power and foreign policy made by a group of the Council on Foreign Relations, of which group the author was chairman.

Burchard, John Ely. Q. E. D.; M. I. T. in World War II. Wiley. [1948.] xvi, 354 pp. Illus. D810.E45M3
"M. I. T. redeploys for peace, by James R. Killian, Jr.": pp. 313–325.

Divine, Arthur Durham. Dunkirk. Dutton. 1948. 311 pp. D756.5.D8D5 1948

Eisenhower, Dwight D. Eisenhower speaks; Dwight D. Eisenhower in his messages and speeches. Selected and edited by Rudolph L. Treuenfels. Farrar, Strauss. 1948. xix, 299 pp. E745.E35A48

Finland and World War II, 1939–1944, edited by John H. Wuorinen. Ronald Press. [1948.] iv, 228 pp. D754.F5F5
Translated from a Finnish ms. the author or authors of which are unknown.

Koriakov, Mikhail. I'll never go back; a Red Army officer talks, translated from the Russian by Nicholas Wreden. Dutton. 1948. 248 pp. D811.K596
The memoirs of a Red Army Captain and journalist who fell into disgrace because of his religious sympathies. Liberated by American troops from German captivity, he worked for the Soviet government in Paris, but in spring of 1946, when ordered to Russia, decided that he would never go back.

Malraux, André. The case for De Gaulle; a dialogue between André Malraux and James Burnham. Random House. [1948.] 87 pp. DC373.G3M27

Maugeri, Franco. From the ashes of disgrace; edited by Victor Rosen. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1948.] viii, 376 pp. D754.I 8M3
The Italian navy in the war. The author is Chief of the General Staff of the Italian Navy, and has cooperated with the Allies by organizing an underground intelligence service after the Italian armistice.

Stolper, Gustav, *1888–1947*. German realities. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1948.] x, 341 pp. D829.G3S8
The book was completed just before the author's death in December 1947. He was a member of Mr. Herbert Hoover's Presidential Mission to Germany, which resulted in the Third Report to the President, included as Appendix E in this volume. The author, with the support of statistics, sets forth the biological, moral, and material destruction of Germany.

Literature and Language

Essays. History of Literature

Brown, Ivor John Carnegie. I give you my word. Dutton. 1948. ix, 146 pp PE1585.B69 1948
Sequels to "A Word in your Ear" and "Just another Word." Introduction to the American edition by J. Donald Adams.

Bullett, Gerald William. George Eliot, her life and books. Yale. 1948. 273 pp. PR4681.B8

Grabo, Carl Henry. The creative critic. Univ. of Chicago. [1948.] v, 135 pp. PN81.G65
Contents. — The role of criticism. — The one and the many. — Criticism and experimentation. — Unity. — Multiplicity. — The novelist as prophet. — The creative imagination. — Concerning credulity. — Fiction come of age. — The creative critic. — A proposed literary foundation.

Hyman, Stanley Edgar. The armed vision. Knopf. 1948. xv, 417, xxii pp. PN.94.H9
"A study in the methods of modern literary critics."
The title is taken from Coleridge's *Biographia Literaria*: "The razor's edge becomes a saw to the armed vision."

La Piana, Angelina. Dante's American pilgrimage. Pub. for Wellesley College by Yale Univ. Press. 1948. xi, 310 pp. PQ4385.U5L3
A critical historical survey of Dante studies in the United States from 1800 to 1944.
Includes discussions of the translators.

Luccock, Halford E., and Frances Brentano, *editors*. The questing spirit; religion in the literature of our time. Coward-McCann. [1947.] 717 pp. PR1111.R4L8

March, Harold. The two worlds of Marcel Proust. Univ. of Pennsylvania. 1948. 276 pp. PQ2631.R63Z95
Bibliography: pp. 255–270.

Neider, Charles. The frozen sea; a study of Franz Kafka. New York, Oxford Univ. Press. 1948. xiii, 195 pp. PT2621.A26Z8

Nowell-Smith, Simon, *compiler*. Legend of the master. Scribner. 1948. xlvi, 176 pp. PS2123.N6
On Henry James.

Tinker, Chauncey Brewster. Essays in retrospect; collected articles and addresses. Yale. 1948. iv, 161 pp. PS3539.I 644E8
Two-thirds of these essays are reprinted from the Yale Review, the Atlantic Monthly, the Saturday Review of Literature. They include "Shelley once more," "The Poetry of the Brontës," "The Amusing Pre-Raphaelites," "Ancestor Worship." etc.

Unger, Leonard, *editor*. T. S. Eliot: a selected critique. Rinehart. [1948.] xix, 478 pp.
Bibliography: pp. 463–478. PS3509.L43Z88

Winters, Yvor. In defense of reason. New York, Swallow Press & W. Morrow. 1947. viii, 611 pp. PS121.W55
Primitivism and decadence: a study of American experimental poetry. Maule's curse: seven studies in the history of American obscurantism. The anatomy of nonsense. The significance of The bridge by Hart Crane, or What are we to think of Professor X?

Poetry

Collier, John-Armistead. In the wilderness, poems of pessimism. Los Angeles. 1948. 96 pp. PS3505.O 4 I 5
"From the journal of a rebel and mystic."

Payne, Robert, *editor*. Contemporary Chinese poetry. London, Routledge. [1947.] 168 pp. PL3277.E3P3

Tales. Anthologies

Baker, Denys Val, *editor*. Modern British writing. Vanguard. [1947.] xviii, 359 pp.
Bibliography: pp. 332–359. PR1149.B35 1947

Cabell, James Branch. The witch-woman, a trilogy about her. Farrar, Straus. 1948. 160 pp. PS3505.A153W5 1948
Three of the author's fanciful and irony-touched tales rewritten and enlarged.
Contents. — A Note as to Ettarre. — The Music from behind the Moon. — The Way of Ecben. — The White Robe.

Christy, Arthur Edward, *1869–1946*, and Henry W. Wells, *editors*. World literature, an anthology of human experience. American Book Co. [1947.] xxiii, 1118 pp. PN6014.C47

Espinosa, Aurelio Macedonio, *editor*. Cuentos populares españoles recogidos de la tradición oral de España. Madrid. 1946–47. 3 v. PQ6161.E8 1946

[Fuller, Edmund,] *editor*. Law in action, an anthology of the law in literature; edited by Amicus curiae. New York, Crown Publishers. [1947.] xiv, 498 pp. PN6071.L33F8
Introduction by Roscoe Pound.

McClintock, Marshall, *editor*. The Nobel prize treasury. Doubleday. 1948. xvi, 612 pp. PN6014.M134
Biographical and bibliographical notes: pp. [601]–612.

Mailer, Norman. The naked and the dead. Rinehart. [1948.] 721 pp. Rare Book Dept. A.5448C.1R

Pearce, Thomas Matthews, and A. P. Thomson, *editors*. Southwesterners write. Univ. of New Mexico. 1946. 365 pp. F786.P34
The American Southwest in stories and articles by thirty-two contributors.

Spearhead; 10 years' experimental writing in America. [1947.] 604 pp. PS614.S64

Local History

Blegen, Theodore Christian. Grass roots history. Univ. of Minnesota. [1947.] x, 266

pp. E161.B55
A study of American folk-history, with special emphasis on immigration and regional history. "The first two papers advance certain general ideas which are illustrated by studies and stories in two succeeding sections." — *A Word from the Author.*

Camp, William Martin. San Francisco: port of gold. Doubleday. 1947. xv, 518 pp. F869.S3C25

Cohn, David Lewis. Where I was born and raised. Houghton, Mifflin. 1948. xi, 380 pp. E185.93.M6C67
The well-known essayist describes and interprets the life of his native Mississippi Delta, first as he knew it in 1935 (when the first part was published under the title *God Shakes Creation*), then as he revisited it in 1947. He deals with particular understanding with the relations of Whites and Negroes.

Hanna, Alfred Jackson, and Kathryn Abbey Hanna. Lake Okeechobee, wellspring of the Everglades. Bobbs-Merrill. [1948.] 379 pp. Illus. F317.O 4H3
Belongs to the American Lakes series.

Jordan, Philip Dillon. The National Road. Bobbs-Merrill. 442 pp. Illus. HE356.C8J6
The Cumberland Road.

McIlwaine, Shields. Memphis down in Dixie. Dutton. [1948.] 400 pp. F444.M5M25
Society in America series 3.

Medicine. Psychiatry

Menninger, William Claire. Psychiatry in a troubled world; yesterday's war and today's challenge. Macmillan. 1948. xiv, 636 pp. RC602.M48
A distinguished psychiatrist, who had charge of the Army's Neuropsychiatric Service during the war, and a well known publicist have collaborated to instruct the layman in some of the fundamentals of psychoanalytic psychiatry.

Rennie, Thomas A. C., and Luther E. Woodward. Mental health in modern society. New York, Commonwealth Fund. 1948. xviii, 424 pp. RA790.R44

Music

Barlow, Harold, and Sam Morgenstern. A dictionary of musical themes. New York, Crown Publishers. [1948.] 656 pp. *ML128.I65B3

Lomax, John Avery, *1872–1948*, and Alan Lomax, *arrangers*. Folk song U. S. A., the 111 best American ballads. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1947.] xvi, 407 pp. **M1629.L85F6
Melodies arranged by John and Alan Lomax, piano accompaniment arranged by Charles and Ruth Seeger.

Myers, Robert Manson. Handel's Messiah, a touchstone of taste. Macmillan. 1948. xxii, 338 pp. Illus. ML410.H13M97
"Select bibliography": pp. 303–319.

Nettel, Reginald. The orchestra in England, a social history. London, Cape. [1948.] 296 pp. Plates. ML1231.N48 1948
"First published November 1946. Second impression 1948."

Reeser, Eduard. The sons of Bach. Stockholm. [1947?] 63 pp. Music. ML390.R44S6
Translated from the Dutch by W. A. G. Doyle-Davidson.

Sinzig, Petrus, *Pater*. Dicionário musical. Rio de Janeiro. 1947. 613 pp. Illus. *ML100.S57

Slonimsky, Nicolas. A thing or two about music. New York, Allen, Towne & Heath. [1948.] 304 pp. ML65.S6
Illustrated by Maggi Fiedler.

Soibelman, Doris. Therapeutic and industrial uses of music. Columbia Univ. 1948. vi, 274 pp. ML3920.S72 1948
A review of the literature.
Bibliography: pp. [219]–256.

Veinus, Abraham. Victor book of concertos. Simon and Schuster. 1948. xxv, 450 pp. Music. MT125.V4
"Discography": pp. 441–450.

Philosophy

Dunham, James Henry. The religion of philosophers. Univ. of Pennsylvania Press for Temple Univ. Publications. 1947. 314 pp. B56.D8
Contents. — Introduction. — Plato. — Aristotle. — Epicurus. — Marcus Aurelius. — Augustine. — Leibniz. — Spinoza. — David Hume. — Immanuel Kant. — Auguste Comte. — Bibliography.

Guardini, Romano. The death of Socrates. Sheed & Ward. 1948. xiii, 177 pp. B395.G78
An interpretation of the Platonic dialogues: Euthyphro, Apology, Crito and Phaedo. Translated from the German by Basil Wrighton.

Hyde, Lawrence. Isis and Osiris. Dutton. 1948. 231 pp. B1646.H88 I 8 1948
A philosophical interpretation of Western civilization, Isis and Osiris being used as symbols for the masculine and feminine spiritual elements.

Renard, Henri. The philosophy of being. Bruce. [1948.] 262 pp. BD331.R4 1948
2d edition revised and enlarged.

Politics and Government

American Democracy & Government

Laski, Harold Joseph. The American democracy, a commentary and an interpretation. Viking. 1948. x, 785 pp. E169.1.L38 1948

MacCorkle, Stuart Alexander. American government and administration. Heath. viii, 630 pp. JS331.M24

Moon, Henry Lee. Balance of power: the Negro vote. Doubleday. 1948. 256 pp. JK2275.N4M6

Other Countries

Jones, George E. Tumult in India. Dodd, Mead. 1948. viii, 277 pp. DS480.84.J6

Lipson, Leslie. The politics of equality; New Zealand's adventures in democracy. Univ. of Chicago. [1948.] xiv, 520 pp. JQ5811.L5

Sarmiento, Domingo Faustino, *Pres. Argentine Republic, 1811–1888*. A Sarmiento anthology. Princeton Univ. 1948. 336 pp. F2846.S2185
Translated from the Spanish by Stuart Edgar Grummon; edited with introduction and notes, by Allison Williams Bunkley.

World Order. Foreign Policy

Allen, Devere. What Europe thinks about America. Hinsdale, Ill., H. Regnery Co. 1948. 25 pp. *H39.H8 no. 28

Bailey, Thomas Andrew. The man in the street. Macmillan. 1948. v, 334 pp. E183.7.B33
The impact of American public opinion on foreign policy.

Brinton, Clarence Crane. From many, one; the process of political integration, the problem of world government. Harvard. 1948. vi, 126 pp. JX1938.B75

Fey, Harold Edward. Disarmament or obliteration. Hinsdale, Ill., R. Regnery Co. 1948. 18 pp. *H39.H8 no. 26

Graham, Malbone Watson. American diplomacy in the international community. Johns Hopkins. 1948. xvii, 279 pp. JX1407.G65

McGuire, Paul. Experiment in world order. Morrow. 1948. vi, 412 pp. JV1011.M3
A historical and interpretative presentation of the successive stages of British Empire leading to the political pattern of the British Commonwealth as a nucleus for world order.

Wallace, Henry Agard. Toward world peace. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1948.] 121 pp. D843.W3

Whitaker, Arthur Preston. The United States and South America, the northern republics. Harvard. 1948. xix, 280 pp. F2216.W45
The American Foreign Policy library.
"Suggesed reading": pp. [255]–267.

Psychology

Bristol, Claude Myron. The magic of believing. Prentice-Hall. [1948.] x, 245 pp. BF.1171.B85
Concerned with thought-transference. Introduction by Palmer Hoyt.

Ghiselli, Edwin E., and Clarence W. Brown. Personnel and industrial psychology. McGraw-Hill. 1948. xiii, 475 pp. T58.G35

White, Steward Edward, *1873–1946*. The job of living. Dutton. 1948. 106 pp. BF1301.W59544
"Stewart Edward White, his later years: a personal impression by Mrs. Leslie F. Kimmell": pp. 13–19.

Religion. Theology

Bell, Hermon Fiske, *compiler*. Religion through the ages, an anthology, edited and interpreted by Charles S. Macfarland. New York, Philosophical Library. [1948.] xlvi, 445 pp. BL29.B4

Bosley, Harold Augustus. Main issues confronting Christendom. Harper. [1948.] xi, 204 pp. BR481.B6
Contents. — Confronting the Spiritual Tragedy of our Time. — Skepticism knows no Answer. — Can the Blind lead the Blind? — Is a new Perspective possible? — Religious Liberalism points the Way. — The Church Champions the Common Man. — Religious Faith undergirds Democracy. — A New Church works for a New World. — "While Time Remains."

Bowman, John Wick. The religion of maturity. Abington-Cokesbury. [1948.] 336 pp. BR121.B579

Brearly, Mary. Hugo Gurgeny, prisoner of the Lisbon Inquisition. Yale. 1948. 176 pp. BX1730.J3
The strange case of the arrest, imprisonment and trial of an English victim of the Inquisition in the early seventeenth century.

Goldman, Solomon. The Book of books: an introduction. Jewish Publication Soc. of America. 1948. xiii, 459 pp. BS1151.G58 1948

Karrer, Otto, *editor*. St. Francis of Assisi, the legends and lauds; edited, selected and annotated by Otto Karrer; translated by N. Wydenbruck. Sheed & Ward. 1948. xvi, 302 pp. BX4700.F61K3

Mauriac, François. Saint Margaret of Cortona. New York, Philosophical Library. [1948.] xii, 231 pp. BX4700.M36M32

Maynard, Theodore. Richest of the poor: the life of Saint Francis of Assisi. Doubleday. 1948. 255 pp. BX4700.F6M364

Science

Applied physics. Little, Brown. 1948. xiii, 456 pp. Illus. 8200.80
Contributions on electronics, optics, and metallurgy, respectively by C. G. Suits (with a foreword by K. T. Compton), H. K. Stephenson and E. L. Jones (edited by G. R. Harrison), and Louis Jordan.

Degrazia, Joseph. Math is fun. New York, Gresham Press. 1948. 159 pp. QA95.D36
Illustrated by Arthur M. Kraft.

Jeans, *Sir* James Hopwood, *1877–1946*. The growth of physical science. Macmillan. 1948. x, 364 pp. Illus. *8201.26

Ralston, Anderson Wheeler. Fatty acids and their derivatives. Wiley. [1948.] ix, 986 pp. *8287.22

Verrill, Alpheus Hyatt. Strange prehistoric animals and their stories. Boston, Page. [1948.] xvi, 262 pp. QE711.V4
Illustrated by the author.

Sociology

Labor. Vocations

Debs, Eugene Victor, *1855–1926*. Writings and speeches of Eugene V. Debs. Introduction by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. New York, Hermitage Press. 1948. xvii, 486 pp. HX84.D3A313

Durand, John Dana. The labor force in the United States, 1890–1960. Social Science Research Council. 1948. xviii, 284 pp. 9331.112A68
Prepared under the auspices of the Committee on Labor Market Research of the Social Science Research Council.

Endicott, Frank S. Vocational planning, a guidebook for successful careers. International Textbook Co. 1048. xii, 147 pp. Illus. HF5381.E53 1948
Published [1946] as "How to find and succeed in your Post-war Job."

Otis, Jay L., and Richard H. Leukart. Job evaluation, a basis for sound wage administration. Prentice-Hall. 1948. xv, 473 pp. 9331.113A144

U. S. National Labor Relations Board. Legislative history of the Labor management

relations act, 1947. Washington. 1948. 2 v. (xlviii, 1680) pp. *9331.15A4

Social Pathology

Goldberg, Harriet Labe. Child offenders, a study in diagnosis and treatment. New York, Grune & Stratton. 1948. xiv, 215 pp. HV9069.G6

Jones, Virgil Carrington. The Hatfields and the McCoys. Univ. of North Carolina. [1948.] xii, 293 pp. Illus. HV6452.K4J6
A documented history of a famous feud between the families of the Hatfields in West Virginia and the McCoys in Kentucky.

Social Studies and Theory

Frank, Lawrence Kelso. Society as the patient, essays on culture and personality. Rutgers Univ. 1948. xiv, 395 pp. H35.F73
Thirty essays written from a psychocultural approach, dealing with the "varied problems of this emerging synthesis of culture and personality."—*Preface.*

Frazier, Edward Franklin. The Negro family in the United States. New York, Dryden Press. 1948. 374 pp. E185.86.F74 1948
Revised and abridged edition.

Griswold, Alfred Whitney. Farming and democracy. Harcourt, Brace. [1948.] ix, 227 pp. HD111.G7

McWilliams, Carey. A mask for privilege: anti-Semitism in America. Little, Brown. 1948. xiii, 299 pp. E184.J5M16

Sorokin, Pitirim. The reconstruction of humanity. Boston, Beacon Press. 1948. xii, 247 pp. HM101.S762

Tracy, Henry Chester. Towards the open; a preface to scientific humanism. Dutton. [1927.] xx, 257 pp. HM51.T7
With an introduction by Julian Huxley.

Young, Erle Fiske, *editor*. The dictionary of social welfare. New York, Social Sciences Publishers. [1948.] vi, 218 pp. *HV12.Y6 1948

Sports

Di Maggio, Joseph Paul. Baseball for everyone. Whittlesey House. [1948.] vii, 224 pp. Illus. GV867.D5
A treasury of baseball lore and instruction for fans and players. Line illustrations by Lenny Hollreiser. Advisory board of baseball experts: Carl Hubbell and others. With a special chapter "How to score," by Red Barber.

Herrick, Robert Frederick, *1866–1942, compiler*. Red Top; reminiscences of Harvard rowing. Harvard. 1948. vi, 255 pp. Illus. GV807.H3H4
Bibliography of rowing by F. Brittain, with a partial list of books and articles published since 1930: pp. [183]–248.

Kaese, Harold. The Boston Braves. Putnam. [1948.] ix, 269 pp. GV875.B64K3

Slavson, Samuel Richard. Recreation and the total personality. New York, Association Press. 1948. x, 205 pp. GV14.S53 1948

Technology

Aeronautics. Mechanical Engineering

Eaton Manufacturing Company. A chronicle of the aviation industry in America, 1903–1947. Cleveland, Eaton Manufacturing Co. [1948.] 98 pp. Illus. 4030B.226
"A salute to the aviation industry, prepared for private circulation."

Higgins, Alex. Engine room questions and answers. McGraw-Hill. 1948. vii, 154 pp. 4030B.225

Theodorsen, Theodore. Theory of propellers. McGraw-Hill. 1948. viii, 164 pp. Illus. *4036B.170
Based on a series of reports prepared by the author and issued by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics under title: "The Theory of Propellers."

Woodcock, Frederic Lincoln. Design of metal cutting tools. McGraw-Hill. 1948. xii, 406 pp. Illus. *4039A.175

Civil Engineering

Dalzell, J. Ralph, and Gilbert Townsend. Masonry simplified. Chicago, American Technical Soc. 1948. 2 v. Illus. *4023B.47
Contents. — v. 1. Tools, materials, practice. — v. 2. Practical construction.

Frankl, Lee. Basic tools for woodworking; Training-Thru-Sight Associates. Prentice-Hall. 1948. vii, 119 pp. Illus. 4023A.80

Haines, Ray E., and John V. Adams. Carpentry and woodworking. Van Nostrand. [1948.] vii, 152 pp. 4023F.75
A handbook of tools, materials, methods, and directions.

Taylor, Donald Wood. Fundamentals of soil mechanics. Wiley. 1948. xii, 700 pp. Illus. *4021A.31
"References": pp. 683–691.

Terzaghi, Karl, and Ralph B. Peck. Soil mechanics in engineering practice. Wiley. 1948. xviii, 566 pp. Illus. *4021A.29
Contents. — Physical properties of soils. — Theoretical soil mechanics. — Problems of design and construction.

Electrical Engineering

Glasoe, G. N., and J. V. Lebacqz, *editors*. Pulse generators. McGraw-Hill. 1948. xiv, 741 pp. Illus. 8017D.56
Prepared under the supervision of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, National Defense Research Committee.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Radiation Laboratory series, 5.

Goldman, Stanford. Frequency analysis, modulation and noise. McGraw-Hill. 1948. xiv, 434 pp. *8017D.61

Greenwood, Ivan A., *and others, editors*. Electronic instruments. McGraw-Hill. 1948. xvii, 721 pp. Illus. 8017L.74
Edited by Ivan A. Greenwood, J. Vance Holdam, and Duncan Macrae under the supervision of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, National Defense Research Committee.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Radiation Laboratory series, 21.

Montgomery, Carol Gray, *and others, editors*. Principles of microwave circuits. McGraw-Hill. 1948. xvi, 486 pp. *8017D.64
Edited by C. G. Montgomery, R. H. Dicke and E. M. Purcell. Prepared under the supervision of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, National Defense Research Committee.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Radiation Laboratory series, 8.

Pound, Robert V. Microwave mixers. With a

chapter by Eric Durand. McGraw-Hill. 1948. xii, 381 pp. 8017D.58
Edited by C. G. Montgomery and D. D. Montgomery under the supervision of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, National Defense Research Committee. Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Radiation Laboratory series 16.

RCA review. Frequency modulation; edited by Alfred N. Goldsmith [and others.] Princeton. 1948– Illus. *8017D.60

Slurzberg, Morris, and William Osterheld. Essentials of radio. McGraw-Hill. [1948.] xii, 806 pp. Illus. 8017A.122

Smullin, Louis D., and Carol G. Montgomery, *editors*. Microwave duplexers. McGraw-Hill. 1948. xiv, 437 pp. 8017D.50
Under the supervision of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, National Defense Research Committee.

Svoboda, Antonin. Computing mechanisms and linkages. McGraw-Hill. 1948. xii, 359 pp. Illus. 8019A.515
Edited by Hubert M. James under the supervision of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, National Defense Research Committee. Institute of Technology. Radiation Laboratory series, 27.

Thali, Hans. Technical dictionary . . . 2d edition. Hitzkirch (Lucerne), H. Thali. [1947.] *8010C.34
A dictionary of terms used in electrical engineering, radio, television, electrical communication including the most usual terms of acoustics, illumination, mathematics, materials, mechanics, optics, thermodynamics, etc.
Contents. — 1. English-German-French.

Torrey, Henry C., and Charles A. Whitmer. Crystal rectifiers. McGraw-Hill. 1948. xiii, 443 pp. Illus. 8017B.114
Edited by S. A. Goudsmit and others, under the supervision of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, National Defense Research Committee.

Van Voorhis, Stanley Nichols, *editor*. Microwave receivers. McGraw-Hill. 1948. xviii, 618 pp. Illus. 8017D.52
Under the supervision of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, National Defense Research Committee.

Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Industrial electronics reference book. Wiley. 1948. x, 680 pp. Illus. *8010B.78
By electronics engineers of the Westinghouse Electric Corp.

General Engineering

Avery, Howard S. Hard surfacing by fusion welding. New York, American Brake Shoe Co. 1947. ix, 100 pp. Illus. 4014.417

Giedion, Sigfried. Mechanization takes command, a contribution to anonymous history. New York, Oxford Univ. Press. 1948. xiv, 743 pp. Illus. *4010E.78

Manufacture. Chemical Technology

American Viscose Corporation, *Textile Research Dept.* Rayon technology; handbook for textile mills. McGraw-Hill. 1948. vi, 273 pp. Illus. 8038C.55

Asphalt Institute. Asphalt handbook. Asphalt Institute. 1948. 304 pp. 8033D.8

Photography. Metallurgy

Adams, Ansel Easton. Camera and lens: studio, darkroom, equipment. New York, Morgan and Lester. [1948.] viii, 120 pp. Illus. *8029B.60

Harrington, Richard Harry. The modern metallurgy of alloys. Wiley. 1948. xii, 209 pp. Illus. 8023A.37

Travel and Description

Beals, Carleton. Lands of the dawning morrow: the awakening from Rio Grande to Cape Horn. Bobbs–Merrill. [1948.] 336 pp. F1414.B4

Cooper, Gordon. Your holiday in Britain. New York, Wyn. 1948. xiv, 194 pp. DA650.C79
"A guidebook of practical suggestions to help you spend a perfect holiday in the British Isles, whatever your taste."

Haley, Nelson Cole, *1832–1900*. Whale hunt. New York, I. Washburn. [1948.] 304 pp. Illus. G545.H3
The narrative of a voyage by Nelson Cole Haley, harpooner in the ship Charles W. Morgan, 1849–1853.
Printed from the original ms. now in the Marine Museum of the Marine Historical Assn., at Mystic, Conn.

Hilscher, Herbert H. Alaska now. Little, Brown. 1948. x, 299 pp. Illus. F909.H65

Laughlin, Clara Elizabeth, *1873–1941*. So you're going to Paris! 8th revised edition prepared by John L. Brown. Houghton, Mifflin. 1948. 518 pp. DC708.L3 1948

Lothrop, Eleanor. Throw me a bone. Whittlesey House. [1948.] ix, 234 pp. F1409.L7
"What happens when you marry an archaeologist." The wife of a curator of the Peabody Museum at Harvard, whom she accompanies on his expeditions, had some strange adventures in Chile and Guatemala.

Mirsky, Jeannette. To the Arctic! Knopf. 1948. xxi, 334, xviii pp. Illus. *G620.M65 1948
The story of northern exploration from earliest times to the present. With an introduction by Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

Peattie, Roderick, *editor*. The Berkshires: the purple hills. Vanguard Press. [1948.] 414 pp. Illus. F72.B5P3 1948
Contents. — What are the Berkshire hills? By W. P. Eaton. — With what the hills are clothed, by A. K. Simpson. — Four seasons of Berkshire bird lore, by G. J. Wallace. — Byways to pleasure, by Bartlett Hendricks. — Streams and casting, by Theodore Giddings. — Man changes the landscape through gardening, by A. K. Simpson. — Winter sports among the hills, by Bartlett Hendricks. — Indian legends, by Haydn Mason. — Two hundred and fifty years of history, by W. P. Eaton. — Berkshire folks and folkways, by W. S. Annin. — The invaders and what they have meant, by Margaret Cresson. — The Berkshire Festival, by Margaret Cresson.

Rodgers, John. English rivers. New York, Batsford. [1948.] viii, 184 pp. Plates. DA667.R6

Tavenner, Blair. Seeing Californina, a guide to the state. Little, Brown. 1948. 494 pp. Illus. F866.T18

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

Volume XXIII, Number 9

Contents

	Page
DEFOE'S WORKSHOP (*with facsimile*) By John Robert Moore	323
WINSTON CHURCHILL, AMERICAN NOVELIST By Lloyd W. Griffin	331
WOOD-ENGRAVINGS BY CALAPAI By Arthur W. Heintzelman	339
LINCOLN'S HERNDON By F. Lauriston Bullard	341
THE ARABIAN NIGHTS	343
TWO INDIAN GRAMMARS	344
TEN BOOKS: SHORT REVIEWS	
Robert Sherwood: *Roosevelt and Hopkins*	345
Daniel J. Boorstin: *The Lost World of Thomas Jefferson*	345
David J. Dallin: *Soviet Russia and the Far East*	346
Bertram D. Wolfe: *Three Who Made a Revolution*	346
James Bryant Conant: *Education in a Divided World*	346
Wellington Roe: *Juggernaut*	347
John Mason Brown: *Seeing More Things*	347
Randall Stewart: *Nathaniel Hawthorne*	347
W. P. Percival, *editor: Leading Canadian Poets*	348
W. Somerset Maugham: *Great Novelists and Their Novels*	348
LIBRARY NOTES	
An American Novelist	349
First Editions of J. M. Barrie	349
Histoires Prodigieuses	349
Letters by John Ericsson	350
LIST OF NEWLY-ACQUIRED BOOKS	351

***

EDITOR: ZOLTAN HARASZTI

More Books is published monthly, except in July and August, by the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston at 230 Dartmouth Street, Boston 17, for free distribution at the Library and its Branches, and at a subscription price of fifty cents a year by mail. Entered as second-class matter, March 16, 1926, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Printed at the Boston Public Library, 15–17 Blagden St., November 1948, Vol. XXIII, No. 9

Issued monthly by the Trustees, for free distribution; by mail, fifty cents a year.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

NOVEMBER, 1948

Defoe's Workshop

By JOHN ROBERT MOORE

Mr. Moore is Professor of English and Library Consultant in Augustan Literature at Indiana University. In addition to some twenty separate articles on Defoe published in English and American scholarly journals, he is the author of *Daniel Defoe and Modern Economic Theory,* 1935, *Defoe in the Pillory and Other Studies,* 1939, and *Defoe's Sources for "Robert Drury's Journal,"* 1943.

First editions of Defoe's works — more than a hundred items selected from the Library's great Defoe Collection — will be on view in the Treasure Room during November.

1

WHEN Walter Scott was accused of extravagance in building Abbotsford, he gave the excuse that he had to have a place for his books. Scott's workshop stands intact — the 15,000 volumes arranged according to his own classification. But Defoe's workshop in his home at Stoke Newington, the 18th-century village in the outskirts of London, is less easy to find. His home survives in a fragment of garden wall. Of the library only a volume or two has turned up; the sale list of 1731, which lumped Defoe's books with those of an obscure clergyman, disappeared until 1895. If Defoe's house is gone and his library is dispersed and the titles of his books are doubtful, how can we come to know his workshop?

In recent years scholars have recognized for Defoe, as they have long recognized for Shakespeare, that one of the best approaches is through a study of his reading. In an almost unknown pamphlet, where the cloak of anonymous authorship made any pretence of modesty unnecessary, Defoe compared himself with Shakespeare as a self-taught genius:

> The Preference of Genius to Learning, is sufficiently Demonstrated in the Writings of the Author of the *True born English Man;* (a Poem that has Sold beyond the best Performance of any Ancient or Modern Poet of the greatest Excellency, and perhaps beyond any Poetry ever Printed in the

English Language). This Author is Characteriz'd as a Person of little Learning, but of prodigious Natural Parts; and the immortal *Shakespear* had but a small share of Literature . . .

But far less even than Shakespeare was Defoe content to rest on genius. He was born with the journalist's flair for experience. His principal contemporaries were childless; Defoe was the father of seven children. Pope and Swift were never out of Great Britain; Addison's tour on the Continent was as conventional as his published account of it. Defoe's first-hand knowledge of western Europe (especially Portugal, Spain, and southern France) was almost unparalleled in his own time; he knew Scotland better than any other major writer before Walter Scott, and England better than any other writer before or since. He joined Monmouth's rebellion and narrowly escaped hanging or transportation; he fought at least one duel; his life was threatened by assailants at least three times; he stood in the pillory; he was arrested on a charge which called for a death sentence. As he said later, in a few months he tasted the difference between the closet of a king and the dungeon of Newgate. He made large sums in business, and failed for so great an amount that he was never entirely free again. He served as a minor official and as the confidential adviser of king and prime minister. He received writings in the hands of four different sovereigns; for nearly forty years he was the principal pamphleteer for the Government. He was journalist, novelist, historian, and poet; he was merchant, manufacturer, preacher, and spy.

Still further, he had the journalist's flair for squeezing copy out of his experience, and for sixty-six of his seventy years we can trace his accumulation of literary materials. His lifelong habit of taking notes is illustrated by a manuscript volume of sermons recorded when he was barely twenty-one years old. In his late forties, he apologized because he could not lay hands on the notes he had taken at twenty-one of three sermons preached at the great Huguenot meeting at Charenton:

> Were I not in this remote Part of the World, and absent from the Minutes I took long ago of these things, I might give you the particular Texts they preach'd from; but that I may do hereafter.

When he returned from Scotland, and found the High Churchmen in England arguing against the acts of the Scotch Presbyterians, he was ready to overwhelm them with his notes:

> . . . rest assured Mr. *Rehearsal,* I have not spent my Time so ill in *Scotland,* but I have brought with me the true Abstracts of all the Processes of these Affairs, copies from the Registers, and fairly vouch'd, and shall be always ready for you.

In tracing the continuity of Defoe's statements as based on his notes, books, manuscripts, and memory, I have grown away from the old idea that Defoe was (as William Minto said in his volume in the English Men

of Letters series) "a great, a truly great liar, perhaps the greatest liar that ever lived." Barring banter and irony and special pleading and legitimate devices of fiction, and barring occasional equivocation where a brave man could hardly be expected to tell the whole truth, and barring most of all the constant sense of the paradoxes of life which caused him to see *both sides of every shield,* Defoe was exceptionally truthful. His writings are full of slips which a man might make from writing in a hurry. These slips are a hall-mark of his fluent craftsmanship; they are easy to find, and they mean little when found. On essential matters there are few slips.

Any work of Defoe's has obvious relationships with his other writings. At times these take the form of direct quotation, as one of his earliest critics pointed out:

> . . . when he turns Plagiary, he makes bold with his own Works, as thinking nothing that belongs to others worthy of being taken from them, but their Reputations . . .

More significantly, he continues to use the same phrases, anecdotes, and ideas. It is fascinating to examine one of Defoe's less known writings — *The Four Years' Voyages* or *Robert Drury's Journal* or *A General History of the Pirates* — to see how closely it connects with his other works. But such books do not represent all facets of his mind. Even the *Review* was written in a tremendous hurry, much of it on the road or in Scotland, so far away from his books and notes that at one time he did not have access to a Bible.

2

SUPPOSE we were able to discover something more representative of Defoe — an unassigned work, existing in a single copy and virtually unknown to scholars, a work in which he was under little pressure of time and space, and could expand freely as in friendly conversation in his library at Stoke Newington. Suppose that in such a work he ridiculed the vulgar advertising he had been obliged to accept for the *Review,* and quoted his own early poems as well as old favorites like *Hudibras* and Rochester, and repeated ideas from the *Essays upon Projects,* and developed his ideas of national credit and the evil of stockjobbing, and puffed the sale of *Duncan Campbell* and bantered his own journal *The Manufacturer.* Suppose it looked forward to books yet unpublished or even unwritten — giving the germinal idea for *Colonel Jacque,* sketching the central episode in *The Complete English Gentleman,* outlining *The History of the Devil,* and showing that he was already collecting materials for *The Journal of the Plague Year* and *A Tour thro' the Whole Island of Great Britain.* Suppose it were to tell of Defoe's previously unknown secret trip to Paris to spy on the Mississippi Bubble, and of his previously unknown capture (like Robinson Crusoe's) in his early twenties by Barbary pirates.

Thanks to a suspicion thrown out by Professor James R. Sutherland in conversation, and to the opportunity of working in the Bodleian Library while I was on the staff of the U. S. Army University at Shrivenham, I have full notes on just such a work, which I shall publish together with two other works which belong with it.

In a large folio volume of one of the great collections of the 18th-century periodical essays which are sometimes called "the glory of the Bodleian," three semi-weekly periodicals make a loose series supporting Walpole and the Government during the 1720's. *The Citizen* survives in only nineteen numbers, and deals with the London parliamentary election of 1727. *The Director,* previously attributed to Defoe in the *Cambridge Bibliography,* deals with the South Sea Bubble. But the seventy-four issues of *The Commentator* in the Bodleian's unique file are almost the most characteristic writing by Defoe I have seen. Before the mounting panic forced him to stick closely to public affairs, many of the numbers were written with a spacious ease inspired by the handsome folio half-sheets free from all advertising. When Defoe had his say in each issue, he was free to stop, even though there were inches of fair paper at the bottom of the second page. As I worked on the file of *The Commentator,* in a cubicle on the north wall of the Duke Humfrey Room, I felt that I had at last got inside of Defoe's workshop, and that I was looking over his shoulder as he wrote.

One illustrative passage will suffice:

> (August 15, 1720): I am loth to remind our People of that sad Particular of the City, in the Time of the last Infection or Visitation, as it was call'd: How Grass grew in the Streets of London, and on the *Exchange;* how the most frequented Places were abandoned; how all Commerce was interrupted, and few Shops in *London* were kept open: How a Purse of Money lay on the Pavement in the Post-House-Yard, and no body durst take it up for some Hours, till a Man that had the Plague, and was recover'd, came with a Pail of Water, and a Pair of red hot Tongues, and took it up, and burning the Purse, dropp'd the Money into the Pail.

There is the raw material. When Defoe came to tell the anecdote in the immortal *Journal of the Plague Year,* he used all the same details (except that he shortened "hours" to "almost an hour" and omitted the fact that the man had recovered from the plague); but he elaborated it with minute verisimilitude, so that "purse of money" became "a small leather purse, with two keys hanging by it" and "money" became "about thirteen shillings, and some smooth groats and brass farthings." Furthermore, he dramatized the episode as a personal experience:

> When I came to the post-house, as I went to put in my letter, I saw a man stand in one corner of the yard, and talking to another at a window, and a third had opened a door belonging to the office.
>
> In the middle of the yard lay a small leather purse, with two keys hanging by it, with money in it, but nobody would meddle with it. I asked how

> long it had lain there; the man at the window said it had lain almost an hour, but they had not meddled with it, because they did not know but the person who dropped it might come back to look for it. I had no such need of money, nor was the sum so big, that I had any inclination to meddle with it, or to get the money at the hazard it might be attended with; so I seemed to go away, when the man who had opened the door said he would take it up; but so, that if the right owner came for it he should be sure to have it. So he went in and fetched a pail of water, and sat it down hard by the purse, then went again and fetched some gunpowder, and cast a good deal of powder upon the purse, and then made a train from that which he had thrown loose upon the purse, the train reached about two yards; after this he goes in a third time, and fetches out a pair of tongs red-hot, and which he had prepared, I suppose, on purpose; and first setting fire to the train of powder, then singed the purse, and also smoked the air sufficiently. But he was not content with that, but then he takes up the purse with the tongs, holding it so long till the tongs burnt through the purse, and then he shook the money into the pail of water, so he carried it in. The money, as I remember, was about thirteen shillings, and some smooth groats and brass farthings.

The anecdote was in Defoe's memory or records nearly two years earlier. But it was not recreated imaginatively until he sat down to write his *Journal of the Plague Year.*

3

IN cross-examination one goes back and forth, approaching the subject from different angles, so that the witness will not remember what he has said and will not be prompted by association of ideas. Through his writings, we can cross-examine Defoe, testing his statements on a wide variety of subjects over a lifetime.

From childhood Defoe remembered the plague. All through his boyhood and early manhood he heard stories of it. A *Review* reprinted one of the same bills of mortality used in his *Journal,* and several *Reviews* show his interest in all reports of plague on the Continent. In 1711 he urged the danger of plague as a reason for peace. In 1713 he prefaced *An Essay on the Treaty of Commerce* with a reference to the old system of marking plague-stricken houses with a cross. In 1719 he wrote on the spread of the plague toward Hungary. In 1720 he told how his Cavalier fell ill of the plague at Genoa, he wrote two newspaper articles on the epidemic in France, and he told an anecdote of the plague year in London. In 1721 five newspaper articles show that he knew a recent translation of the account of the Marseilles plague issued by J. Roberts (who later published Defoe's *Journal*); and a collection of scarce tracts gave him the central idea for his *Journal* (of following out the orders issued by the Lord Mayor, as if they had been actually enforced). In February, 1722, his *Due Preparations for the Plague* elaborated his theory of effective quarantine. In the next month the great *Journal* showed the plague through

the eyes of a London citizen. In 1730, a few months before his death (in a work not yet assigned to him), he spoke with keen recollection of the plague in his own boyhood.

Throughout his life Defoe was deeply interested in the plague; he could have written on it at any time. The great French plague and some new material stimulated him, but Walpole's desperate need of support for his intensely unpopular excise and quarantine laws prompted Defoe's books in 1722. In the lesser of these, *Due Preparations for the Plague,* Defoe frankly suggested his purpose: "the Government are evidently in the same concern" and (referring to the burning of infected ships) "Can any man say that the Government have not had occasion for these measures?" No English merchant who had felt the grip of the *Journal* would oppose a quarantine thereafter. Three years ago a London business man told me that the *Journal* was the greatest book he knew, and that no other book expressed the feeling he had experienced during the Blitz. If there is more effective propaganda in the language, I have not read it.

Take another subject. Defoe had the intelligent English merchant's and journalist's interest in Turkey. He was concerned about the loss of the Turkey fleet; he wrote a pamphlet attacking the Turkey Company's monopoly, and another (ostensibly from a Merchant in Amsterdam to the Grand Mufti in Constantinople) exposing controversies in the English Church. He wrote a continuation of *The Turkish Spy,* and many times he showed how the Emperor's war with the Turks hampered the Allies against France.

But it happened that (from boyhood or early manhood) Defoe knew Knolles's *General Historie of the Turkes. Roxana* owed something to it. Robinson Crusoe remembered it when he was inclined to make his way from the East, and to go

> up the gulf of Persia, and take the way of the caravans, over the Desert of Arabia to Aleppo and Scanderoon; . . .

In the next year, Captain Singleton and Quaker William came back that very way. Better still, Defoe tells us that Knolles inspired his earliest pamphlet:

> The first time I had the misfortune to differ with my friends was about the year 1683, when the Turks were besieging Vienna, and the whigs in England, generally speaking, were for the Turks taking it; which I, having read the history of the cruelty and perfidious dealings of the Turks in their wars, and how they rooted out the name of the Christian religion in above three-score and ten kingdoms, could by no means agree with. And though then but a young man, and a younger author, I opposed it, and wrote against it, which was taken very unkindly indeed.

Except for stray bits like this, Defoe's knowledge of Turkey remained an uncultivated garden. But his interest was lifelong and deep: if an unknown romance on Turkey were to come to light, with evidence to indicate that

it might be Defoe's, we would have a frame of reference for testing it. Defoe was sorely tempted to write such a romance. His Cavalier tells us:

> I came to Vienna the 10th of April, 1631, intending to have gone from thence down the Danube into Hungary, and by means of a pass which I obtained from the English ambassador at Constantinople, I designed to have seen all the great towns on the Danube, which were then in the hands of the Turks and which I had read so much of in the history of the war between the Turks and the Germans; but I was diverted from my design by the following occasion.
>
> There had been a long bloody war in the empire of Germany for twelve years . . .

and so the Cavalier *crosses over the mountains* and meets with Gustavus Adolphus.

4

As early as 1694 (in a tract not yet assigned to him) Defoe had named Gustavus as (next after William) his ideal monarch. His intimate knowledge of *The Swedish Intelligencer* runs through his multitudinous references to the campaigns of Gustavus. He tells us that he owns manuscript accounts of the campaigns, and this is borne out by his frequent insertion of new anecdotes and details. Closely related is the material on the great-grandnephew of Gustavus; Defoe wrote a life of Charles XII, and expanded it to double the original length. He wrote dozens of *Reviews* on Sweden, pamphlets on England's relations with Charles, and sections of economic treatises on the Baltic trade. When Charles escapes into Turkey, we are brought round into the cycle of Turkish interests. But when Defoe wrote a life of Peter the Great, reworking from a Russian point of view the same material he had used in the life of Charles, we are carried into Russia, the land through which Crusoe finally came back to England.

As the Scottish soldiers of Gustavus return to their homes, we hear much of them (and of their old master) in Defoe's *Caledonia* and his *Memoirs of the Church of Scotland* and his account of the English Civil War in *Memoirs of a Cavalier*. These allusions creep into the *Tour thro' the Whole Island of Great Britain*. The same *Tour* tells of the famous storm on the coast of Norfolk (where Crusoe suffered his first shipwreck). Some journeys in the *Tour* correspond (in reverse order) to some travels of Moll Flanders and Colonel Jacque. When Colonel Jacque sails to the West Indies, he has dealings with pirates and Spaniards which link the story with *Captain Singleton* and *A General History of the Pirates;* and he throws out hints which Defoe long before suggested to King William, and later developed in proposals for the South Sea trade and still later in his *New Voyage round the World*.

It is a common saying, when one is teaching young geographers,

that if a traveller will set out in any direction and will keep going in a meridional line, he will pass around the globe. Defoe's works lead from England to all parts of the world, and back home again. Some writers have made more intensive studies of single regions, like the Hardy country, and have paid for this local perfection by appalling ignorance of the outside world. Some others have built imaginary regions, bearing no relationship to the known habitations of living men. Defoe's country differs from Hardy's in being so much larger, and from the lands of fantasy in being so much more real. In 19th-century Scotland a group of local color writers were known as the Kailyard School; earlier in the century a countryman of theirs called his finest work *Annals of the Parish*. Defoe could have said, with John Wesley, "I regard the whole world as my parish."

Defoe's Book-Plate, from the Library's Collection

Winston Churchill, American Novelist

By LLOYD W. GRIFFIN

1

IN the last of the 'nineties and the first years of the century, a great flood of historical novels poured over the country, works such as Maurice Thompson's *Alice of Old Vincennes*, S. Weir Mitchell's *Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker,* and Paul Leicester Ford's *Janice Meredith.*

One of the novelists searching out the significance of the American past was Winston Churchill, of Puritan ancestry and a descendant of Jonathan Edwards and Timothy Dwight. An outstanding figure in American fiction for two decades, he was notable in one respect for the way he adapted his writings to changing literary trends; he was not a pioneer but an able follower. When the public demanded historical novels, Churchill gave it three of the best in the period — well-rounded, almost epic treatments of three vital segments of American history: the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Civil War eras. When the nation became conscious of the corruption of the new industrialism and an analysis of modern life became necessary, he wrote his problem novels, besides taking an active part in the fight. He was, however, foremost a romanticist and then a critic, and his narrative is more important than his sociological comment.

Churchill was born in 1871 at St. Louis (three years before his British namesake; graduated from Annapolis in 1894, becoming naval editor of the *Army and Navy Journal;* was appointed managing editor of *Cosmopolitan* in 1895; and, after making a prosperous marriage, settled in Cornish, New Hampshire. In 1896 he began his career as a writer of fiction, and with the publication of *Richard Carvel,* 1899, his reputation spread over the country. New Hampshire politics fascinated him, and he was elected to the Legislature in 1903. Later he became a member of the Progressive Party of Roosevelt, opposed machine politics in his state, and ran for governor in 1913, almost winning the nomination. He then returned to writing, with continued success. Although he was lionized in both America and England, he retired at forty-six and published no books between 1919 and 1940, when his last work appeared. His death occurred in March, 1947.

Churchill's work falls into several groups: literature of entertainment dealing with the contemporary scene; historical novels; problem fiction of political, social, and economic significance; and, finally, nonfiction. The first are light, amusing — and superficial. The characters are literary creations, not people, living in an artificial world. Churchill's knack for telling a good story is already apparent, as is looseness of plot. *Mr. Keegan's Elopement,* published serially in 1896, tells of an American

naval officer's elopement on the island of Madeira. *The Celebrity,* 1898, was taken by critics as a hit at Richard Harding Davis, and is noteworthy primarily for the American millionaire Farquhar Fenelon Cooke, Churchill's first attempt at delineating the new aristocracy of wealth and power. The characters of the three-act comedy *The Title Mart,* 1905, are machine-made types. A new treatment of old themes — mistaken identity, fortune- and title-hunting — the play is insignificant.

With the publication of his historical novels, *Richard Carvel,* 1899, *The Crisis,* 1901, and *The Crossing,* 1904, Churchill became one of the most popular American writers. Readers demanded romantic fiction, and he gave them romance — colorful, gripping stories which embellished the heritage of American history. The novels came in a period of expansiveness when the national temper was a fusion of patriotism and jingoism, altruism and imperialism, passion and sentimentalism; and Churchill's tone of moral earnestness, belief in the Mission of America, and documentation perfectly suited this temper. His works were solidly grounded in fact. He visited the scenes of his stories and utilized histories, letters, diaries, and his own voluminous research notes.

There is always in his historical romances a double theme: first, a basic idea underlying some national or ethical crisis; and second, a specific human story against the main background.[1] If such a structure led to discursiveness, it nevertheless gave the novels an effective sweep and panoramic quality.

Richard Carvel begins in the Colonial period. It contains much conventional paraphernalia: a divided family, part loyalist and part patriot; spotless love of the hero for the heroine; rescue of the latter from a beastly marriage; a prodigal son who reveals his sterling worth in adversity; a villainous uncle who is at length foiled; and a happy reconciliation between the lovers after many hardships. Fortunately, the novel does not degenerate into pure melodrama, as its contents might easily have allowed. Melodramatic elements, including prophecies, duels, a pirate ship, are frequent but the real drama of the narrative surpasses them.

One of the weaknesses of *Richard Carvel* — as well as of Churchill's other historical novels — is its stilted, wooden dialogue, the "manufactured argot of historical romance."[2] Although at times the action is so thrilling and the setting so vivid that the reader overlooks the ponderous dialogue, the least lull reimposes the feeling that these creatures are manipulated puppets. Churchill refuses to let his real historical characters speak naturally, particularly at times of crisis. For instance, John Paul Jones's renunciation of his country is reported in a tone elevated above all reason:

> You, who are my countrymen, who should be my oldest and best friends, are become my enemies. You who were companions of my childhood are revilers of my manhood; you have robbed me of my good name and my

> honor, of my ship, of my every means of livelihood, and you are not content; you would rob me of my country, which I hold dearer than all. And I have never done you evil, nor spoken aught against you . . . . May God forgive you! He alone knows my love for Scotland, and what it costs me to renounce her . . . . Renounce her I do . . . now and forevermore! Henceforth I am no countryman of yours. *And if a day of repentence should come for this evil, remember well what I have said to you.*[3]

A particular structural defect in *Richard Carvel* is apparent in the treatment of events leading to the battle between Jones's ship, the *Bon Homme Richard,* and the British *Serapis.* Though Churchill was nearing the end of his story and had already spun it out sufficiently, he determined to include the American naval hero's greatest battle. Rather than take space to lead up to the incident, he adopted the expedient of having Carvel's grandson, Daniel Clapsaddle, the supposed editor of the book, give a resumé of the actions of Carvel and his associates culminating in the battle, which was again in the full form of his grandfather's "memoirs." The device is too clearly a space-saving one to be effective, and it breaks the continuity of the narrative. Yet because of its suspense, idealism, and vivid color, *Richard Carvel* well deserved its great popularity.

The other two historical novels show similar qualities, both good and bad. *The Crisis* covers the Civil War. The conflict between North and South is emphasized by conflicts between characters: Stephen Brice, the hero, and Clarence Colfax, a Southern blade who becomes a Confederate officer; Colonel Comyn Carvel, a Southern gentleman and grandson of Richard Carvel, and Judge Silas Whipple, the flinty believer in Lincoln and his policies. As a locale, Churchill has selected St. Louis, and in a passage he voices the clash of interests and of personality between the two streams which met in that city:

> Two centuries before, when Charles Stuart walked out of a window in Whitehall Palace to die; when the great English race was in the throes of a Civil War; when the Stern and the Gay slew each other at Naseby and Marston Moor, two currents flowed across the Atlantic to the New World. Then the Stern men found the stern climate, and the Gay found the smiling climate.
>
> After many years the streams began to move again, — westward, ever westward . . . through the marvels of the Inland Seas, and by white cones-togas threading flat forests and floating over wide prairies, until the two tides met in a maelstrom as fierce as any in the great tawney torrent of the strange Father of Waters.[4]

Churchill depicts well the St. Louis of the 'fifties and early 'sixties — its bustling wharves along the Mississippi, its slave market, its German colony. His characters, both Southern and Northern sympathizers, fit well into the atmosphere of a city torn into contending factions by the question of slavery. The plot of *The Crisis* is more coherent than that of *Richard Carvel,* and its romance is of a different quality: not that of the cloak and sword variety of the remote past, but that of a more modern

era. Both novels, linked by the Carvel family, concern ethical and moral crises through which America has passed triumphant.

The last historical novel, *The Crossing,* is the most discursive of all. It belongs in time between the other two, since it deals with the Revolutionary period and the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century. The material of the book is varied: Indian warfare in the frontier settlements, old Charleston, the march of George Rogers Clark's suffering band to Vincennes, two sentimental love stories in New Orleans, and a wild plot to seize the Spanish port for the new nation. As before, Churchill has been criticized for his squeamishness in treating battles. He does manage to kill a few Indians; however, he by-passes carefully the bloodiness and horror of war. The work has a panoramic breadth which distinguishes it from many of the insipid historical romances of the period. Its characters blend well with plot and setting, even though the reader gets an external rather than a penetrating view of them.

Churchill's historical novels exalt the greatness of America's past without seeking instruction or warning, and they are confident of her future. Although the sketches of real personages — English or American — are not fresh, bold interpretations, they add to the vividness of existing legend. Washington, Horace Walpole, John Paul Jones, Garrick, Lord Baltimore, Charles James Fox in *Richard Carvel;* Lincoln, Grant, Stephen Douglas, Sherman in *The Crisis;* and Daniel Boone, George Rogers Clark, and Andrew Jackson in *The Crossing* are treated with feeling, and, those who deserve it, with respect. However, all of them are larger than life. There is something of Scott in Churchill — a feeling for the atmosphere of an epoch; an ability to handle effectively ceremonial, manners, and archaic costume; a tapestry-like quality; and, particularly, a gift for constructing stirring scenes and writing swift, effortless narrative. Even at present, when the literary mannerisms of the turn of the century are derided, these three novels may be read with interest and pleasure.

2

EVEN before the publication of *The Crossing,* the historical romance was losing its vogue. From the jingoistic optimism engendered by the Spanish-American War, the country was turning to an examination of the complicated, grim industrial order which was making an urban civilization out of a predominantly rural America. There were conflicting values in political, social, and economic life. Franchises, alliances of the "nice people" and the bosses, corrupt municipal, state, and national governing bodies, railroad, mining, and steel trusts, pressure groups, strikes, and socialism were contending forces. New philosophies were arising and a new cynicism was abroad. Steffens, Norris, Riis, Tarbell, and others

attacked the callousness and corruption, and a literature of protest appeared.

Churchill, who had actively participated in New Hampshire politics, allied himself with the problem novelists. He began the literary phase of his fight with *Coniston,* 1906. Ruel Durkee, the backwoods Napoleon of his own town of Cornish, became his model for the rural boss, Jethro Bass, who controls the entire state. The book is the best of his problem novels, and Bass the best of all his characters. Bass is a complex personality — perhaps not analyzed as searchingly as he might have been, but he is certainly real. There is truth in the assertion that Churchill set out to write truthfully about politics and ended up by sentimentalizing the political bosses whom he seemed to attack[5]; nevertheless, the charge does not give full credit for the characterization of Bass. In addition, *Coniston* contains Churchill's best feminine character, Cynthia Wetherell, and a group of well-drawn minor figures, among them Isaac Worthington, his first detailed study of the industrial magnate.

The plot is more carefully integrated than usual, and there are few episodes in American fiction with more excitement and suspense than that describing the "wood-chuck session" of the state legislature, in which a bill obnoxious to the principal railroad interests is passed by trickery. One of the main faults of the book, and of some of the later novels, is the author's habit of intruding himself into the story and assuring the reader that he wishes he had more space to reveal additional information or that a clarification of some action will follow. In this he resembles Thackeray and Trollope.

Mr. Crewe's Career, 1908, is inferior to *Coniston.* It treats of the pernicious influence of the Boston and Maine Railroad over New Hampshire politics, and chronicles a stage of corrupt development in which an oligarchy backed by legal experts, the press, and financial power has seized control of government from the boss. The conclusion implies with naive optimism that the railroad has lost its fight, that the day of corporation rule is past, and that an aroused citizenry is determined to insist on both the moral and material aspects of government.

With *A Modern Chronicle,* 1910, Churchill turns to a consideration of social problems. The book concerns the effect of modern finance and business on women, specifically with respect to divorce. Its theme, insofar as it expresses a desire to escape from a humdrum life, is similar to that of Dreiser's *Sister Carrie;* but while Dreiser is content to restrict the stage to Carrie and the objects of her feeling or love, Churchill, in his account of Honora Leffingwell's flight from lower-middle-class St. Louis, describes how she and her suitors act, where they go, whom they meet. Yet he scratches only the surface of their personalities. The book suffers from a lack of penetrating thought.

The Inside of the Cup, 1913, was not intended primarily as a muck-

raking novel, but rather as a vehicle to set forth Churchill's personal view on religion. Whatever religion we choose, Churchill maintained, must contain a positive righteousness which has a social meaning. The five points on which his "New Patriotism" is based are a change in the motive of life, from property to service; gentle optimism replaced by militant righteousness; open-mindedness and a capacity for growth; individual responsibility and democracy; and the need for divine guidance in life.

John Hodder, a minister, finds his conventional beliefs weakened by the unchecked evils of the mid-western metropolis in which he preaches. His wealthy and supposedly pious congregation are responsible for the slum district and its vices through their holdings, investments, and dog-eat-dog business policies. In a search for understanding, during which he reads William James and Royce, Hodder becomes convinced that the vital spark of Christianity has been buried under antiquated forms. It must be dug out and utilized to animate Christians working against injustice and intolerance. Hodder poses the question "Christ or business?" to his parishioners, and the majority of them choose business and attempt to oust him. He defies them and determines to fight for the liberation of the Word.

The work became a ranking best-seller, and its thesis was disturbing. Churchill attacked some of the church's mysteries and advised against a literal interpretation of biblical doctrine. He was now adopting a middle-of-the-road position between the evolutionists, agnostics, and socialists on the one hand, and the great body of the conservatives on the other. The book, with its treatment of Kate Marcy, a prostitute, was a daring one for Churchill, but not so radical when one considers the novels of Norris and Crane years before.

3

CHURCHILL'S remaining problem novels deal with the economic aspect of twentieth-century American life. *A Far Country,* 1915, concerns the lust for power of a corporation lawyer, Hugh Paret. The rottenness of modern society in which businessmen control government, align themselves with city and state bosses, and build up their gigantic combines through bribery, chicanery, and intimidation is indignantly illuminated. However, the minor characters — Adolf Scherer, who rose from a puddler to become head of a steel trust, Theodore Watling, the corporation lawyer made Senator, Judd Jason, the city boss, and Herman Krebs, the Lincolnesque socialist — are more interesting and effective than Paret.

The problem of an industrial civilization which takes endlessly from its slaves without giving, and which grinds them into a degradation

against which they must finally rebel, is the matter of *The Dwelling-Place of Light,* 1917. It is about the plight of the working girl in such an environment. The book is his most sordid work, with its cheerless atmosphere of the slums, two seductions, a planned abortion, murder and attempted murder, and the birth of an illegitimate child. Churchill is not naturalist enough to use such subjects with the emphasis necessary for their ethical effects. However, he shows again his genius for capturing the flavor of a situation. He describes vividly the heterogeneous character of a New England mill town — Canadians, Poles, Slavs, Italians, Jews, and other races — and reveals the misery of the laborers which can flame suddenly into revolt. Quickness of perception, sureness of touch, and a keen dramatic instinct give the novel its value.

Dr. Jonathan, a play published in 1919, also deals with management and labor. A didactic piece, it proclaims that a new era has been reached in the struggle for economic freedom and industrial democracy, commensurate with the new era in the fight for political democracy.

Churchill's first volume of non-fiction, *A Traveller in Wartime,* appeared in 1917. The first section concerns his trip to the Western Front and his observations on the course of the war, which was for him a calamity, but a calamity "to be spiritualized and utilized for the benefit of the future society of mankind."[6] He took the optimistic view of most of the Allies. With a romanticist's eye he studied "Paris — beautiful Paris," "the smiling wine country and . . . the well-remembered châteaux of the Loire," bayonet practice under "an unmistakable Kipling sergeant," the battlefields of Vimy and Notre Dame de Lorette, the latter with its shattered church, "more beautiful, more significant, perhaps, as a ruin." He deprecates the brutality of war, but he reports it — the part of it which he sees from a distance — as a terrible but thrilling adventure and not as the naked horror that it was.

The accompanying essay on "The American Contribution and the Democratic Idea" states the thesis that "the only peril confronting democracy is the arrest of growth."[7] Churchill praises the liberal movement and its contribution to the war effort, reiterates the idea treated in *A Far Country, The Dwelling-Place of Light,* and *Dr. Jonathan* that "the real issue of our time is industrial democracy,"[8] and at the same times stresses individualism. The concluding paragraph is Churchill at his worst:

> From the mountain tops on which . . . [the American statesmen and thinkers] stand they behold the features of the new world, the dawn of a new day hidden as yet from their brothers in the valley. Let us have faith always that it is coming, and struggle on, highly resolving that those who gave their lives in the hour of darkness shall have not died in vain.[9]

His last book, published twenty-three years later, is *The Uncharted Way,* a volume of religious philosophy. He emphasizes that the Hebrew doctrine, a religion of self-reliance, is also one of acceptance. The funda-

mental impulse in man is not contentious but a source of peace and unity; it has evolutionary potentialities which make individual progress possible except when held static by mysticism. There is no conflict between science and true religion, which stresses psychology and faith as guidance by instinct. The conflict is between science and a religion of mystic practices. which have become the chief ingredients of Christianity. Finally, it is the duty of the individual to improve himself, and thereby the whole human race. The creed marks a departure from the author's earlier insistence on a militant righteousness.

It would be difficult to find in the whole range of American literature an author whose work mirrors the current tastes of the reading public as well as does that of Winston Churchill. But it would be a mistake to adjudge him a mere opportunist. His earnestness is left out of account by critics who claim that in times of social and political upheaval he became a novelist on the strength of a few facts and a little indignation. Churchill was ever an idealist, and his works treat some mounting aspiration opposed to an entrenched regime. His meticulous workmanship and his narrative and descriptive power make his books, despite their weaknesses, worthy representatives of the American fiction of the early twentieth century.

NOTES

1. Carl Van Doren, *Contemporary Novelists, 1900–1920*, New York 1922.
2. Fred L. Pattee, *The New American Literature, 1890–1930*, New York 1930, p. 96.
3. *Richard Carvel*, p. 193.
4. *The Crisis*, p. 11.
5. Alfred Kazin, *On Native Grounds*, New York 1942, p. 106.
6. *A Traveller in Wartime*, p. 9
7. *Ibid.*, pp. 102–103.
8. *Ibid.*, p. 122.
9. *Ibid.*, p. 172.

Wood-Engravings by Calapai

Exhibitions in the Print Department

LETTERIO CALAPAI, whose wood-engravings will be on view in the Print Department during November, was born in Boston on March 29, 1903, of Italian parents. After graduating from the East Boston High School, he studied for four years at the Massachusetts School of Art and for two years at the School of Fine Arts and Crafts. Then, he studied sculpture at the Art Students League and the Beaux Arts Institute of Design in New York. Later he worked with Ben Shahn on fresco painting, and during 1938–39 painted murals on the New York City Art Project and at the New York World's Fair. His first interest in wood-engraving began in 1940. In one of his first engravings he tried to recapture, in a muralesque design, the action of men he had seen at work. This print, "Labor in a Diesel Plant," received one of the "Artists for Victory" awards and was shown in twenty-four museums.

Mr. Calapai's ability to bring illustration into the realm of the fine arts is fully demonstrated in his series of twenty-five compositions for Thomas Wolfe's *Look Homeward Angel*. The thought of making the series occurred to him about 1936. He made many notes and quick drawings to recapture the force of the novelist's prose. The making of the blocks and the method of transferring the text in calligraphy did not take place until six years later. The artist tells us that he had transferred several of his sketches to the end-grain block, but, not being satisfied with the results, he set about to create a technique of his own. He visualized the illustrations in black and white wood-engraving, with accompanying text in color from a copper-plate, with additional illumination or embellishment.

The color plate, the artist thought, could frame the engraving and offset the weight of the black and white engraving, thus creating a new and unique result. With this idea in mind, while working in S. W. Hayter's atelier in New York, he met Ruthven Todd, a Scottish poet, who was engrossed in the study of Blake's work in an effort to explore his method of printing relief-etched plates. Instead of making a facsimile of the script in black and white in substitution of printing as Blake did, Mr. Calapai found that he could simplify matters by lettering backwards with a fine brush on the copper-plate. He also found that he could create a plaque effect by etching away the background around the letters to different levels, and embellish it by further manipulation of the acid or the burin. His first experimental plate, "He Heard a Great Bell Ringing," was an immediate success.

This new combination of wood-engraving and copper-plate may be considered as a fresh contribution to the graphic arts. A full description of the process follows in Mr. Calapai's own words:

Part I, The Woodblock

The sketch for each of the twenty-five selected prose passages was transferred freely (without details) onto a blackened boxwood block by means of white transfer paper. The design was first visualized in white lines. In

the cutting, the different gravers were used to create an engraving which at the same time brought out the inherent qualities of the wood. Therefore, the original sketch was not too closely followed.

Part II, The Copper Plate

This was of sixteen gauge, or about 3/64 of an inch in thickness. First, a rough transfer of the wood-engraving was made on a piece of waxed tracing paper, the size of the determined work. The lettering was then planned and roughly drawn in (right side up) with a small brush on this paper. A mixture of gilsonite (product of asphaltum) with turpentine, prepared over night, was used for this. The plate was then heated and the tracing paper was put face down on the plate. Pressure from a Hoe proofing press offset the rough lettering onto the plate. Then the job of accurately lettering backwards in calligraphy began with the same mixture. I used a number one Red Sable brush for this. Before putting the plate in a solution of nitric and water (four parts water to two parts nitric) the plate was left to dry for about twelve hours.

In the biting, care was taken that the acid did not get into the gilsonite. This of course would chip it off and the plate would have to be taken out of the bath and retouched. The time required for the acid to bite down the background to the required depth (approximately 1/64 of an inch) varied between two and three hours.

The plate was then taken out, washed, dried, and the same gilsonite mixture used to "stop out" or protect it from further biting. At this time other work of embellishing or integrating the plate was done with the burin or other tools. The second biting was proportionately three times as long as the first. Sometimes the plate remained in the acid bath overnight. Of course, at such times, the action of the nitric was quite spent.

Part III, The Printing

The printing from both wood and copper was done in the same manner, that is, *in relief*. Ordinarily in any two-color job, each color is printed separately. In this case it seemed necessary to find a more practical way of solving this printing problem and so not worry about registration.

In discussing this one day with my good friend and master printer, A. W. Jones, I was advised to try cutting out or "milling out" that part of the copper plate that was not needed. When this was done it allowed the woodblock to drop into the rectangular hole created in the copper plate. By getting a block of wood slightly less than type high and a little larger than the copper plate itself, cutting a hole or "well" in it the size of the engraved cut, I found that I could print them both at the same time and not worry about the register.

With the proper make-ready, a good brayer, the right consistency of ink, and a bit of patience it was no task at all to separately ink up the wood-engraving in black and the copper plate in terra cotta, drop the former in place and run them off the press.

Several other subjects hold our interest — plates like "Underground," the prize-winning print in The Boston Printmakers Exhibition, "Ruth and Naomi" and "Job," "Along the Mohawk Valley," "The Eight-Thirty Express," and "Harvest." They all show the artist's vision, revealing an unusual talent in a new art and technique.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

Lincoln's Herndon

A Biography by David Donald

FOR three reasons this is an important book in the Lincoln field. Ever since the death of Abraham Lincoln the question of the character and credibility of his law partner, William H. Herndon, has been debated; the value of his famous book, *Herndon's Lincoln; the True Story of a Great Life,* has been in about equal measure extolled and denounced ever since its publication in 1889; and, while Mr. Donald's work is primarily a biography of Herndon, and a study of his book, it is of necessity concerned almost as much with Lincoln himself. Herndon was nearly ten years younger than Lincoln. For about sixteen years they were closely associated. The partnership was formed in 1844. They understood each other and trusted each other. After Lincoln's death Herndon spent the major portion of two years in the accumulation of materials about the life of his partner and friend, visiting southern Indiana and various places in Illinois, and writing hundreds of letters to persons who had known Lincoln. In 1869, in financial straits, he sold copies of the resulting invaluable collection of papers to Ward Hill Lamon, and presently the buyer published the volume, actually written by Chauncy F. Black, known as "Lamon's Lincoln." After some years Jesse W. Weik, on the basis of Herndon's original documents, wrote *Herndon's Lincoln,* the work regarded by most Lincolnians as the corner-stone for a Lincoln collection.

David Donald, surprisingly young for such a work as he has produced, was born in Mississippi and for some time was Professor J. G. Randall's assistant at the University of Illinois. He has examined all the known evidence and based his work almost exclusively on primary sources. Ignoring no facts, he has reasoned his way through fallible recollections and contradictory written statements to definite conclusions. Obviously he is an admirer of Lincoln, but his style is objective, and he has no axes to grind.

What are his conclusions, Lincoln students will ask. In the opinion of this reviewer, the following are the most important. He does not know of "a single letter or manuscript of Herndon's that reveals a desire or willingness to tell an untruth about Lincoln . . . Herndon may have been in error, but he was no liar." "With hardly an exception, Herndon's account of events which he himself witnessed are reliable." The Weik biography is "Herndonian from cover to cover." As to Nancy Hanks: "A slight preponderance of testimony" favors the "Herndon theory of illegitimacy." Ann Rutledge? The Herndon account which was the foundation of the familiar love story is heavily discounted. Did Mary Todd wait in vain for her bridegroom to appear for their wedding on that "fatal first of January," 1841? No; no facts support Herndon's inferences and embellishments. As to Lincoln's religion, he was not "a village atheist." One thing much needed is a definition of terms. Probably Lincoln did not like the fundamentalist theology of his time. In their law

---

Lincoln's Herndon. By David Donald. Introduction by Carl Sandburg. Knopf. 1948. 392+23 pp.

practice Herndon did at times go out on the circuit, but in the main he stayed in Springfield. The author offers the interesting opinion that "the Sangamon bar in the fifties was the best in the State." With hardly a doubt Herndon owned "one of the best private libraries in the West." No; he did not bring an unwilling Lincoln into the Republican Party. Many other matters about which Lincoln enthusiasts have differed are considered also in this comprehensive work. In like manner, questions long discussed about the Lamon and Herndon biographies also are treated. The origin and history of those works are dealt with at length.

Let it be remembered that about half of *Herndon's Lincoln* was not written from primary witnesses. For the years preceding 1837 and following 1861 other sources had to suffice. Herndon was devoted to Lincoln. During their intimate years he did go on occasional sprees. Although he disliked the law, he was an able lawyer. He was popular in the community and served a term as a reform mayor of Springfield. In his later years he did drink excessively, but he was not an "addict" as has been charged. His mind was clear. He changed "his economic and political orientation" and went over to the Democrats, denouncing the corruption in Grant's administration. In these changes the author finds "the most satisfactory explanation" of the somewhat altered view of his great friend in the final unhappy years of his life. This perhaps is the most difficult of all the problems relating to his character for any analyst to solve. The author depicts a man who "always stiffened under criticism." He does not suggest that Herndon "deliberately redrew" his portrait; he holds instead that an altered economic perspective reduced his enthusiasm for the party Lincoln founded and made for a less flattering portrait of the Civil War President. There are elements of plausibility in this view, although it is hardly convincing.

Undoubtedly this is a valuable work, equipped with the apparatus of scholarship and yet as readable as an article in a popular magazine. Probably it will hold the field for years to come as the standard both for reading and for reference within the bounds of its subject. In his Introduction, Carl Sandburg says of it: "Definitely it is the most detailed study thus far produced in relation to the credibility and responsibility of the paradoxical, hifalutin, abrupt, whimsical, corn-on-the-cob, owlish, temperamental, convivial, forlorn, transcendental, lonely, reverent, eloquent Bill Herndon" — an opinion which it is a pleasure to quote.

F. LAURISTON BULLARD

The Arabian Nights

THE first English translation to have been made directly from the Arabic, Edward William Lane's work represents a milestone in the long history of the "tales of Scheherazade." Former English translations have been made from Antoine Galland's French version, which was published between 1704 and 1717. Well-qualified for his task by reason of his long residence in the Near East, Lane used the Cairo manuscript. He was especially fortunate in his partnership with William Harvey, who supplied hundreds of fascinating illustrations.

The Boston Public Library has recently purchased a copy of the first edition of the work, issued by Charles Knight in London in thirty-two monthly parts extending from May 1, 1838 to January 1, 1841. The parts are in their original green covers, and the whole set is in perfect condition.

The publication of the installments met with popular approval, though many readers missed the accustomed Anglicized spellings of Arabic words. Lane had endeavored to make them more phonetically accurate. In his version genii have become jinnee; Scheherazade, Shahrazád; vizier, wezeer; and so on. Each issue includes many notes by the translator about Arabian religion, life, and customs, bearing such titles as "On the Wickedness of Women," "On the Language of Birds," "On the Jinn, or Genii," and "On Hospitality."

The wood-engravings, of course, greatly contributed to the popularity of the work. Little-known today, Harvey as a designer on wood was regarded in his day as decidedly superior to every other English artist. Enthusiastic reports were printed in British newspapers and monthlies of his work. The *Metropolitan Magazine* for July of 1838 called the illustrations for *The Arabian Nights* "exquisite," and their creator "indisputably the first of book illustrators." The *Scots' Times* lauded the "accuracy of his conception" and his "tasteful grouping of obects," stating that "his mind and imagination seem thoroughly Mohammedan." A biographer of Lane (his own nephew) writes that the public probably ranked the engravings far above the text. Lane himself, however, attached little importance to the drawings.

These illustrations were, certainly, Harvey's masterpiece, rivalled only by his designs for Northcote's *Fables*. Having been executed under Lane's watchful eye, they reflect a good deal of the atmosphere of *The Arabian Nights*. The designs are characterized by a certain mistiness, yet by a sharpness of line as well. Their luxuriant manner was well adapted to the Eastern subjects of the drawings. The vaulted ceilings and graceful columns of the scene entitled "Young Man in the Oratory," the vista of the "Gardens on the River El-Ubulleh," and "Aleppo," a panorama of a distant gleaming, towered city, are examples of this florid yet delicate style.

Though an expert on the Near East might very well quarrel with the accuracy of the illustrations, there are nevertheless many faithful reflections of Arabian life in them. This is evident in "Interior of Báb Zuweyleh," showing the Arab streets and the multitudes thronging the market-place, and even in the story of Sinbad the Sailor (who has become Es-Sindibád in this translation). The illustrations for the latter range from a fanciful design of jungle flora and fauna to the more realistic scene of shipwrecked sailors clinging to a plank in the churning sea.

Harvey's designs contrast greatly with those found in some of the other English and American editions — drawings executed by well-meaning but ignorant artists and containing European landscapes, Western costumes, and impossible Arabian architecture. From the book's opening invocation, "In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful," to the concluding "Extolled be the perfection of the Living who dieth not" Harvey's illustrations are an ornament to Lane's excellent translation.

M. R.

Two Indian Grammars

THE earlier of the two books is the *Arte de la Lengua Mexicana,* printed by Juan Ruyz in Mexico City in 1645. From its preface we learn that three other Aztec grammars had been compiled previously, but the author, Father Carochi, states that he tried to make his own clearer than the others. He claims that the work makes it possible for a diligent person to learn the language alone without the aid of a teacher. The most remarkable fact about this grammar is the use of accents over all the Mexican words, so that the student may learn the pronunciation also; for, in Father Carochi's opinion, "if he cannot pronounce the language, no matter how much he has studied it he will sound like a newly-imported Negro speaking Spanish."

The author was well qualified to undertake his task. Born in Florence in 1580, he entered the order of San Ignacio de Loyola in Rome at twenty years of age. Before he finished his studies, he went to Mexico, where he became Secretary of his order and Rector of the College of Tepotzotlán. He knew both classical and Oriental languages, philosophy, theology, history, geometry, and music. Before his death in 1666, he was perfectly familiar with the Mexican and Otomí languages, and had written, besides his *Arte de la Lengua Mexicana,* a *Vocabulario* of the same language, a *Gramatica y Diccionario Otomí, Sermones* in Nahua, and a volume of letters to Bishop Palafox. These last, however, were never published.

Carochi's *Arte* did not pass into oblivion as so many of its class did; for, more than a century later, two abridgements of it were composed by two priests, also of the Compañia de Jesus.

*

When the Capuchin missionaries arrived in Cumana (which today is the country of Venezuela), they found the natives living under the most deplorable conditions. As the Reverend Father Fray Francisco de Tauste writes in his *Arte y Bocabulario,* "Of reason or intellect, they have scarcely any knowledge; they do not know what an Angel is . . . They appear to have only a slight concept that we are people, a race to them only distinct in specie from the brute."

It is easy to see the urgent need of Father Tauste's *Arte* — a grammar, a vocabulary, and a catechism for the Chaymas Indians, all under one cover. The language of the Chaymas was spoken not only by the tribes of Nueva Andalucia (Cumana), but also by those who lived more than one hundred leagues away in the province of Caracas. There were, however, some slight differences among the various dialects, so Tauste did his best to use the most common forms or, in some instances, to give the alternate forms.

Francisco de Tauste was a hard worker, devoted to his cause. By order of the Spanish king, he came over to Cumana from Aragon in 1654 with Padre Fray Lorenzo de Magallon, the Prefect of the Mission. Conditions in the early Spanish missions were very difficult. The natives for many years were unfriendly and listened to the teachings of the priests with "hearts of stone." However, in spite of their many frustrated efforts, the Capuchins labored on, eventually converting the Indians and winning their friendship. Much of their success can be ascribed to Tauste's little volume in which he set forth the results of his studies of the native tongue to help other missionaries. For more than forty years, he labored in the conversion of the Indians. Unfortunately, at the height of his work, in 1698, some Indians poisoned him as well as many of his companions.

Henri Ternaux-Compans, a French translator of the mid-nineteenth century, once owned the copy of Tauste's *Arte* which the Library has acquired. The volume was specially bound for him, for his initials and a ram's head are stamped in gilt on the Turkish morocco covers. **G. G.**

Ten Books

Roosevelt and Hopkins. By Robert E. Sherwood. Harper. 1948. 979 pp.

Reviewers seem to be unanimous in their judgment that this is the best intimate story of the war years published as yet. Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's closest friend, left upon his death some forty filing cabinets packed with notes, letters, memoranda, and official documents. Mr. Sherwood, the distinguished playwright and himself a friend of both Roosevelt and Hopkins, has used this immense material with sensitive judgment. Where the records were obscure, he obtained fuller information by interviewing the people who took part in the events. The result of his two and a half years of labor is an achievement of which the greatest historian might be proud. It would be futile, of course, to try to indicate here even the contents of the volume, extending as it does to nearly a thousand pages; a list of the chief events, each of which arouses a cloud of memories, would alone fill several columns. It is enough to say that the main part of the book begins with 1941; what went before — Hopkins's youth in Sioux City and at Grinnell College, his years as a social worker in New York, and his service as Federal Emergency Relief Administrator in Washington — is condensed into two hundred pages. In 1941 Hopkins moved into the White House, and from that time on he was "Roosevelt's eyes and ears and legs." He took part in all the great conferences in London, Moscow, Chungking, Cairo, Teheran, Quebec, and Yalta; generals and admirals, ambassadors and cabinet ministers turned to him when quick action was needed. Without any previous training, he mastered the details of military and manufacturing problems. A desperately sick man, he flew thousands of miles at an hour's notice, or directed activities, with unquenchable vitality, from his hospital bed. He called himself a mere "office boy," and in his disdain for official titles he was that, a supreme office boy; but he was also the President's *alter ego*. "I ask you to treat him with the identical confidence you would feel if you were talking to me," Roosevelt wrote to Stalin when he sent his friend on his first mission to Russia; and he was treated with that same confidence by everyone else, from Churchill to Chiang, and from General Marshall to De Gaulle. The incorruptible honesty of the man, his flashing wit, and his uncanny ability to get at the root of the matter won the admiration of everybody with whom he came into contact. Most of the newspapers, as well as a large section of Congress, were viciously hostile toward him, but he knew that such attacks were part of the life of democracy. "There were few men," Mr. Sherwood writes, "who were as fortunate as he in the possession of such enemies and such friends." One may add that few public figures have been as fortunate in their biographers. (*Z. H.*)

The Lost World of Thomas Jefferson. By Daniel J. Boorstin. Holt. 1948. 306 pp.

Mr. Boorstin undertakes the task of reconstructing the world of Jefferson, which he calls "lost" — one does not exactly know why: for at the same time he insists that the Jeffersonian philosophy not only survives but is the very foundation of present-day pragmatism. Mr. Boorstin presents Jefferson as president of the American Philosophical Society of Useful Knowledge — that institution, founded by Benjamin Franklin, which included among its most active members David Rittenhouse, Dr. Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Smith Barton, Joseph Priestley, Charles Willson Peale, and Thomas Paine. These men are supposed to have formed the "Jeffersonian Circle," and the larger part of the volume is devoted to their mathematical, medical, botanical, topographical, political, etc. studies, along with Jefferson's own *Notes on Virginia*. All of them were imbued with a brand of practical idealism. Their views were utilitarian and

non-speculative; they believed in a Creator, but otherwise were hostile toward metaphysics. All this Mr. Boorstin regards as peculiarly American, a natural reaction to the vast possibilities of an unexplored continent. He treats his Jeffersonians indeed as if they had existed in an American vacuum. Characteristically enough, he does not even mention Bolingbroke, the greatest single influence upon Jefferson, and the stoic philosophers, whom Jefferson deeply studied. The Age of Enlightenment is named only in passing. Further, according to the author, there was practically no American tradition to shape native development. That the settlers of Virginia or the Bay Colony had brought their own tradition into the "social geography," he blandly ignores. In any case, from the author's vantage ground, Jefferson's world seems very shallow. Deploring its materialism, he yearns for some deeper philosophy. (*Z. H.*)

Soviet Russia and the Far East. By David J. Dallin. Yale. 1948. 398 pp.

Russia's drive in the Far East, Mr. Dallin writes, has been undertaken "in order to enhance the power of the state and to invest its rulers with an aura of greatness and invincibility." He seeks to prove his thesis by examining Russian action in that part of the world from 1931 to the present. When the major enemy was Japan, Moscow's aim was "to divert the storm," but after 1945 the policy was changed to empire-building. During that period Russia appeased Japan, because she was too weak to do anything else, while Japan was trying to decide whether to attack her or the United States. Thus Russia supported Chiang Kai-shek, instead of the Chinese communists, for he kept the Japanese armies away from the Siberian border. With the end of the War, however, the United States has taken the place of Japan. As we face Russia on the Elbe, so do we face her on the China Sea. In the Russian view, the United States stands now as the great obstacle to the Russian dream in the east. Mr. Dallin goes on from Japan and China to discuss Korea, Mongolia, and Singkiang. The eventual aim of the Soviets, he believes, is to incorporate Mongolia and Singkiang into their state. The book is well-written; its documentation, however, is not always as full as one might wish (*J. Z.*)

Three Who Made A Revolution. By Bertram D. Wolfe. Dial. 1948. 661 pp.

In spite of its voluminousness and repetitions, the work offers a penetrating analysis of Bolshevism during the Revolution of 1905, the subsequent partial reforms, and the Court reactions. Lenin, who had turned from the Populists to uncompromising Marxism, used his paper *Iskra,* printed in exile, for "admonishing and instructing everybody." While party differences were being threshed out in exile, actual revolution broke out in Russia. The author recounts its heterogeneous movements — the pitiful band of petitioners led to the Czar by Father Gapon, which resulted in "Bloody Sunday"; the all-national strikes; and the Moscow insurrection. Especially significant was the emergence of the workers' soviet at St. Petersburg, which directed the general strike. Trotsky, its twenty-six-year-old president, was sentenced to life-long exile in Siberia, but on the way he escaped to Finland. For fourteen years Trotsky held out against Lenin's machine: "The organization of the Party," he warned, "will take the place of the Party; the Central Committee will take the place of the organization; and finally, the dictator will take the place of the Central Committee." When at last Trotsky swallowed Lenin's conception of the machine, it was inevitable that the machine in turn should swallow him. The author makes a minute study of documents relating to Stalin, in order to shell out the truth hidden in the adulations of the official hagiographies. (*M. M.*)

Education in a Divided World. By James Bryant Conant. 1948. 249 pp.

Deeply concerned about the world crisis, the President of Harvard has written this volume to set forth his educational and social philosophy. The tax-supported elementary and second-

ary schools, he believes, are the sinews of our society and the vehicle by which the American concept of democracy may be perpetuated. Education's first goal is to realize the American ideal of equality of opportunity. A spiritual unity already exists in America, because "almost every American believes that human life is sacred," and teaching should be based on this American ethic. In discussing the international tension, Mr. Conant forecasts "an armed truce" for several years to come, which may be converted into an enduring peace. He sees "little or no analogy between the Nazi menace and the Soviet challenge." The former was an immediate military threat, while the latter is an ideological and political thrust supported by military means. "Unlike Hitler," Mr. Conant predicts, "Russia will not take aggressive military action by invading a nation without an invitation from a *de facto* government." (*J. Z.*)

Juggernaut. By Wellington Roe. Lippincott. 1948. 375 pp.

THIS is a factual history of the trade union movement, from the first organized protests against sub-human working conditions in the early nineteenth century to date, told mostly through the biographies of the great labor dictators. Following the growth of the A. F. L. since its emergence in 1886, the author shows Gompers as the architect of union imperialism. An impressive row of figures appears in labor aristocracy: Daniel Tobin, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, who looks on unskilled workers as "rubbish"; William Hutcheson, of the Carpenters and Joiners, which maintains its labor monopoly by "a venal alliance" with the building industry; James C. Petrillo, of the musicians, whom Congress attempted to curb by legislation; and David Dubinsky, the Czar of the Ladies' Garment Workers. But the center of the stage is occupied by John L. Lewis. Although Mr. Roe maintains that his methods are the same as those of the other union leaders, there is no question that Lewis has a brilliant mind as well as an audacious and ruthless character. One follows the official launching of the C.I.O. in 1935, the General Motors strike, the bitter struggle against the Little Steel barons, Lewis's hostility to President Roosevelt, and his defiance of the government through the war-time strikes. (*M. M.*)

Seeing More Things. By John Mason Brown. Whittlesey. 1948. 347 pp.

FOLLOWING the pattern of *Seeing Things*, the author's earlier collection of his articles from *The Saturday Review of Literature*, this volume presents a panorama of unusual variety. Mr. Brown's interests range from dealing with the children on Sunday afternoon to the United Nations sessions. First of all a dramatic critic, he offers a number of pungent commentaries on plays and films. He reviews *Man and Superman*, wherein Shaw "had turned the dead, hence defenseless, Nietzsche into a Shavian"; he treats Sartre's *No Exit*, showing that the dramatist, whatever he may preach as an existentialist, "holds individuals accountable for their own doom." There is a discussion of *Man's Hope*, a film made of Malraux's novel, presenting the heroism and melodrama of the Spanish Civil War, and of *Open City*, a picture of Rome during the German occupation, with views of its bombing. At Nuremberg, Mr. Brown watched the Nazi defendants play their grim rôles — Goering, "in appearance part ringmaster, part lion, and mainly circus tent"; Ribbentrop in the "full, smiling, confident display of his salesman's wares"; and Doenitz, "dapper enough in his admiral's uniform for one of Germany's principal companies of *Pinafore*." (*D. L. C.*)

Nathaniel Hawthorne. By Randall Stewart. Yale. 1948. 279 pp.

THE author, well-known as the editor of Hawthorne's *Note Books*, and whose contributions on the life of the Hawthornes at the Wayside appeared in MORE BOOKS in 1944 and 1945, has now published an admirably lucid and authoritative biography of the great novelist. A warm-blooded and sociable enough figure emerges from the volume, dispelling the legend of a morbid recluse. The chronological narrative,

in which Hawthorne's negotiations with publishers, journeys, and acquaintances are recorded, throw a clear searchlight on all aspects of his life. A certain common-sense quality, not usually associated with the romancer, stands out, in contrast to the idealistic tendencies of the time. Hawthorne's disgust at Brook Farm, his almost cruel view of Margaret Fuller, his lack of admiration for Emerson — "cavilling," as his daughter Rose remarked, "at his perpetual smile, because he ought to wait for something to smile at" — are expressions of this attitude, as also his recognition of the worth of Thoreau. Hawthorne's scepticism about the abolition of slavery and his continued friendship with the copperhead Franklin Pierce are further deviations from the dominant trend. Financial worries overshadowed the novelist's life; it was only toward the end of his life that he enjoyed adequate returns, through his association with James T. Fields of the *Atlantic*. In a final chapter Professor Stewart brings out the moral nature of Hawthorne's works. (*M. M.*)

Leading Canadian Poets. Edited by W. P. Percival. Ryerson. 1948. 271 pp.

In this book of biographical essays on thirty Canadian poets there are at most a few names — Robert W. Service, Arthur Stringer, and Bliss Carmen — which are known to the American reader. Convinced that there is a prejudice in favor of the poetry of England and the United States, the editor asks that judgment be made on the basis of quality alone. From the examples quoted in the essays enough of an idea of that quality may be gained to send the reader to the poets themselves. Appealing to Canadians as well as to Americans, Dr. Percival notes that the fault for the neglect lies partly with the Canadians. The French there look with pride upon their native writers, but the English-speaking people have not yet learned to uphold theirs. Though the poets are on the whole conservative nature writers, the influences of Whitman, Emily Dickinson, T. S. Eliot, and later Auden can be discerned in their work. That they deserve consideration is borne out by the essays. Almost all were written by persons who knew the poets personally. (*J. Z.*)

Great Novelists and Their Novels. By W. Somerset Maugham. 1948. 245 pp.

The author of a long list of plays, novels, and short stories, Mr. Maugham is one of the most prominent English writers of our time; one is curious, therefore, to know his critical views. As "the ten great novels of the world" he has chosen *Tom Jones, Pride and Prejudice, The Red and the Black, Old Man Goriot, David Copperfield, Wuthering Heights, Madame Bovary, Moby Dick, War and Peace,* and *The Brothers Karamazov* — four English, one American, three French, and two Russian. However, he begins by saying that "to talk of the ten best novels in the world is to talk nonsense"; and that a Frenchman, a Spaniard, or an Italian would have made entirely different selections. One must thus ascribe the sub-title of the book to the publisher's demand for a catchy phrase; as indeed the essays themselves should be judged as popular introductions to the abridged editions of these great works. The larger part of each is devoted to a sketch of the novelist's life, often based on a single biography, like those of Stendhal and Tolstoy in the recent books of Matthew Josephson and Ernest J. Simmons. Mr. Maugham's excuse is that a knowledge of the life of an author helps to understand his works, which is quite true; but, unfortunately, this leaves little room for real criticism. Mr. Maugham himself calls his opinions "rough and ready." They are often embarrassingly so. What should one think, for instance, of his hackneyed answer to the none-too-subtle question as to what characteristics enabled these novelists to write their great books? They all had, he concludes, "marked and unusual individuality," none of them were highly educated, they had "intense vitality," and they were "extremely self-centered." Even so, there are many flashes of insight; Mr. Maugham's bold interpretation of Emily Brontë's personality is worth a lengthy study. (*Z. H.*)

Library Notes

An American Novelist

FROM a trust fund given in 1896 by Victoria T. Artz, of Chicago, the Library has built up a remarkable collection of first and other rare editions of American and English writers of the last two generations. These books, known as the "Longfellow Memorial Collection," number now nearly ten thousand volumes. From time to time, the works of the various authors are placed on view in the Treasure Room.

First editions of Winston Churchill, author of *Coniston* and other novels popular in the early part of the century, are being shown in November. MORE BOOKS is pleased to publish, in its present issue, "Winston Churchill, American Novelist," an article by Lloyd W. Griffin. Mr. Griffin, a graduate of the University of Maine, '41, served for four years in the Army Air Force. In 1946 he received his Master's degree, and since then he has been studying for his doctorate at Harvard University.

First Editions of J. M. Barrie

FIVE first editions of James M. Barrie have recently been added to the Rare Book Department of the Library. All five were written early in the author's long career, which resulted in sixty published works.

Auld Licht Idylls, 1888, was Barrie's second book. It is a collection of Scotch village sketches, with much of the material drawn from the author's memories of his boyhood in Kirriemuir, Forfarshire. Its humanity, together with its rare combination of the pathetic and the humorous, won the praise of contemporary reviewers.

A Window in Thrums, 1889, was of the same type, dealing with the life of a village family. Robert Louis Stevenson liked it and said of his countryman Barrie, "There is genius in him, but there's a journalist at his elbow — there's the risk." Certainly the journalist was evident in Barrie's next book, *My Lady Nicotine,* 1890, which consists of a number of pieces on the pleasures of smoking. Most of them were first published in the *St. James's Gazette,* to which Barrie was a contributor for many years.

Margaret Ogilvy is based on the life of the author's mother. It is notable among Barrie first editions because it first appeared in America — in November, 1896, while the London edition was issued in December. The Library's copy belongs to the English first edition.

The Little White Bird, 1902, the last of the recently-acquired volumes, is a book of fantasy and whimsy — important for the inclusion of a Peter Pan episode. It was a forerunner of the play of the same name which proved to be the most popular of all Barrie's works.

M. R.

Histoires Prodigieuses

AN interesting item in the Library's collection of early French books is *Histoires Prodigieuses*, published in three volumes by Guillaume Cavellat in 1597–98 in Paris. It is in small 16mo. format, each of the six parts of the work having a separate title-page decorated with the printer's mark, a pelican with out-stretched wings. The stories contained in the collection were selected "from the works of famous authors, Greek and Latin, sacred and profane"; and almost all of them are illustrated with woodcuts — the more extraordinary the story, the more fantastic the picture.

The first and earliest part of the work is by Pierre Boaistuau, the translator of Bandello, and was first published in 1560. His weird stories were so popular that they reached nearly a dozen editions before the end of the century. Boaistuau died in 1566, and the work was continued — enlarged with many more stories — by François de Belleforest, a poet from Bordeaux

and a protégé of Marguerite de Navarre. Belleforest also included his translation of the *Tractatus de Monstris* by Arnaud de Sorbin, Biship of Nevers, a treatise in perfect harmony with medieval popular lore. This edition, in two volumes, was published in Paris in 1583, shortly after the compiler's death. Belleforest, too, was a translator of Bandello — indeed, both he and Boaistuau had an indirect influence upon Elizabethan literature. It was from their French paraphrases that William Painter made his English version, in his *Palace of Pleasure,* of the stories of Hamlet and of Romeo and Juliet.

The final edition of the compendium — the one represented in the Library — had a worthy addition in the work of Jean de Marconville, embracing a "memorable treasury of the miraculous happenings of our time as well as of other strange and monstrous events of past centuries," which first went through the press in 1563.

It would be impossible to give an idea, in a short space, of the infinite variety, the wild and grotesque imagination, present in the stories. The account of a Thracian woman who gave birth to a merman, and of the thirty-three Saxon men and women who danced for a year without food or rest are among the most commonplace. What the authors chiefly delighted in were descriptions of eruptions of volcanoes, of floods and earthquakes, and especially of monsters, men with two heads, children with four legs or arms, creatures half-birds, half-dogs, and so on. The middle ages died hard. The *Histoires Prodigieuses* itself is a proof that, in some quarters at least, it was fully alive even at the end of the sixteenth century. **J. L.**

Letters by John Ericsson

AMONG the collections of the Rare Book Department are nine letters written by the Swedish-born engineer John Ericsson, who made a large contribution to American technological progress after his arrival in America in 1839. All of the correspondence concerns Ericsson's work, and at the same time affords the reader a glimpse of the agile mind, concern for details, and capacity for hard work which were such pronounced characteristics of the inventor.

The first letter is dated 1847, after the completion of Ericsson's work on the screw-propeller and the disastrous failure of the ship *Princeton.* It is addressed to John Tucker, President of the Reading Railroad of Philadelphia, and discusses experiments which Ericsson was conducting on the use of anthracite coal for locomotives. He reports in the letter that, without putting larger cylinders into the engines (a change which the company was evidently unwilling to make), his plans could not be carried out because of the danger arising from increased pressure.

The other letters were composed in 1857, 1858, and 1859, two years before the construction of the battleship *Monitor,* the project for which Ericsson is most famous. They were written to John B. Kitching, his associate in the development of the "caloric engine," on which Ericsson had been working for many years. This engine operated on the hot-air principle — as Sir Frederick Bramwell wrote, "without the intervention of water, by the combustion of gases arising from coal and water." Although unsuccessful on a huge scale, as on the steamer *Ericsson,* which was tried and failed in 1851, this invention was used commercially wherever a safe and economical self-managed motive-power was required.

The letters reveal that during the late fifties Ericsson set about improving the engine and adapting it to use by small ships. They show the engineer's irritation when his plans were not carried out correctly, the financial problems of the experiment, and his continual worries about the endless details of screws, valves, pumps, and so on. His own conviction of the importance of his work at this time is suggested by his statement elsewhere that his invention of the caloric engine was "a boon to humanity, and . . . another step in the progress of man ordained by God." **M. R.**

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

**
*

This list should be used in conjunction with Books Current, *a quarterly list the publication of which the Library began in October 1943.* Books Current *is meant for the Branch Libraries and for the Open Shelf and Young People's Departments of the Central Library; but the books listed in it are available for the whole library system. The books listed in* More Books *are in the Central Library and in the Business Branch; however, they may be borrowed through the various Branch Libraries. Fiction is listed in* Books Current *only.*

General Reference Books in Bates Hall

Language and Composition

Boyd, Andrew. Guide to 14 Asiatic languages. London, Pilot Press. 1947. 262 pp. **Gen. Ref. P361.B6**

Taylor, A. Marjorie. The language of World War II . . . revised and enlarged. Wilson. 1948. 265 pp. **Gen. Ref. PE3727.S7T3**

Watson, Lillian E. Standard book of letter writing. Prentice-Hall. [1948.] 626 pp. **Gen. Ref Center Desk PE.1483.W36**

Miscellaneous

Ausubel, Nathan, *editor.* A treasury of Jewish folklore. New York, Crown Publishers. [1948.] 741 pp. **Gen. Ref. GR98.A8**

Chambers, Merritt Madison. Youth-serving organizations. 3d edition. American Council on Education. 1948. 162 pp. **Gen. Ref. HQ796.C45**

Gerould, Winifred. A guide to Trollope. Princeton Univ. 1948. 256 pp. **Gen. Ref. PR5686.G4**

Gloster, Hugh Morris. Negro voices in American fiction. Univ. of North Carolina. 1948. 295 pp. **Gen. Ref. PS374.N4G5**

Nearing, G. G. The lichen book. Ridgewood, N. J., The Author. [1947.] 648 pp. **Gen. Ref. QK587.N4**

Southern association of colleges and secondary schools. Commission on institutions of higher education. The classified list of reference books and periodicals for college libraries . . . Revised edition. Birmingham, Ala. 1947. 111 pp. **Gen. Ref. Z1035.S6**

Agriculture. Animals

Bromfield, Louis. Malabar Farm. Harper. [1948.] viii, 405 pp. Illus. **S521.B84**
Drawings by Kate Lord.

Crabb, A. Richard. The hybrid-corn makers: prophets of plenty. Rutgers Univ. 1947. xxv, 331 pp. Illus. **SB191.M2C79**

Fairchild, L. H., and Helen G. **Fairchild.** Cats and all about them. Revised edition. New York, Orange Judd Pub. Co. 1948. 243 pp. Illus. **SF447.F3 1948**

Gasque, Jim. Hunting and fishing in the Great Smokies. Knopf. 1948. xiii, 210 pp. Plates. **SK43.G3**

Hazard, Joseph T. Our living forests, the story of their preservation and multiple use. Seattle, Superior Pub. Co. [1948.] xii, 302 pp. Illus. **SD144.A13H35**

MacDowell, Syl. Western trout. Knopf. 1948. xiv, 261 pp. Illus. **SH687.M27 1948**
Introduction by Paul R. Needham.

Southwick, Lawrence. Dwarf fruit trees. Edited by Ed Robinson. Macmillan. 1948. vii, 126 pp. Illus. **SB355.S67**

Tilley, Nannie May. The bright-tobacco industry, 1860–1929. Univ. of North Carolina. [1948.] xiv, 754 pp. Illus. **SB273.T55**
"Selected bibliography": pp. 697–714.

Watkins, John V. ABC of orchid growing. Chicago, Ziff-Davis Pub. Co. [1948.] x, 134 pp. Illus. **SB400.W32**

White, John Marion. The farmer's handbook. Univ. of Oklahoma. 1948. xvi. 440 pp. **S501.W54**

Bibliography. Libraries

American Library Association, *Committee on Post-war Planning.* A national plan for public library service; prepared by Carleton B. Joeckel and Amy Winslow. With a chapter by Lowell Martin. American Library Ass'n. 1948. xiii, 168 pp. **Z731.A5245 1948**

Bleiler, Everett Franklin, *editor.* The checklist of fantastic literature. Chicago, Shasta Publishers. 1948. xix, 455 pp. ***Z5917.F3B55**
A bibliography of fantasy, weird and science fiction books published in the English language. With a preface by Melvin Korshak.

Brussels, Bibliothèque royale de Belgique. Annuaire de la Bibliothèque royale de

Belgique, par le conservateur baron de Reiffenberg . . . 1.–12. année; 1840–51. Bruxelles et Leipzig. 1840–51. 12 v. in 6. Plates. *Z1007.B85

Coulter, Ellis Merton. Travels in the Confederate States, a bibliography. Univ. of Oklahoma. 1948. xiv, 289 pp. *Z1251.S7C6

Ditzion, Sidney. Arsenals of a democratic culture. American Library Assoc'n. 1947. x, 263 pp. Z731.D57
A social history of the American public library movement in New England and the middle states 1850 to 1900. Foreword by Merle Curti.

Williams, Edwin E., and Ruth V. Noble. Conference on International Cultural, Educational, and Scientific Exchanges, Princeton University, November 25–26, 1946. American Library Ass'n. 1947. xxii, 210 pp. Z690.C8W5 1947

Biography

Single

Casey, Robert Joseph. Mr. Clutch, the story of George William Borg. Bobbs–Merrill. [1948.] 258 pp. Illus. CT275.B58452C3
The business career, inventions, and financial success of George Borg, originator of the Borg & Beck automobile clutch.

Edel, Léon. James Joyce, the last journey. New York, Gotham Book Mart. [1947.] 44 pp. PR6019.O 9Z53

McGurrin, James. Bourke Cockran, a free lance in American politics. Scribner. 1948. xv, 361 pp. E664.C543M3

Torrence, Frederic Ridgely. The story of John Hope. Macmillan. 1948. 398 pp. E185.97.H8T6
Mr. Torrence, known as a poet and playwright, has given a sympathetic life history of John Hope (1868-1936), a distinguished Negro leader and educator, president of Atlanta University.

Yeomans, Henry Aaron. Abbott Lawrence Lowell, 1856–1943. Harvard. 1948. xiii, 564 pp. LD2148.1909.Y4

Collective

Cecil, *Lord* David. Two quiet lives: Dorothy Osborne, Thomas Gray. Bobbs-Merrill. [1948.] 256 pp. DA429.T2C4

Hoehn, Matthew, *editor*. Catholic authors; contemporary biographical sketches, 1930–1947. Newark, St. Mary's Abbey. 1948. xvii, 812 pp. *PN485.H6

Salter, *Sir* James Arthur. Personality in politics; studies of contemporary statesmen. London, Faber. [1948.] 253 pp. D412.6.S25
Contents. Personality in history. — A. J. Balfour. — Lloyd George. — Ramsay MacDonald. — Neville Chamberlain. — Winston Churchill. — Bryce. — Haldane. — H. G. Wells. — Maynard Keynes. — Woodrow Wilson. — Four American vignettes: Dwight Morrow. Roland Boyden. Jeremiah Smith, Jr. Harry Hopkins. — Franklin Roosevelt. — Impressions from France: Clémenceau. Poincaré. Briand. — Some impressions from China: Chiang Kai-shek. Madame Kung. T. V. Soong. — Benito Mussolini. — Epilogue: Personality and power.

Memoirs. Letters

Erskine, John. My life as a teacher. Lippincott. [1948.] 249 pp. PS3509.R5Z52
Intended to supplement the author's "The Memory of certain Persons."

Hussein, Taha. The stream of days, a student at the Azhar, translated by Hilary Wayment. London, Longmans, Green. [1948.] xi, 134 pp. DT107.2.H8A36 1948
Scquel to "An Egyptian Childhood."

Isherwood, Christopher. Lions and shadows, an education in the twenties. Norfolk, Conn., New Directions. [1947.] 312 pp. PR6017.S5L5
The purpose of the book is "to describe the first stages in a lifelong education — the education of a novelist."—*To the Reader.*

Jewett, Sarah Orne, *1849–1909*. Letters of Sarah Orne Jewett now in the Colby College Library; with explanatory notes by Carl J. Weber. Waterville, Colby College. 1947. 75 pp. PS2133.A3 1947

Kafka, Franz, *1883–1924*. The diaries of Franz Kafka, edited by Max Brod. New York, Schocken Books. 1948– PT2621.A26Z625
Translated from the author's unpublished ms. by Joseph Kresh.
Contents. — 1. 1910–1913.

Maritain, Jacques. Art and faith; letters between Jacques Maritain and Jean Cocteau. New York, Philosophical Library. [1948.] 138 pp. PQ2605.O 15Z55
Translator John Coleman.

Nesbitt, Henrietta. White House diary. Doubleday. 1948. 314 pp. F204.W5N4
Pleasant and informative memoirs by the housekeeper at the White House during the F. D. Roosevelt administration.

Sibiya, Christina. Zulu woman. [Her autobiography related] by Rebecca Reyher. Columbia Univ. 1948. xiv, 281 pp. GN657.Z8S5
The matrimonial experiences of Christina, first wife of the polygamous Solomon, King of the Zulus, as told by her to Mrs. Reyer in Nongoma, Zululand.

Swift, Jonathan, *1667–1745*. Journal to Stella; edited by Harold Williams. Clarendon. 1948. 2 v. (lxii, 801 pp.) PR3726.A65 1948

White, William Allen, *1864–1944*. Letters of William Allen White and a young man, edited and arranged by Gil Wilson. Day. [1948.] 116 pp. ND237.W62A3 1948
Mr. White's correspondence with a young artist

Business

These books are to be obtained at the Business Branch, 20 City Hall Ave.

American wool and cotton reporter. Official statistics of textile corporations. June, 1948. Vol. 62, no. 24. Boston. 1948. 426 pp. **TS1312.A51

Blocker, John G. Cost accounting. 2d edition. McGraw-Hill. 1948. 733 pp. NBS

Chain store guide 5c — $1.00 variety and general merchandise chains. 1948. New York, Chain Store Business Guide. 1948. 213 pp. **HF5466.C44

Chambers, Bernice G. Fashion fundamentals. Prentice-Hall. 1947. 501 pp. *Ref.

Cumming, James C. Sales promotion in the textile industry. Fairchild Pub. Co. 1946. 132 pp. NBS

Dahl, J. O. Restaurant profits and management methods. Stamford, Conn., The Dahls. 1942. 753 pp. NBS

Downs, James C., *Jr.* The principles of real estate management. Chicago, The Institute of Real Estate Management of the National Ass'n of Real Estate Boards. 1948. 259 pp. NBS

Freight traffic red book, The. New York, Traffic Pub. Co. 1948. 1579 pp. **HE2355.F86

A practical reference book for those actively engaged in traffic work.

Harlow, Rex F., and M. Black. Practical public relations. Harper. 1947. 442 pp. NBS

Jacobs, Arthur T. How to use handicapped workers. Deep River, Conn., National Foremen's Inst. 1946. 186 pp. NBS

James Marquis. Biography of a business, 1792–1942. Insurance Company of North America. Bobbs-Merrill. 1942. 431 pp. NBS

Kellor, Frances. American arbitration, its history, functions and achievements. Harper. 1948. 262 pp. NBS

Massey, Maria. Principles of men's wear display. Fairchild Pub. Co. 1948. 153 pp. NBS

Modern plastics encyclopedia. 1948. New York, Plastics Catalogue Corp. 1948. 2 v. **TP986.M68

Municipal year book. 1948. Chicago, International City Managers' Ass'n. 1948. 558 pp. **JS301.M96

Phelps, Clyde William. Retail credit fundamentals. McGraw-Hill. 1947. 318 pp. NBS

Official textbook of the National retail credit association.

Pigors, Paul, and C. A. Myers. Personnel administration. McGraw-Hill. 1947. 553 pp. NBS

Poland, (Glowny urzad statystyczny.) Concise statistical year-book of Poland. 11th edition. 1947. Warsaw. 1947. 207 pp. **HA1451.A3

Political handbook of the world; parliaments, parties and press as of January 1, 1948. Published by Harper for Council on Foreign Relations. [1948.] 214 pp. **JF37.P75

Prettyman publishing co. Prettyman's composite catalog for cemeteries. 1948. 13th annual edition. Oldsmar, Fla. 1948. 152 pp. **RA626.P94 1948

Rand-McNally bankers directory. The bankers blue book. 1948. Chicago. 1948. 2480 pp. **HG1536.R18 1948

Refrigeration and air conditioning directory. 1948. Detroit, Business News Pub. Co. [1948.] 320 pp. **TP491.R33

Register of defunct and other companies removed from the Stock exchange official yearbook. 1947. London. [1947.] 412 pp. **HG5431.R33

Sanchez, J. Rodrigues. Foreign credits and collections. Prentice-Hall. 1947. 417 pp. NBS

Schell, Erwin Haskell. The technique of executive control. 6th edition. McGraw-Hill. 1946. 270 pp. NBS

Shoe and leather news. The overseas buyers register of British footwear, leather and allied products. 3d edition. 1948. London. 1948. 314 pp. **TS945.S56 1948

Shoe factory buyers' guide for 1948. 39th edition. Boston, Shoe Trades Pub. Co. 1947. 353 pp. **TS945.S57

An information book for shoe manufacturers, buyers and superintendents.

Shurter, Robert L. Effective letters in business. McGraw-Hill. [1948.] 223 pp. NBS

Skinner's cotton trade directory of the world. 1947/48. London, Thomas Skinner. 1947. 1342 pp. **TS1555.S61

Smith, Paul I. Materials of tomorrow. 2d edition. London, Hutchinson's Scientific and Technical Publications. 1946. 156 pp. NBS

Standard insurance directory of New England. 1948. 63d edition. Boston, Standard Pub. Co. 1948. 1228 pp. **HG8526.A11.S78 1948

Textile brand name dictionary. New York, Textile Book Publishers. 1947. 377 pp. **TS1312.T35

Theatre catalog, The, 1947/48. 6th edition. Philadelphia, [Jay Emanuel Publications. 1948.] 591 pp. **NA6828.T37

Twentieth century fund, Committee on foreign economic relations. Rebuilding the world economy: America's role in foreign trade and investment, by Norman S. Buchanan and Friedrich A. Lutz. 434 pp. *Ref.

Von Bergen, Werner, and Herbert R. Mauserberger. American wool handbook . . . 2d edition. Textile Book Publishers. 1948. 1055 pp. **TS1631.V94

A practical text and reference book for the entire wool industry.

Who makes it and where . . . buyer's guide of office equipment and stationery. 18th edition. 1948. New York, Andrew Geyer. 1948. 198 pp. **TS1088.W62

Yachtman's guide and nautical calender, The. 1948. Hearst Magazines. 1948. 510 pp. **GV825.Y12

Domestic Science

De Knight, Freda. A date with a dish, a cook book of American Negro recipes. New York, Hermitage Press. [1948.] xiv, 426 pp. TX715.D325

Hutchison, Ruth Shepherd. The Pennsylvania Dutch cook book. Harper. [1948.] xvi, 213 pp. TX715.H95

Mattimore, Jean, and Clarke Mattimore. Cooking by the clock; step by step preparation of meals. Farrar, Straus. 1948. 230 pp. Illus. TX715.M45

Illustrations by Teresa Kilham.

Drama. Stage

Brooke, Charles Frederick Tucker, *1883–1946.* Essays on Shakespeare and other

Elizabethans. Yale. 1948. x, 220 pp. PR2890.B7

Huxley, Aldous L. Mortal coils, a play. Harper. [1948.] 207 pp. PR6015.U9M6 1948
From the short story "The Gioconda Smile."

James, Henry, *1843–1916.* The scenic art, notes on acting and the drama: 1872–1901. Edited with an introduction and notes, by Allan Wade. Rutgers Univ. 1948. xxv, 384 pp. Illus. PN2021.J3

Economics

Bauer, P. T. The rubber industry; a study in competition and monopoly. Harvard. 1948. xiii, 404 pp. 338.116A46
Published for the London School of Economics and Political Science (Univ. of London.)

Burns, Arthur Edward, *and others.* Modern economics. Harcourt, Brace. 1948. xvi, 954 pp. 9330.1A604
By Arthur Edward Burns, Alfred C. Neal and D. S. Watson. With an introduction by Howard S. Ellis.

Donaldson, Elvin Frank. Personal finance. Ronald Press. [1948.] x, 499 pp. 9332.6A384

Eastman, Joseph Bartlett, *1882-1944.* Selected papers and addresses of Joseph B. Eastman, Director, Office of Defense Transportation 1942–1944. Edited by G. Lloyd Wilson. New York, Simmons-Boardman Pub. Corp. 1948. xii, 381 pp. 9388.3A58
Published under the auspices of Joseph B. Eastman Foundation, Amherst College.

Farr & Co., *New York.* Manual of sugar companies. 1947. Farr. [1948.] xii, 292 pp. Illus. *HD9100.4.F3 1947

Gilbert, E. Albert. Insurance and your security. Rinehart. [1948.] xiii, 258 pp.
Foreword by Albert Deutsch. 9368.3A235

Goodbar, Joseph E., and Lorenzo U. Bergeron. A creative capitalism. Boston Univ. Press. 1948. vii, 376 pp. 9330.15A11
"Intended to reveal where depressions start, where lasting cure must begin and how cure can be had within the capitalistic system of private enterprise."

Kurland, Samuel. Cooperative Palestine; the story of Histadrut. New York, Pub. by Sharon Books for the National Committee for Labor Palestine. 1947. xvii, 276 pp. Plates. 9331.8856

Larson, Henrietta Melia. Guide to business history. Harvard. 1948. xxvi, 1181 pp. *9381.A201
Materials for the study of American business history and suggestions for their use.

Mund, Vernon Arthur. Open markets, an essential of free enterprise. Harper. 1948. xi, 272 pp. Illus. 9380.12

Samuelson, Paul Anthony. Economics, an introductory analysis. McGraw-Hill. 1948. xx, 622 pp. 9330.1A595

Shattuck, Mayo Adams. An estate planner's handbook. Little, Brown. 1948. xxxii, 575 pp. *9347.6A11

Stocking, George W., and Myron W. Watkins. Cartels or competition? New York, Twentieth Century Fund. 1948. xiv, 516 pp. 9338.8A41
"The economics of international controls by business and government."
Sequel to "Cartels in Action."
Bibliography: pp. 493–505.

Woodbury, David Oakes. Battlefronts of industry, Westinghouse in World War II. Wiley. 1948. 342 pp. HD9695.U54W5

Education

Falconer, Vera M. Filmstrips, a descriptive index and user's guide. McGraw-Hill. 1948. xiii, 572 pp. Illus. LB1044.F3
Visual instruction.

Harris, Seymour Edwin. How shall we pay for education? Harper. [1948.] x, 214 pp. LB2825.H28
"Approaches to the economics of education."

Weinryb, Bernard D. Jewish vocational education; history and appraisal of training in Europe. New York, J. T. S. P. Univ. Press. 1948. 189 pp. LC719.W4

Woodruff, Asahel Davis. The psychology of teaching. Longmans, Green. 1948. xi, 272 pp. LB1051.W72 1948

Fine Arts

Architecture

Bowman, John G., *and others.* Nationality rooms of the University of Pittsburgh. Univ. of Pittsburgh. 1947. 244 pp. *8112B.102
17 water colors and 46 crayon drawings by Audrey Avinoff, 2 etchings by Louis Orr. Text by John S. Bowman, Ruth C. Mitchell and Audrey Avinoff.

Williams, Henry Lionel, and Ottalie K. Williams. Modernizing old houses. Doubleday. 1948. xiii, 269 pp. 8117.03–109
Illustrated by the authors.

Art History and Criticism

Greenough, Horatio, *1805–1852.* Form and function; remarks on art. Univ. of California. 1947. xxi, 148 pp. 4086.06–126
Edited by Harold A. Small. With an introduction by Erle Loran.
"Bibliographical appendix": pp. 135–145.

Scheffler, Karl. Verwandlungen des Barocks in der Kunst des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts. Wien. [1947.] 218 pp. *4076.05–106

Sirén, Osvald. Kinas konst under tre årtusenden. Stockholm. 1942–43. 2 v. Plates. *4082.02–110
From pre-historic times to the middle of the Ch'ing period.

Trapp, Oswald. Die Kunstdenkmäler Tirols in Not und Gefahr; Bericht des Landeskonservators über die Geschehnisse in den Jahren 1938–1945. Innsbruck. 1947. 156 pp. 40 plates. 4087.08–109

Visages du Bourbonnais, par Camille Gagnon [et al.] Paris. [1947.] 13–198 pp. Illus. 4077.08–114
Contents. — Géographie humaine du Bourbonnais, par Camille Gagnon. — Histoire du Bourbonnais, par Joseph Viole. — Le Bourbonnais intellectuel et littéraire, par Paul Dupieux. — L'art en Bourbonnais, par Marcel Genermont.

Visages du Poitou, par Jean Chagnolleau,

[et al.] Paris. [1947.] [11]–194 pp. Plates. 4077.08–110

Contents. — Chagnolleau, Jean. Géographie humaine du Poitou. — Dez, Gaston. Histoire du Poitou. — Crozet, René. L'art en Poitou. — Lavaud, Jacques. Le Poitou intellectuel et littéraire.

Crafts. Furniture

Barbour, Harriot Buxton. Sandwich, the town that glass built. Houghton Mifflin. 1948. viii, 318 pp. 8173.04–130

Illustrated with drawings by Robert Hallock and with photos.

Drepperd, Carl William. Handbook of antique chairs. Doubleday. 1948. 275 pp. 8185.06–106

Jonge Caroline Henriette de. Oud-nederlandsche majoliea en delftsch aardewerk, een ontwikkelingsgeschiedenis van omstreeks 1550–1800. Amsterdam. 1947. xii, 445 pp. Illus. VIII colored plates. *8171.03–102

Marriott, Alice Lee. Maria, the potter of San Ildefonso; with drawings by Margaret Lefranc. Univ. of Oklahoma Press. 1948. xxi, 294 pp. 8169.02–108

"The Civilization of the American Indian" series.

Pynn, Leroy. Let's whittle. Peoria, Ill., Manual Arts Press. [1948.] 128 pp. 8183.05–120

Drawing. Iconography

Dörries, Bernhard. Deutsche Zeichnungen des 18. Jahrhunderts, mit einer Einleitung von Bernard Dörries. München. [1943.] 159 pp. *8141.03–125

Pages 42–155 are plates.

Grünewald, Mathias, *16th cent.* The drawings of Mathis Gothart Nithart, called Gruenewald, edited by Guido Schoenberger. New York, H. Bittner. 1948. 98 pp. Plates. *8141.01–575

Holme, Bryan, *editor.* Master drawings in line. Studio. [1948.] 8 pp. 94 plates. 8140.05–107

Sherman, Hoyt Leon. Drawing by seeing. New York, Hinds, Hayden & Eldredge. [1947.] ix, 77 pp. Illus. 8142.02–110

A new development in the teaching of the visual arts through the training of perception, by Hoyt. L. Sherman, with the collaboration of Ross L. Mooney and Glenn A. Fry.

U. S. *Library of Congress.* An album of American battle art, 1755–1918. Washington. 1947. xvi, 319 pp. 150 plates. *4097.09–137

Painting. Sculpture

Breker, Arno. Arno Breker; sechzig Bilder, herausgegeben von Heinz Grothe. Königsberg. [1943.] 60 plates. 8083.08–152

Briganti, Giuliano. Il manierismo e Pelegrino Tibaldi. Roma. 7–144 pp. 177 plates. *4105.02–102

Cohn, William. Chinese painting. London, Phaidon Press. [1948.] 111, [13] pp. *8068.02–104

Davidson, Morris. An approach to modern painting. Coward-McCann. [1948.] 155 pp. Plates. 4109.02–119

Genauer, Emily. Best of art. Doubleday. 1948. xvii, 182 pp. 52 plates. 8c60.06–178

Géricault, Jean Louis André Théodore, *1791–1824.* Géricault raconté par lui-meme et par ses amis. Véscnaz-Genève. 1947. 357 pp. Illus. 8063.03–552

Giorgione, Giorgio Barbarelli, *known as, 1477–1511.* La natività Giorgionesca. Firenze. [1947.] [25] pp. Illus. *4104.07–553

Goes, Hugo van der, *d. 1482.* L'adorazione. Firenze. [1947.] [63] pp. Illus. *4106.03–563

Introduction signed by G. M. [Giannino Marchig.]

Goodrich, Lloyd. Yasuo Kuniyoshi. New York, Whitney Museum of Modern Art. 1948. 50 pp. 8060.06–681

Hourticq, Louis. Delacroix, l'oeuvre du maitre; ouvrage illustré de 243 gravures. Paris. [1930.] xiii, 191 pp. *8063.03–449

Klett, Walter. Figure painting. [New York, Watson-Guptill Publications. 1948.] 139 pp. Illus. 8074.01–104

Trittico Fiammingo a San Lorenzo della Costa. Firenze. [1947.] [28] pp. Illus.

Introduction by Antonio Morassi. *4106.03–113

U. S. National gallery of art, *Kress collection.* Paintings and sculpture from the Kress collection. Washington, Smithsonian Inst. 1945. ix, 205 pp. Plates. *4061.05–203

Wilenski, Reginald Howard. Outline of English painting. New York, Philosophical Library. [1948.] ix, 133 pp. 8c61.01–122

Genealogy

American historical company, inc., *New York.* Evans and allied families. New York. 1947. 117 pp. Plates. *CS71.E92 1947

A genealogical study with biographical notes, compiled and privately printed for Marion Boyle Evans by the American historical company, inc.
Allied families: Boyle, Hills, Stickney, Bartlett, Emery and Wheeler.

Develin, Joseph Chubb. The story of an Irish sept. 2nd edition. [Philadelphia. 1947.] xi, 179 pp. *CS499.O 36D4 1947

The O'Devlins of Tyrone, now represented by the families of Devlin, Develin, Develyn, D'Evelyn, Develen, Develan, Develon, Devellen, Devellin, etc.

Devenish, Robert J., and Charles H. McLaughlin. Historical and genealogical records of the Devenish families of England and Ireland. Chicago, Lakeside Press. 1948. xvii, 409 pp. Plates. *CS71.D492D4 1948

With an inquiry into the origin of the family name and some account of the family lines founded by them in other countries.

Hoover, Merle Montgomery. Genealogy of Park Benjamin. Columbia Univ. 1948. ix, 78 pp. *CS71.B468 1948

History

Europe

Gafencu, Grigore. Last days of Europe, a diplomatic journey in 1939. Yale. 1948. viii, 239 pp. Illus. D725.G313

Translated by E. Fletcher-Allen.

Gulick, Charles Adams. Austria from Habsburg to Hitler. Univ. of California. 1948. 2 v. DB96.G8
Contents. v. 1. Labor's workshop of democracy. — v. 2. Fascism's subversion of democracy.

Jackson, John Hampden. Clemenceau and the third republic. Macmillan. 1948. xiii, 266 pp. DC342.8.C6J3 1948

Wright, Gordon. The reshaping of French democracy. Reynal & Hitchcock. [1948.] x, 277 pp. DC404.W7
Introduction by Paul Birdsall.

Zeeveld, William Gordon. Foundations of Tudor policy. vii, 291 pp. DA320.Z4
"Check list of works cited": pp. 271–279.

Historiography. Essays

Laistner, Max Ludwig Wolfram. The greater Roman historians. Univ. of California. 1947. viii, 196 pp. DG206.A2L3

Wedgwood, Cicely Veronica. Velvet studies. Cape. [1948.] 159 pp. D7.W43 1948
Distinctive historical essays on subjects as varied as "The City of God," "Reflections on the Great Civil War," "William Penn," and "Return to Paris: Winter 1945" by an English historian of repute.
The title is derived from a passage by Thomas Fuller: "If you fear to hurt your tender hands with thornie school-questions there is no danger in meddling with history which is a velvet study and recreation work."

Judaism

Kaplan, Mordecai Menchem. The future of the American Jew. Macmillan. 1948. xx, 571 pp. E184.J5K15

Lazare, Bernard, *1865–1903.* Job's dungheap, essays on Jewish nationalism and social revolution. New York, Schocken Books. [1948.] 128 pp. DS153.L35
Contents. — A portrait of Bernard Lazare, by Charles Péguy. — Job's dunghcap. — Jewish nationalism. — Nationalism and Jewish emancipation. — Judaism's social concept and the Jewish people.

Russia

Berdiaev, Nikolai A. The Russian idea. Macmillan. 1948. 225 pp. DK32.7.B415
The last published work of the late Russian philosopher in exile, in which he interpreted Russian religious and philosophical thought in relation to the national life.

Crankshaw, Edward. Russia and the Russians. Viking. 1948. v, 223 pp. DK32.C7

Miliukov, Pavel N. Outlines of Russian culture; edited by Michael Karpovich, translated by Valentine Ughet and Eleanor Davis. Univ. of Penn. 1948. 3 pts. in 1 v. Illus. DK32.M54 1948
"An authorized abridged version of the original specially prepared for the American edition."

Vernadsky, George, and Michael Karpovich. A history of Russia. Yale. 1948. DK40.V44
Contents. — II. Kievan Russia, by George Vernadsky.

World War II

Band, Claire, and William Band. Two years with the Chinese Communists. Yale. 1948. xii, 347 pp. Ilus. DS777.53.B3

Francis, Devon Earl. Flak bait, the story of the men who flew the Martin Marauders. New York, Duell, Sloan and Pearce. 1948. xvii, 331 pp. Illus. D790.F64
Edited by Gordon Carroll, assisted by Betty John.

Hase, Georg von, *editor.* Die Kriegsmarine erobert Norwegens Fjorde; Erlebnisberichte von Mitkämpfern. Leipzig. [1941.] 416 pp. Illus. *D771.H34

Lane, Arthur Bliss. I saw Poland betrayed. Bobbs-Merrill. [1948.] 344 pp. DK441.L3
An American ambassador reports to the American people.

Martin, Ralph G. The best is none to good. Farrar, Straus. 1948. 297 pp. E169.M38
"Written originally for a six-part history of the European phase of the war . . . for the Paris edition of 'Yank'."

Pratt, Fletcher. The Marines' war. Sloane Associates. [1948.] 456 pp. D767.P7
An account of the struggle for the Pacific from both American and Japanese sources.

Language

American college dictionary, The; edited by Clarence L. Barnhart. Harper. [1948.] xi, 1432 pp. Illus. *PE1628.A55 1948
With the assistance of 355 authorities and specialists.

Literature

Essays. History of Literature

Bradner, Leicester. Edmund Spenser and the Faerie Queene. Univ. of Chicago. [1948.] xi, 189 pp. PR2363.B7

Dillon, Myles. Early Irish literature. Univ. of Chicago. [1948.] 191 pp. PB1327.D5

Gerould, Winifred Gregory, and James Thayer Gerould. A guide to Trollope. Princeton Univ. 1948. xxv, 256 pp.
Drawings by Florence W. Ewing. PR5686.G4

James, Henry, *1843–1916.* The art of fiction and other essays. With an introduction by Morris Roberts. New York, Oxford Univ. Press. 1948. xxiv, 240 pp. PS2120.A7
Contents. — The art of fiction. — Honoré de Balzac. — Anthony Trollope. — Guy de Maupassant. — Ivan Turgénieff. — Ivan Turgénieff (1818-1883) — Gustave Flaubert. — Emile Zola. — The new novel. — Criticism. — Emerson.

Muller, Herbert Joseph. Thomas Wolfe. Norfolk, Conn., New Directions Books. [1947.] 196 pp. PS3545.O 337Z8

Oberholzer, Otto. Richard Beer-Hofmann; Werk und Weltbild des Dichters. Bern. 1947. 272 pp. PT2603.E27Z9

Pratt, Willis Winslow. Byron at Southwell: the making of a poet. Austin. 1948. xi, 145 pp. Illus. PR4384.P7
With new poems and letters from the rare books collections of the University of Texas.

Serillanges, Antonin Gilbert. The intellectual life, its spirit, conditions, methods. Westminster, Md., Newman Press. 1948. 182 pp. AZ101.S43
Translated from the new French edition by Mary Ryan.

Tabak, Israel. Judaic lore in Heine, the heritage of a poet. Johns Hopkins. 1948. xii, 338 pp. PT2343.J8T3
Bibliography: pp. 315–320.

Thomson, James Alexander K. The classical background of English literature. Macmillan. 1948. 272 pp. PR127.T5 1948

Warren, Austin. Rage for order; essays in criticism. Univ. of Chicago. [1948.] ix, 164 pp. PN511.W32
Contents. — Edward Taylor. George Herbert. — Alexander Pope. — Gerard Manley Hopkins. — William Butler Yeats. — Nathaniel Hawthorne. — Franz Kafka. — E. M. Forster. — Henry James.

White, Frederic Randolph, *editor.* Famous utopias of the renaissance; introduction and notes by Frederic R. White. Farrar, Straus. [1948.] xxiii, 250 pp. HX806.W47
The *Utopia* of Thomas More, and works or excerpts from works of Rabelais, Montaigne, Shakespeare, Tommaso Campanella, and Francis Bacon.

Wiechert, Ernst Emil. The poet and his time: three addresses. Hinsdale, Ill., H. Regnery Co. 1948. 78 pp. PT2647.I 25P6
Contents. — Address to the youth of Germany. — The poet and his time. — Address to my Swiss friends.

Poetry

Goudge, Elizabeth. Songs and verses. Coward-McCann. 1948. 56 pp. PR6013.O 74S6

Hartley, Marsden, *1877–1943.* Selected poems. Viking. 1945. xi, 139 pp. PS3515.A795A6 1945
Edited and introduced by Henry W. Wells, with reproductions of nine paintings by Marsden Hartley.

Herbert, Alan Patrick. Leave my old morale alone. Doubleday. 1948 xxvi, 445 pp. PR6015.E58L33
Verse and satire.
Contents. — Siren song. — Let us be glum. — Bring back the bells. — "Well, anyhow . . ." or Little talks. — "Less nonsense!" — Light the lights.

Horan, Robert. A beginning. With a foreword by W. H. Auden. Yale. 1948. 87 pp. PS3515.O 6575B4
The Yale series of younger poets. 46.

Sarton, May. The lion and the rose, poems. Rinehart. [1948.] viii, 104 pp. PS3537.A832L5

Untermeyer, Louis, *editor.* An anthology of the New England poets from colonial times to the present day. Random House. [1948.] xx, 636 pp. PS541.U5
With biographical and critical commentaries.

Tales. Anthologies

Aleichem, Sholom, *pscud., 1859–1916.* Inside Kasrilevke. New York, Schocken Books. [1948.] 127 pp. PJ5129.R2K32
Contains stories translated from the Yiddish by Isidore Goldstick.

Pushkin, Aleksander S., *1799–1837.* Tales of Bielkin. London, Drummond. 1947. 84 pp. Illus. PG3347.T3

Wood, Playsted, *editor.* One hundred years ago; American writing of 1847. [New York,] Funk & Wagnalls. 1947. xxiv, 518 pp. PS535.W6
Contents. — The prose writers of America, by R. W. Griswold. — Year of consolation, by Mrs. Butler, late Fanny Kemble. — Inaugural discourse delivered at Williams College, by Mark Hopkins. — The Mexican War, speech by Daniel Webster. — "Spot" resolutions on the Mexican War, by Abraham Lincoln. — History of the conquest of Peru, by W. H. Prescott. — An introduction to the study of natural history, by Louis Agassiz. — Poems, by R. W. Emerson. — Poems, second series, by W. E. Channing. — Evangeline, by H. W. Longfellow. — The drama in Pokerville: The bench and bar of Jurytown, and other stories, by J. M. Field. — Locke Amsden; or, the schoolmaster; a tale by D. P. Thompson. — Omoo, a narrative of adventures in the South Seas, by Herman Melville. — The crater; or, Vulcan's peak; a tale of the Pacific, by J. F. Cooper. — The battle of Buena Vista, by Nathaniel Niles.

Zimmer, Heinrich Robert, *1890–1943.* The king and the corpse; tales of the soul's conquest of evil; edited by Joseph Campbell. Pantheon Books. [1948.] ix, 316 pp. Illus. GR40.Z5
Contents. — Abu Kasem's slippers. — A pagan hero and a Christian saint. — Four romances from the cycle of King Arthur: Gawain and the Green Knight. — The Knight with the lion. Lancelot. Merlin. — The king and the corpse. — Four episodes from the romance of the goddess: The involuntary creation. The involuntary marriage. The voluntary death. Shiva Mad. — On the Sipra shore.

Local History

Drake, Daniel, *1785–1850.* Pioneer life in Kentucky, 1785–1800. New York, H. Schuman. [1948.] 257 pp. F451.D76 1943
Edited from the original manuscript, with introductory comments and a biographical sketch by Emmet Field Horine.

Hamlin, Helen. Pine, potatoes and people: the story of Aroostook. Norton. [1948.] 238 pp. F27.A7H3

Miers, Earl Schenck, and Richard Brown, *editors.* Gettysburg. Rutgers Univ. 1948. xviii, 308 pp. Illus. E475.53.M5
"This book is designed to re-create the story of Gettysburg in terms of the men and women who lived through the anxiety of the invasion and the battle."—*Introduction.*

Milligan, Maurice Morton. [Missouri waltz] the inside story of the Pendergast machine by the man who smashed it. Scribner. 1948. xiii, 281 pp. F474.K2M53

Miner, George Leland. Angeli's Lane; the history of a little street in Providence. Providence, Akerman-Standard Press. 1948. 198, xxxvi pp. Illus. F89.P9M64

Mitchell, Edwin Valentine. It's an old Pennsylvania custom. Vanguard Press. [1947.] 261 pp. F150.M6 1947

Molloy, Robert. Charleston, gracious heritage. Appleton-Century. [1947.] xiii, 311 pp. Plates.. F279.C4M6
Illustrated by E. H. Suydam.

Medicine

Chicago. Public Health Institute. How laymen cut medical costs. Chicago. 1948. 35 pp. Illus. RC201.5I 3C43

Frazier, Chester North, and Li Hung-chiung. Racial variations in immunity to syphilis. Univ. of Chicago. [1948.] xi, 122 pp. RC201.F82
A study of the disease in the Chinese, white, and Negro races.

Music

Cannon, Beekman C. Johann Matteson, spectator in music. Yale. 1947. xi, 244 pp. ML423.M43C3

Ulrich, Homer. Chamber music; the growth and practice of an intimate art. Columbia Univ. 1948. xvi, 430 pp. Illus. ML1100.U4
Bibliography: pp. [387]–394. "Chamber-music publications and recordings:" pp. [395]-415.

Philosophy

Adams, George Plimpton. Man and metaphysics. Columbia Univ. 1948. vi, 162 pp. BD111.A35

Bourke, Vernon Joseph. St. Thomas and the Greek moralists. Milwaukee, Marquette Univ. [1948.] 63 pp. B765.T54B6
Under the auspices of the Aristotelian Society of Marquette Univ.

Gilson, Étienne Henry. History of philosophy and philosophical education. Milwaukee, Marquette Univ. 1948. 49 pp. B52.G5

Hammerschmidt, Wiliam W. Whitehead's philosophy of time. New York, King's Crown Press. 1947. ix, 108 pp. B1674.W38H3

Harper, Ralph. Existentialism, a theory of man. Harvard. 1948. xii, 163 pp. B819.H3

Wahl, Jean André. The philosopher's way. New York, Oxford Univ. Press. 1948. xiv, 334 pp. B72.W3

Weinberg, Julius Rudolph. Nicolaus of Autrecourt, a study in 14th century thought. Princeton Univ. Press for Univ. of Cincinnati. 1948. ix, 242 pp. B765.N564W4

Whyte, Lancelot Law. The next development in man. Holt. [1948.] xiii, 322 pp. CB19.W515
"In this book I have suggested that the deepest troubles of western civilization can be regarded as due to the fact that it had relied on a *language of permanence*, in which, following Plato, only the unchanging is real."— *Preface to U. S. Edition.*

Politics and Government

Cook, James Allan. The marketing of surplus war-property. Washington, Public Affairs Press. [1948.] ix, 211 pp. JK1661.C67

Evatt, Herbert Vere. The United Nations. Harvard. 1948. 154 pp. JX1977.E8
The Oliver Wendell Holmes lectures, 1947.

Fairbank, John King. The United States and China. Harvard. 1948. 384 pp. DS735.F3
"Suggested reading": pp. [350]–367.

Jones, John. Mervyn. British nationality law and practice. Clarendon. 1947. xxiv, 452 pp. JN901.J6

Van Doren, Carl. The great rehearsal. Viking. 1948. xii, 336 pp. Illus. JK146.V3
The story of the making and ratifying of the Constitution of the United States.

Waldo, Dwight. The administrative state. Ronald Press. [1948.] 227 pp. JF1351.W3
A study of the political theory of American public administration.

Walsh, Edmund Aloysius. Total power, a footnote to history. Doubleday. 1948. viii, 373 pp. JC481.W3

Welles, Sumner. We need not fail. Houghton, Mifflin. 1948. xiv, 143 pp. DS126.5.W4
Pertains to Palestine.

White, Leonard Dupee. The Federalists; a study in administrative history. Macmillan. 1948. xii, 538 pp. JK171.A1W4

Psychology

Andrews, Tom Gaylord, *editor*. Methods of psychology. Wiley. 1948. xiv, 716 pp. BF39.A5

Burtt, Harold Ernest. Applied psychology. Prentice–Hall. 1948. 821 pp. BF636.B747

Lasswell, Harold Dwight. Power and personality. Norton. [1948.] 262 pp. BF637.L4L35

Reik, Theodor. Listening with the third ear; the inner experience of a psychoanalyst. Farrar, Straus. 1948. xiv, 514 pp. BF173.R42

Sartre, Jean Paul. The psychology of imagination. New York, Philosophical Library. [1948.] 285 pp. BF408.S263
Translation of "L'imaginaire; Psychologie·phénoménologique de l'Imagination."

Warcollier, René. Mind to mind. New York, Creative Age Press. [1948.] xxviii, 109 pp. BF1171.W17
With an introduction by Gardner Murphy. Edited by Emmanuel K. Schwartz.
An elaboration by the editor of a lecture delivered at the Sorbonne in June 1946 under the title: "A Contribution to the Study of mental Imagery through telepathic Drawing."

Religion. Theology

Essays and Studies

Barnes, Ernest William, *Bishop of Birmingham*. The rise of Christianity. Longmans, Green. [1948.] xx, 356 pp. BR165.B287 1948

Chantal, Jeanne Françoise, *baronne de, Saint, 1572–1641*. Saint Jane Frances Frémyot de Chantal; her exhortations, conferences and instructions. Westminster, Md., Newman Bookshop. 1947. xix, 478 pp. BX890.C37 1947
Translated from the French edition printed at Paris in 1875.

Davies, David Richard. Reinhold Niebuhr: prophet from America. Macmillan. 1948. xv, 102 pp. BX4827.N5D3 1948

Frankfort, Henri. Kingship and the gods. Univ. of Chicago. [1948.] xxiii, 444 pp. BL325.K5F7
A study of ancient Near Eastern religion as the integration of society and nature.

Meehan, Francis Joseph Gallagher. The temple of the spirit. Dutton. 1948. 183 p. BJ493.M4

Mims, Edwin. The Christ of the poets. Abingdon–Cokesbury. [1948.] 256 pp. BT550.M52

Nelson, William Stuart, *editor*. The Christian way in race relations. Harper. [1948.] ix,

256 pp. BR115.R3N4
A cooperative enterprise by members of the Institute of Religion, sponsored by the School of Religion of Howard University. The thirteen contributors treat of the Christian way in relation to economic, political, and social forces, the role of the churches, the Christian college, etc.

Schweitzer, Albert. The psychiatric study of Jesus, exposition and criticism. Boston, Beacon Press. 1948. 81 pp. BT590.P8S43
With an introduction by Charles Joy and a foreword by Winifred Overholser.

Tillich, Paul. The Protestant era; translated and with a concluding essay, by James Luther Adams. Univ. of Chicago. [1948.] xxxi, 323 pp. BX4817.T53
The author, a distinguished German theologian, came to the United States as an exile and is professor at Union Theological Seminary in New York. "The collection includes material taken from about twenty years of theological and philosophical work." — Author's *Introduction.*

Zabriskie, Alexander C. Bishop Brent, crusader for Christian unity. Philadelphia, Westminster Press. [1948.] 217 pp. BX5995.B75Z3

Religious Education

Chaplin, Dora P. Children and religion. Scribner. 1948. ix, 230 pp. BV1475.C46

Cuninggim, Merrimon. The college seeks religion. Yale. 1947. x, 319 pp. *3593.440.20

Parker, Everett C. Religious radio; what to do and how. Harper. [1948.] xiv, 271 pp. BV656.P3
By Everett C. Parker, Elinor Inman and Ross Snyder.
"Reference material": pp. 257–262.

Science

Chemistry

Gilman, Albert Franklin, *Jr.* A dictionary of chemical equations. Chicago, Eclectic Publishers. 1948. 455 pp. *8268.17
"Much of the material . . . appeared previously in two volumes by the same author, Inorganic reactions and Organic reactions."

Welcher, Frank Johnson. Organic analytical reagents. Van Nostrand. 1947– *8271.14

Entomology

Pierce, George Washington. The songs of insects. Harvard. 1948. viii, 329 pp. Illus. QL597.P5
With related material on the production, propagation, detection and measurement of sonic and supersonic vibrations.

Swain, Ralph Brownlee. The insect guide. Doubleday. 1948. xlvi, 261 pp. QL467.S98
Orders and major families of North American insects. Illustrated by SuZan N. Swain.

Sociology

Labor. Management

Barbash, Jack. Labor unions in action; a study of the mainsprings of unionism. Harper. [1948.] x, 270 pp. 9331.8873A195

Seinwerth, Herman W. Getting results from suggestion plans. McGraw–Hill. 1948. viii, 223 pp. Illus. 9381.A191
A practical handbook of suggestion plan policy and procedure.

Shuman, Ronald Buswell. The management of men. Univ. of Oklahoma. 1948. xiii, 208 pp. HD31.S48

Population. Discrimination

McIver, Robert Morrison. The more perfect union. Macmillan. 1948. vi, 311 pp. E184.A1M14
A program for the control of inter-group discrimination in the United States.

Smith, Thomas Lynn. Population analysis. McGraw–Hill. 1948. xii, 421 pp. 9312.2A66

U. S. *Dept. of Justice.* Prejudice and property. Washington, Public Affairs Press. 1948. 104 p. HT1523.A2
An historic brief against racial covenants, submitted to the Supreme Court by Tom C. Clark, Attorney General of the U. S. and Philip Perlman, Solicitor General of the U. S.
Bibliography: pp. 86–104.

Social Work

Blumenthal, Louis H. Administration of group work. New York, Association Press. 1948. 220 pp. HM131.B58
Bibliography: pp. 214–220.

Bruno, Frank John. Trends in social work as reflected in the Proceedings of the National Conference of Social Work, 1874–1946. Columbia Univ. Press. 1948. xvi, 387 pp. HV91.B75

Chambers, Merritt Madison. Youth-serving organizations: national non-governmental associations. American Council on Education. 1948. xi, 162 pp. HQ796.C45 1948
Prepared for the Committee on Youth Problems.

McCormick, Mary Josephine. Thomistic philosophy in social casework. Columbia Univ. 1948. ix, 148 pp. HV43.M2

Miscellaneous

Gesell, Arnold Lucius. Studies in child development. Harper. x, 224 pp. HQ772.G43

Ginsberg, Morris. Reason and unreason in society. Harvard. 1948. vii, 327 pp. HM51.G55
Essays in sociology and social philosophy.
Publications of the London School of Economics.

Sandoe, James, *compiler.* Murder, plain and fanciful, with some milder malefactions, written by divers hands. New York, Sheridan House. [1948.] xii, 628 pp. HV6245.S26
"Tales and plays based on real crimes": pp. 591–624.

Technology

Aeronautics

Busemann, Adolf. Rockets using liquid oxygen. Washington. 1947. 11 pp. *4036D.58

Werner, Earl F. Aircraft instrument maintenance. McGraw-Hill. 1948. viii, 466 pp. Illus. *4036E.190

Electrical Engineering

Bachman, C. H. Techniques in experimental electronics. Wiley. 1948. vii, 252 pp. 8017L.71

Drinkall, Leon Ray. Alternating current motors: operations, connection, and maintenance. Chicago, American Technical Society. 1948. xi, 367 pp. Illus. 8012A.55
By L. R. Drinkall, Frank Hodik and E. T. Groat.

Hunter, Paul H. Tele-communication engineers' instrument manual. New York. [1947.] 168 pp. Illus. 8010F.68

Moreno, Theodore. Microwave transmission design data. McGraw-Hill. 1948. ix, 248 pp. 8017D.62
Enlargement of a confidential volume published under the same title in 1944 by Sperry Gyroscope Company. *cf. Preface.*

Ragan, George Leslie. Microwave transmission circuits. McGraw-Hill. 1948. xvii, 725 pp. Illus. *8017D.63
Prepared under the supervision of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, National Defense Research Committee.

General Engineering. Ships

Dunham, Clarence Whiting. Planning industrial structures. McGraw-Hill. 1948. xiii, 481 pp. Illus. 4016.342

Maynard, Harold Bright, *and others.* Methods-time measurement. McGraw-Hill. 1948. x, 292 pp. Illus. 4012.589
By Harold B. Maynard, G. J. Stegemerten and John L. Schwab.

Ratsey, Ernest A., and W. H. de Fontaine. Yacht sails, their care and handling. Norton. [1948.] 258 pp. Illus. 4019E.16
Includes two articles by Roderick Stephens, Jr., reprinted from Yachting: Hints on headsails (pp. 225–233) and Suggestions on spinnakers (pp. 234–241).

Zimmerman, O. T., and Irvin Lavine. Scientific and technical abbreviations, signs and symbols. Dover, N. H., Industrial Research Service. 1948. xii, 476 pp. *4010C.105

Manufacture. Chemical Technology

Crawford, Morris De Camp. The heritage of cotton, the fibre of two worlds and many ages. New York, Fairchild Pub. Co. [1948.] xix, 294 pp. 8038A.33R
Bibliography: pp. 283–287.

Hunter, Dard. Papermaking; the history and technique of an ancient craft. 2d edition revised and enlarged. Knopf. 1947. xxiv, 611, xxxvii pp. Illus. 8037.337R

Lucas, Alfred. Ancient Egyptian materials and industries. 3d edition revised. London. Arnold. [1948.] x, 570 pp. *8030E.7S

Weil, B. H., and J. C. Lane. Synthetic petroleum from the synthine process. Brooklyn, Remsen Press Division, Chemical Pub. Co. 1948 x, 303 pp. Illus. *8033B.112

Yates, Raymond Francis. How to restore antiques. Harper. [1948.] ix, 228 pp. 8032A.141

Mechanical Engineering

Abel, Robert, *Inc., Boston.* Materials handling systems; equipment engineering layouts erection. Boston, Abel. [1941–48.] *4030B.227
A collection of bulletins and catalogs of various companies.

U. S. Bureau of Yard and Docks. Automotive preventive maintenance manual. [Washington.] 1947. v, 43 pp. *4035B.103
"Navdocks P-6."

Metallurgy. Gemology

Halvorsen, Halfdan. Know your steel. 5th edition revised and enlarged. [Detroit, Halvorsen. 1945.] 128 pp. *8025.286
Assemblage of data on the heat treatments of steel. "Lists more than 700 trade names of the best known steels."—*Introduction.*

Lorig, C. H., and R. R. Adams. Copper as an alloying element in steel and cast iron. McGraw-Hill. 1948. xii, 213 pp. 8025.289

Pearl, Richard Maxwell. Popular gemology. Wiley. 1948. xii, 316 pp. Illus. 8020.244

Photography

Frerk, Friedrich Willy. Rolleiflex guide; how to use Rolleiflexes and Rolleicords. 4th American edition. New York, Transatlantic Arts. 1948. 110 pp. Illus. 8029B.59

Parks, Gordon. Flash photography. New York, Franklin Watts. [1947.] 94 pp. 8020B.61

[Westinghouse electric corporation, *Bloomfield, N. J.*] Westinghouse photographic and projection lamps. [Bloomfield, N. J. 1947?] 19 pp. Illus. 8020B.63

Travel and Description

Clark, Sydney Aylmer. All the best in the Caribbean. Dodd, Mead. 1948. vii, 251 pp. Illus. F2171.C55

Codignola, Arturo. L'Italia e gli italiani di oggi. Genova. 1947. 751 pp. DG574.C6
"Panorama dell'Italia di oggi": pp. [5]–73.

Fielding, Temple Hornaday. New travel guide to Europe. Sloan Associates. [1948.] x, 427 pp. Illus. *D909.F45 1948

Look. New York City, by the editors of Look in collaboration with Frederick Lewis Allen. Houghton Mifflin. [1948.] 392 pp. *F128.5.L6
A handbook in pictures, maps and text for the vacationist, the traveler and the stay-at home. "One of the Look at America regional volumes."

Marvel, Tom. The new Congo. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1948.] xiii, 395 pp. Maps. DT652.M314

Romig, Emily Craig. A pioneer woman in Alaska. Caxton Press. 1948. 140 pp. F909.R72

Steel, Byron. Let's visit Canada. McBride. [1948.] 496 pp. Illus. F1009.S8 1948.
A practical guide for tourist, sportsman and vacationist.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

Volume XXIII, Number 10

Contents

	Page
BRADFORD TORREY By Brooks Wright	363
ENGLISH ILLUSTRATORS OF THE 1860's *(with facsimile)* By Albert A. Friedman	372
ETCHINGS BY BUHOT By Arthur W. Heintzelman	381
INSTITUTE ON LIBRARY PUBLIC RELATIONS	383
TEN BOOKS: SHORT REVIEWS	
Douglas Southall Freeman: *George Washington*	385
Bruce Catton: *The War Lords of Washington*	385
David C. Mearns, *editor: The Lincoln Papers*	386
Jorge García-Granados: *The Birth of Israel*	386
Roi Ottley: *Black Odyssey*	386
Feliks Gross, *editor: European Ideologies*	387
André Maurois: *The Miracle of France*	387
Emery Neff: *Edward Arlington Robinson*	387
Hector Bolitho: *The Reign of Queen Victoria*	388
Francis H. Taylor: *The Taste of Angels*	388
LIBRARY NOTES	
Exhibits in the Treasure Room	389
An Early Spanish Psychologist	389
The Life of a Sportsman	390
LIST OF NEWLY-ACQUIRED BOOKS	391

EDITOR: ZOLTAN HARASZTI

More Books is published monthly, except in July and August, by the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston at 230 Dartmouth Street, Boston 17, for free distribution at the Library and its Branches, and at a subscription price of fifty cents a year by mail. Entered as second-class matter, March 16, 1926, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Printed at the Boston Public Library, 15–17 Blagden St., December 1948, Vol. XXIII, No. 10

Issued monthly by the Trustees, for free distribution; by mail, fifty cents a year.

More Books

The Bulletin of the Boston Public Library

DECEMBER, 1948

Bradford Torrey

By BROOKS WRIGHT

1

ALTHOUGH many people try, it is not easy to write well about nature. The romantic poets, like Wordsworth, made a valiant effort and succeeded rather in describing their own states of mind. The scientist who deals with nature may know his subject, but to apply literary standards to his work is irrelevant. The "nature writer" properly speaking falls somewhere between the two; if he leans too much to the one extreme, he grows dry; and if he falls to the other, he risks the reproach of superficiality or sentimentality. To walk this tight-rope is an achievement of some nicety; one of the men to do so was Bradford Torrey.

A minor writer in a minor genre, Torrey lived during the Indian summer of New England. For a man who died only thirty-six years ago, the biographical source material is not rich. He was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, on October 9, 1849, the son of Samuel and Sophronia Torrey. The family sprang from a certain Lieutenant James Torry (without the "e") who emigrated from Somerset to Scituate about 1640. Bradford was a Puritan by inheritance, but did not belong to upper-class society. The family was apparently not wealthy, for his only formal education was in the public schools of his town. He tells us that his studies were wholly bookish, and that no attempt was made by his teachers to arouse any interest in natural objects such as he showed in later life. But whatever may have been the shortcomings of his education, he does not appear to have suffered greatly from them, for his writings are those of a thoroughly cultivated man, with a good command of English style.

The Civil War found him too young to serve. His earliest work was in the shoe factories of his native town, followed by a few years of teaching, and then by jobs with various business houses in Boston. Finally in 1870 he secured a position with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for the family were Congregationalists, and one

of them, Elbridge Torrey, was a member of the Prudential Committee of the Board. The *Dictionary of American Biography* states that Torrey held the office of treasurer, but an inquiry at the Boston office of the Board discloses that he was actually only a cashier — a relatively minor post.

Torrey's real biography is not to be found in the records of his placid career, but in his nature studies, especially those of bird life. He was not particularly interested in birds until one day, when crossing Boston Common, his eye was caught by a robin "standing on the lawn, absolutely motionless, and every few seconds making a faint hissing noise." His curiosity was aroused, and recollecting having seen some articles on ornithology in the daily press a short time before, he sent a letter to the writer to ask the meaning of this curious behavior. Although he does not give the man's name, it is clear from various hints that he was Thomas Mayo Brewer, co-author of the monumental *Land Birds of America.* Brewer's reply, incidentally, was polite, but he confessed his inability to answer the question.

Torrey does not give the date of this incident, but it may be presumed to have been in the early, or, at most, middle seventies. Bird study requires time and patience, and at least ten years would be necessary for him to acquire the experience which he had enjoyed when he first began writing. He plunged into the subject with energy and enthusiasm, and by the early eighties was something more than an amateur. When the American Ornithological Society was founded in 1883, he was elected an associate member, and in 1884 he became a "resident member" of the Nuttall Ornithological Club. His first published work was an essay entitled "With the Birds on Boston Common," which appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly* in February 1883. This was a pleasant and informal paper, telling of the habits and character of a few of the seventy species which he had observed in the very heart of the city. The success of his literary debut encouraged him to write more in the same vein, until by 1885 there were enough essays to be collected in one volume, entitled *Birds in the Bush,* a book which launched him on his real work.

In 1886 he gave up his job with the Congregationalists to accept a position on the staff of *Youth's Companion,* which then had a circulation of some half a million. During these years he lived successively in the Back Bay, Melrose, and Wellesley Hills, spending his summers in the White Mountains or northern Vermont. About 1894 he began going south during the late winter and early spring, visiting in turn Florida, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Texas, Arizona, and California. He continued to maintain his home ties by holding a small plot of real estate in Weymouth, of which he writes charmingly in *A Rambler's Lease,* contrasting himself, as a land-owner and a tax-payer, with Thoreau.

His studies found expression in a long series of popular articles in the *Atlantic,* the *Boston Transcript,* the *Christian Endeavor World,* and

Youth's Companion, as well as more scholarly notices in such journals as *The Auk*, *Condor*, and *Bird Lore*. They were published by Houghton Mifflin in a uniform series of volumes with a green binding, copies of which are still to be picked up frequently in second-hand book stores. His works followed closely one upon another: *Birds in the Bush*, 1885, *A Rambler's Lease*, 1889, *The Footpath Way*, 1892, *A Florida Sketchbook*, 1894, *A World of Green Hills*, 1898, *Everyday Birds*, 1901, *Footing it in Franconia*, 1901, *The Clerk of the Woods*, 1903, and *Nature's Invitation*, 1904. Observations on the habits of birds — their mating, nesting, plumage, and song — predominate, but other subjects, like botany and entomology, are also treated, although more superficially, and human nature is not ignored. All these works are liberally weighted with philosophical reflection. The entire series is remarkably even in quality and mood, so unvaried as to be a little monotonous when read in succession, and no one book stands out as the masterpiece.

In 1906 Torrey published a volume of literary criticism entitled *Friends on the Shelf*, two chapters of which were devoted to the man whom he regarded as his spiritual ancestor: Henry David Thoreau. In the same year he was invited by Houghton Mifflin to edit Thoreau's journals as part of their complete edition of his works. To this task he brought a deep knowledge of nature, and a warm sympathy free from hero-worship. After the winter of 1907 he went to Santa Barbara, California, where he lived a solitary life in a cabin, and where he died in October of 1912. His last work, *Field Days in California*, was published in 1913.

2

TORREY was a retiring person, with no family and few friends; consequently there is no great store of anecdotes about him. He loved music, and liked to improvise on the piano. Every account of his life speaks of his gentle, cheerful temper, and those who knew him remember him as a man of personal charm, although reserved in choosing close friends.

His essays were drawn up from jottings in his daily notebooks, which he quotes occasionally. Their style is smooth and leisurely, with fairly long sentences — one runs to eighty words. The language is simple and unpretentious, but never careless or inept. At times he permits himself some colloquialism which betrays his New England origin. One of the most attractive features of his style is his quiet humor, often mildly self-deprecatory, and generally speaking by indirection. For example, concerning the summer tourists in the White Mountains he has this to say:

> Men and women gaze enraptured at New Hampshire sunsets. How glorious they are, to be sure! What a pity the sun does not sometimes set in Massachusetts!

One of his more entertaining passages describes a lady entomologist, who travelled around the country-side waving her butterfly net and cluttered the rooms of the hotel with her equipment. She is not named, but the reader has no trouble in identifying her as Mrs. Annie Trumbull Slosson, the author of *Fishin' Jimmy,* and other local color sketches. It seems that Torrey tried to assist her, but that he was not much of an entomologist:

> In this noble occupation I sometimes played at helping, but with only meagre success, my most brilliant catch being nothing more important than a "beautiful Io." The kind-hearted lepidopterist lingered with gracious emphasis upon the adjective, and assured me that the specimen would be all the more valuable because of a finger-mark which my awkwardness had left upon one of its wings. So — to the credit of human nature be it spoken — so does amiability sometimes get the better of the feminine scientific spirit.

Torrey's concern with literary values does not interfere with accuracy. To be sure, he was not a professional student, and some of his conclusions are anything but scientific, but ornithologists have not questioned the closeness of his observations. Because he did not write in the jargon of the journals and his manner was so effortless, one may not always realize the enormous amount of patient watching which was necessary to gather material for each essay. For example, his two chapters on humming-birds in *The Footpath Way* are so modestly written that one may forget that the author was one of the leading authorities on the subject.

Scattered throughout Torrey's writings are frequent turns of phrase or thought in which one may detect a distinct echo of Concord, and which show the belated influence of the Transcendentalists, particularly in his philosophy of nature. One key to understanding his mind is to appreciate the conflict of the esthetic and the scientific approaches to the natural world. He knew that he had a flair for observation, and yet he did not dare trust this faculty too far:

> It is a blessing to be able on occasion to leave one's scientific senses at home. For here, again, surprising as it may seem, it is necessary to be on our guard against a superserviceable activity. There are times when we go out of doors not after information, but in quest of a mood. Then we must not be over-observant. Nature is coy; she appreciates the difference between an inquisitor and a lover. The curious have their reward, no doubt, but the best gifts are reserved for a suitor of a less scientific turn.

At other times he speaks as if precise knowledge afforded a more lasting satisfaction than mere moods, and assures us that "science will never fail us." This tension is one which many men must feel who have an aptitude for more than one kind of work. Obviously Torrey's suspicion of science would have aroused no misgivings in him if he had not had a real love for it as well. His solution of the problem is described in *A Rambler's Lease:*

> Formerly my enjoyment of nature was altogether reflective, imaginative; in a passive, unproductive sense, poetical . . . . Later in life, it transpired, as much to my surprise as anybody else's, that I had a bent toward natural history, as well as toward nature . . . A bit of country was no longer a mere landscape, a picture, but a museum as well. For a time the poet seemed dead within me . . . Science and fancy, it appeared, would not travel hand in hand; if a man must be a botanist, let him bid good-by to the Muse. Then I fled again to Emerson and Wordsworth, trying to read the naturalist asleep and reawaken the poet. Happy thought! The two men, the student and the lover, were still there; and there they remain to this day. Sometimes one is at the window, sometimes the other.

This passage reminds one of Emerson's lines:

> *Beauty through my senses stole;*
> *I yielded myself to the perfect whole.*

Actually, the appeal of Torrey's essays lies in the fact that they do *not* show us "one man" and then "the other." At his best he does succeed in fusing the two and presenting "the perfect whole." He managed to integrate the two approaches to nature because his philosophy was monistic. Considering his origin and time, it was almost inevitable that his view of the world should be cast in terms of Transcendentalism; indeed the following lines could have been written by Emerson:

> It is well that moods alter, as it is well that the earth goes round the sun and season gives place to season. Man was not made to see one kind of beauty, or to believe in one kind of goodness. The whole world is hid in his heart. All things are his. The small and the great, the near and the far, light and darkness, good and evil, the intimacies of home and the isolation of infinite space, all are parts of the Creator's work, and equally parts of the creature's inheritance.

There is a certain ambiguity in this passage. The sentence "the whole world is hid in his heart" could mean that nothing is real outside the human mind. Such a position would be an extreme form of idealism. More likely, what Torrey meant was that there is a correspondence of the mind with the world such that one may comprehend the other. No doubt, he implied this when he wrote "There are no mysteries *per se*."

The crux of the passage is the three words "good and evil." Torrey has identified God and the world so completely that ethical values are blurred in a kind of cosmic optimism. This is the danger of any theistic system which does not maintain a sharp distinction between God and the world. It was precisely because of this threat to ethics that Transcendentalism had met with opposition, not only from the Calvinists, but from the older generation of Unitarians as well. That a member of the Congregationalist church should profess these views is an indication of how complete the victory of Transcendentalism had been by his day.

Torrey's optimism seems especially unrealistic. His thought is es-

sentially pre-Darwinian; although he believed in evolution, his philosophy simply does not take it into account. He understood the Darwinian theory, and accepted the mutability of species; he believed that new species are still evolving, and speculated on how future races of birds would look. He was familiar with the phylogenetic law that young animals resemble their remote ancestors, and understood the conclusions drawn from fossils concerning the age of the earth. Moreover, he knew how harsh the struggle for existence could be among animals, and appreciated the theological implications of that struggle:

> The more rationalistic of the smaller species, we may be sure, find it hard to reconcile the existence of hawks and owls with the doctrine of an all-wise Providence; while even the most simple-minded of them can scarcely fail to realize that a world in which one is liable any day to be pursued by a boy with a shot-gun is not in any strict sense paradisiacal.

Still, even though he could make this half-humorous acknowledgement of the evil in the world, he preferred to close his eyes:

> The import of this apparent wastefulness and cruelty of Nature, her seeming indifference to the welfare of the individual, is a question on which it is not pleasant, and, as I think, not profitable to dwell . . .

As one might expect from one who held these beliefs, Torrey's bird studies deal more with nesting than with sudden death, more with humming-birds than hawks, and he is able to conclude cheerfully:

> Ours may be an evil world, as the pessimists and preachers find so much comfort in maintaining, but there is one thing to be said in its favor: its happy days are the longest remembered.

3

A TRAIT which strikes the reader even more than Torrey's optimism is his constant ascription to birds of human motives and thoughts, in other words, the "pathetic fallacy." One might take examples from any page; this is what he writes of the shrike:

> His most salient trait is his impudence; but even that is of a negative type. "Who are you" he says, "that I should be at the trouble to insult you?" He has made a study of the value of silence as an indication of contempt, and is almost human in his ability to stare straight by a person whose presence it suits him to ignore.

No scientist would write like this, but Torrey used science without being dominated by it, in much the same way that the artist makes use of the work of the scholar. Moreover, anyone who observes birds knows how great the temptation is to describe them in terms of human personality: a chipping sparrow does not behave like an English sparrow, or a blue-jay like a pigeon; they act *as if* they had different personalities.

Furthermore, Torrey does not indulge in the pathetic fallacy unconsciously or out of carelessness; he is prepared to defend the practice, not only with reference to birds, but even to butterflies:

> It is my private heresy, perhaps, this strong anthropomorphic turn of mind, which impels me to assume the presence of a soul in animals, even in these airy nothings; and, having assumed its existence, to speculate as to what goes on within it. I know perfectly well that such questions as I have been asking are not to be answered. They are not meant to be answered. But I please myself with asking them, nevertheless, having little sympathy with these precise intellectual economists who count it a waste to let the fancy play with insoluble mysteries. Why is fancy winged, I should like to know, if it is never to disport itself in fields out of which the clumsy, heavy-footed understanding is debarred?

His major defense of the practice, then, is really a defense of the imagination, and implies a certain disparagement of the reason. Such an argument indicates his debt to the Transcendentalists, as does his belief in the unity of man with nature:

> Birds and men are alike parts of nature, having many things in common not only with each other,, but with every other form of animal existence. The world is not a patchwork . . . . but a garment woven throughout . . . To become acquainted with the peculiarities of plants or birds is to increase one's knowledge of beings of his own sort.

If Torrey had been a scientist, this passage could indicate that his philosophy was one of naturalism or materialism, but since he was an Emersonian we must put an opposite construction on the paragraph. Both the pantheist and the naturalist agree in their monism, but whereas the naturalist uses it as an excuse for regarding men as animals, Torrey used it as an excuse for regarding animals as men. The two extremes tend to meet, for Torrey is not far from the point where pantheism turns into atheism. In other words, the pantheism of the Transcendentalists contains an inner ambiguity in that one may develop out of it philosophies that are radically opposed.

Believing that human categories legitimately be applied to simpler forms of life, Torrey does not hesitate to propose the study of "the human nature of plants," which he terms "analogical botany." He asserts that "what we complacently call the world below us is full of intelligence." In this respect, one is tempted to compare him with Maeterlinck, whose work on the intelligence of flowers appeared fifteen years later. For Torrey, the world was "a universe governed by one Mind, so that whatever holds in one part is good anywhere." It is a whole in which "everything is good in its place, and everything bad out of its place." It is a world, in short, which is vital and purposeful, but this intelligence is immanent, and so is very different from that which Christianity ascribes to God. In his attempts to describe spiritual realities which lie beyond the ordinary

power of vision, Torrey sometimes uses figures which suggest Plato's myth of the cave:

> So, peradventure, may we ourselves be living in darkness without knowing it, while spiritual intelligences look on with wondering pity to see us so in love with our prison house.

Man's imprisonment is not hopeless, for on occasion he may break out of his darkness:

> I foretaste a something better than this separate, contracted, individual state of being which we call life, and to which in ordinary moods we cling so fondly. To drop back into the Universal, to lose life in order to find it, this would be heaven.

Such a "heaven lies about us" at all times, and on rare occasions we may experience it even in this life, although Torrey seems to have feared, like Wordsworth, that his capacity for spiritual perception might grow more feeble as he grew older. In this last passage he speaks the language of the would-be mystic. However, even when he uses the phraseology of Christianity, he alters the sense, as for example, when he speaks of "Nature as a means of grace." This last phrase is one which he repeats again and again, and it contains the very essence of his philosophy.

Further light is cast on Torrey's mind by studying his relations with other literary figures. Among his contemporaries, the only one of any importance to whom he refers is Celia Thaxter, with whom he carried on a correspondence. He did not move in literary circles, but a mere listing of his literary allusions indicates the breadth of his interests. The three authors who most influenced him were Wordsworth, Emerson, and Thoreau. His relation to the last deserves especial attention, for to him he devoted three critical studies, two in *Friends on the Shelf* and a third as the preface to Thoreau's *Journals*.

Torrey was incline to disparage Thoreau's reputation as a naturalist, pointing out that his identification of plants and birds are more inaccurate than one would expect, even after allowance is made for his rudimentary equipment. He recognized that Thoreau was important first of all as a literary artist, a philosopher, and a personality. He admired Thoreau's feeling for nature, rather than his knowledge of it, his uncompromising integrity, his sturdy self-sufficiency, and his Spartan economy in both material things and things of the spirit. Above all he revered Thoreau as a mystic who had communed with the "wisdom and spirit of the universe." He writes:

> More refreshing still are the entries describing hours of serene communion with nature, hours in which the Spirit of the Lord had blessed him, and he forgot even to be good. These entries are less numerous than could be wished . . . since ecstacies, like feasts, must in the nature of things be somewhat broadly spaced.

Torrey might be classed as a writer of travel books, to the extent that he described ably and sensitively the regions that he visited: the White Mountains, the South, and the South-West. Above all, he is associated with the country around Franconia, Bethlehem, and Bretton Woods. In the large body of literature which sprang up in the latter part of the last century concerning the White Mountains, his books occupy an honorable place, and his memory has been kept alive in the name of a trail on Randolph Hill. He described the mountains as they were in the eighties and nineties, before the automobile had changed the patterns of tourist travel. It was the period when the Appalachian Mountain Club was in its youth and the summer hotel in its heyday, when the Profile House was flourishing, and a tourist could travel from Franconia to the Base Station by rail. He did not attempt to describe the life of the summer-resorts as Howells did; in fact, he tended to avoid it, but when he does, his descriptions ring true.

It was not until the end of the century that nature study in America had advanced so as to penetrate to the popular level of interest, or that there appeared an educated leisure class with the time and inclination to devote itself to such pursuits. The hobby as a wide-spread social phenomenon can flourish only under rather special conditions such as did not exist in this country to any degee prior to the Civil War. Authors and publishers met the new demands in two ways: one was by publishing elementary guides to nature study, like the Doubleday and the Putnam series; the other was the literary nature essay. One thinks first of all of Burroughs and Muir as the most noted American exponents of the type. In New England a group of minor authors like Thomas Wilson Flagg and William Cowper Prime carried on the tradition, but the man who most resembled Torrey was Frank Bolles, one-time secretary of Harvard College. Bolles was also an amateur naturalist and the author of a group of graceful sketches about the region around Tamworth, New Hampshire. He and Torrey first met by dark in the swamps of West Cambridge where they had both gone to look for snipe. Like Torrey, Bolles loved the White Mountains, and his name, too, is perpetuated in a mountain trail.

Among the New England poets of the day, the parallels to Torrey are not so marked: Celia Thaxter and Lucy Larcom seem to be closest to him.

It would be interesting to explain why the nature essay has enjoyed less popularity since the first World War. It may be that men are concerned with sterner themes, that the increasing specialization has produced a generation of scientists who know little about literature, and a generation of writers who care little about natural history. Today psychology is the science which most interests authors, and the quiet musings of an amiable bird-watcher are too tame for the general taste.

English Illustrators of the 1860's

BY the middle of the nineteenth century, the English artist-engraver of the Bewick type was gone; designing and execution had parted ways. The artist drew on paper or on the prepared block, and a company of craftsmen engraved his work, either by facsimile of line, or translation, if in wash or oils. Great shops grew up in which apprentice hands turned out blocks which the master engraver only touched up in difficult passages. For the huge blocks of *The Illustrated London News,* a number of separate engravers were employed. The design was broken into small squares of two by three or three by three — boxwood, the preferred material, could not be obtained in large diameters — and farmed out to the "clouds man," "faces man," "animal man." Reassembled in a clamped form, the block was touched up by the master engraver, whose principal care was to make lines that ran across the block divisions uniform.[1]

The great wood-engravers of the past frequently employed *Formschneider* to drudge away on their blocks, but these artists knew their medium, worked in it, and were constantly improving their control of it. This was not true of the designers of the 'fifties and 'sixties. None of them had ever used the graver seriously; the engraver represented the mechanical side of an art which a number of them practised only when their oils or watercolors were not going well, artistically or financially. As my article on the Moxon *Tennyson* of 1857, in the January issue of More Books, showed, many of the best designs of the 'sixties suffered because the artist set the engraver an impossible task. This was particularly true of Rossetti's designs, which are nowhere as successful as they might have been had the artist known his engraver's limitations. He cautions the cutter to tend toward thick lines "to allow of cutting away for alterations."[2] Until his proofs were delivered Rossetti could predict nothing about his design, and he asked for corrections that could only mean cutting the block anew. On the other hand, the separation of the designer and engraver undoubtedly brought to illustration a great store of talent which would not have endured the element of drudgery in the actual preparation of the drawings for the press.

Nothing less ambitious than a thick and amply illustrated volume could do justice to the rich stream of illustration primed by the Moxon *Tennyson.* At some time or another, nearly every British artist of the period drew upon wood. Even Whistler, who aimed many a nasty epigram at artists who stooped to the publishers' lure, himself condescended to supply the editor of *Once a Week* with four brilliant drawings. Magazines with large circulation usually outbid the hesitant book publishers, then as they do today. For this reason, the greater part of the best designs must now be searched out in the bound copies of defunct Victorian

periodicals with such dated titles as *Good Words for the Young, The Parterre, The Band of Hope Review,* etc.

A month after the Moxon *Tennyson,* Millais undertook to design blocks for *The Parables of Our Lord,* a Dalziel project. The ideas came grudgingly. Delayed five years and only two-thirds as complete as planned, Routledge brought out the volume in 1864. These illustrations and the designs contributed to *Dalziels' Bible Gallery*[3] (1881) interpreted the Bible with pure Victorian sentiment; the dramatic is minimized, the atmosphere quiet and solemn. They are not as imaginative as Frederick Sandys would have made them, nor as intense as a conception of Rossetti or Hunt, but the feeling is genuine and poetic, though hardly spiritual. Monumentality for the figures and spaciousness for the scene were Millais's great concern. Artistically they are altogether successful; the most arresting perhaps, "The Lost Piece of Silver," sets itself a problem in nocturnal tonalities and in organization based on the source of light to create a surpassingly lovely design.

The magazines of the 1860's yield a rich harvest of cuts after Millais's drawings — all of an unusually even quality. Each of the first ten volumes of *The Cornhill Magazine* lists a number of drawings independent of text and printed on special paper. He appears in *London Society* (Vols. II and III), in *Good Words,* and in all the volumes of the first series of *Once a Week.* The artist's cuts in the Strahan publications — *Good Words, The Sunday Magazine, The Argosy* — were gathered together in *Millais' Illustrations* (1866). His single drawing in *Punch* is for F. C. Burnand's *Mokeanna* (XLIV, 115). The best of his book illustrations are those for Trollope's *Orley Farm* (1861-2), *Rachel Ray* (1864), *The Small House at Allington* (1864), *Phineas Farm* (1869), the design for Coleridge's "Love" in R. A. Willmott's *Poets of the Nineteenth Century* (1857), and the vignette in *Wordsworth's Poems for the Young* (1863), all of which follow the text literally. The stability of his style is striking if one compares his illustrations to one of Harriet Martineau's novels in *Once a Week* with the cuts in Thackeray's *Barry Lyndon* made some fifteen years later.

Illustrations by Holman Hunt are almost as rare as those by Rossetti. His excellent contribution to the 1857 *Tennyson* has been discussed. Of the three designs in *Once a Week* (Vols. II and III), the last, "At Night," is an astonishing engraver's success. It shows also how sure a skill he could command in forcing complicated effects from lines of unvaried quality. However, Hunt's secular cuts are stale and pedestrian when set against his plates on religious themes. His single contribution to Willmott's *English Sacred Poetry* (1862) and the "Rebekah at the Well" in *Dalziels' Bible Gallery* — both conceived in the theatrically religious mood of his great panel in St. Paul's Cathedral, "The Light of the World" — convey a tenseness and emotion which the medium can scarcely sustain. It seems that even here, as in his paintings, Hunt was preoccupied with making the details vivid.

Ford Madox Brown, an important practitioner of pre-Raphaelite principles although not formally a member of the brotherhood, was at once powerful and ponderous in his few wood-engraved designs. "Elijah and the Widow's Son" is the one of his six designs in *Dalziels' Bible Gallery* most heavily pre-Raphaelite. Engravers seem never to have translated him accurately; neither "The Prisoner of Chillon" in Willmott's *Poets of the Nineteenth Century* nor the illustration to Rossetti's "Down Stream" in the magazine *Dark Blue* (1871) come through the reproduction with any strength.

SCATTERED throughout the books and periodicals of the 'sixties appear many highly-praised illustrations by G. A. Sala, Thackeray, Leech, Tenniel, Birket Foster, and John Gilbert, all working in the academic manner of the earlier decades. Tenniel and Leech are merely cartoonists, crude and awkward in their draughtsmanship; the reputation they now hold derives from the sentimental and historical interest of their work, not from its intrinsic artistic merit. This applies to their serious illustration as well as to their contributions to *Punch*.[4] The two join Cruikshank in the "adorning" of the 1864 edition of *The Ingoldsby Legends* — a wretched production considering the excellent drawing going on all about them. Tenniel's sixty-nine illustrations to *Lalla Rookh* (1861) strike one as little better.

Freeing himself from personal attachments, the critic may well dissent as to the greatness of Tenniel's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (Oxford, 1865). The drawing is no more skillful than is usual with him; and if one accepts M. Mespoulet's observation that the conception of Wonderland is lifted from J. J. Grandville, the whimsical French designer of the early nineteenth century, the imaginative triumph itself becomes suspect.[5]

Gilbert, like Tenniel, scorned working from models, but his talent was both more distinguished and more fluent. He is said to have contributed thirty thousand items to *The Illustrated London News* alone. The researcher can examine his style more conveniently in Routledge's 1856 edition of Longfellow. The cuts there are neither lyrical nor idealistic; he seems interested in light, but too impatient to study it adequately. For Routledge he also did a thousand illustrations to the fifty monthly parts — beginning December 1856 — of an edition of Shakespeare annotated by the chess-player Howard Staunton. Even a brief glance reveals that the publisher received a good bit of hackwork for his ten thousand pounds.

Birket Foster, also an artist for *The Illustrated London News,* is best studied in *Pictures of English Landscape* (1863). The Dalziels wanted Tennyson to furnish the text, but Mrs. Tennyson told the intermediary, Millais, that "Poems do not come to him so," and Tom Taylor was engaged instead. Foster was sweet, charming, conventional, in no way re-

"The Relief Fund in Lancashire," by James McNeill Whistler
From the June 26, 1862 Issue of "Once A Week"

markable. He uses a burst of light rather than the "crowding-of-darks" technique to carry the spectator into a picture plane where human figures are dwarfed to accentuate the mass and height of the foliage.

Frederick Sandys and M. J. Lawless bring one back to the pre-Raphaelite point-of-view. Both are interestingly mannered; both experiment with Renaissance woodcut techniques in their contemporary as well as historical designs. Although he is represented by only twenty-five drawings on wood, Sandys was probably the greatest master of the medium: a comparison of his wood-engravings and their original drawings shows that "unlike most drawings of the period, which lose all the fine points in the cutting . . . the wood-cut is the more effective of the two." Lawless, like the American Howard Pyle, evolved a hard, decorative line which he handled with the boldness of the German Renaissance woodcuts, and which betrayed him at times into an unnecessary stiffness.

In his compositions, Sandys is the most delightful of the pre-Raphaelites. His typical design is a voluptuous woman in the throes of an heroic emotion, and in his treatment he manages to combine the sensual and the decorative. A good example is the Danaë in the 1888 volume of *The Century Guild Hobby-Horse* (III, 147). He can be found in the first volumes of both *The Cornhill Magazine* and *Once a Week,* but his best drawings appeared in the smaller magazines and are republished in Walter Thornbury's *Ballads & Songs* (1876). His masterpiece is the sinister "Amor Mundi" for Christina Rossetti's poem; in its inspiration the design goes back to the Hausbuch Meister of Frankfort, who delighted in sending the specter of death across the path of his happy, strolling lovers.

Lawless, who died at twenty-seven, contributed ten pre-Raphaelite illustrations to the second volume of *Once a Week,* and the later volumes contain even more of his designs, all suffused with morbid sentiments, among them a plate for Swinburne's "Dead Love" (VII, 434). Gleeson White reprints "One Dead" from *The Churchman's Family Magazine* (II, 275). Though Lawless is the most deeply emotional of the younger pre-Raphaelites, it is the decorative gracefulness of his manner which recommends him now that strained pathos is no longer in good taste.

Rossetti's influence is perhaps at its strongest in the work of Arthur Hughes. With a frail talent, a light-hearted manner, and a necessity to be "spiritual," Hughes turned quite naturally to illustrating for children. His drawings burst with light, and, in such a setting, mysticism becomes free and wholesome, a juvenile vision of paradise. The essential crudeness of the medium and his own lack of skill will hardly let his delicate and novel imagination shine through. None of his serious illustration is of survival value. The first five volumes of *Good Words* (1869-73) contain his most spontaneous re-creations of fairy-land. The motifs are repeated in George Macdonald's *Dealing with the Fairies* (1867), and regularly thereafter until 1913. Christina Rossetti sent him suggestions for the

120 sketches in her *Sing-Song* (1872) which he conscientiously ignored.

Wayside Posies (1867), a Routledge Christmas annual, is illustrated by three men closely akin in their delineations of soft, idyllic scenes: James North, a strict landscapist, Frederick Walker, the illustrator of Thackeray, and George Pinwell, the most versatile among them. The three contributed heavily to all the periodicals, but their united style is fairly summarized in this one enterprise. Their realism is specious; gracefulness is their aim, and they select only the details that will contribute to that end.

Walker is responsible for numerous eighteenth-century scenes, all quite dull; it is only when he lets in a bit of turf or sets his figures in a garden that he shows freedom and vitality. In 1861 he took over the illustration of *The Adventures of Philip* in *The Cornhill Magazine,* and although they are far more skillful than Thackeray's own sketches, Walker's manner is tentative and immature. The Pinwell pastorals have all the charm that Walker promises; "The Island Bee" in *Wayside Posies* is typical of his best. Pinwell's figures are wooden, subordinated; whenever the artist's attention is on the setting, the human element suffers. In George Macdonald's *Guild Court* (1867) his mood maintains itself more lastingly than in any of his periodical work. North's landscapes are the shyest of the designs. Unlike his colleagues, he has given up trying for effects that are not easily within his power, and the result is undistinguished sincerity.

Arthur Boyd Houghton follows out Walker's tendencies. *Good Words* after 1863 carries a number of his designs which show watchful restraint. However, possessed of a free style of draughtsmanship, he is much too broad to attempt for long the narrow delicacy of the idyllic school. With *Dalziels' Arabian Nights* (1865) Houghton established himself as the leading interpreter of the Orient to the Victorians. The atmosphere of these sketches comes through even today, though there may be some question about the authenticity of their detail. It was Houghton's practice to leave great spaces of white paper, and accidentally such passages in his desert scenes give the impression of intense heat and light playing over the figures. In the studies of American life which he sent back to *The Graphic* in 1870-2, satire sharpens his characteristic boldness; the engraving, however, shows a coarseness which his style frequently invites.

IN the illustrated periodicals, and in collections where the best of these designs were reprinted, one comes upon minor figures of considerable interest. In volume XI of *London Society* (1867) there are four remarkable drawings by William Small, an artist, seemingly the only one of the period, who drew directly upon the block with wash and allowed the engraver a free hand in translation. In the 1861 volume of *Once a Week,* the sculptor H. H. Armstead draws a striking composition in the pre-Rapha-

elite manner. Another pre-Raphaelite illustrator, Simeon Solomon, scratching his designs as though he were using the etcher's needle, describes Jewish ritual and custom in drawings of great subtlety and charm. The best of his work of this kind is found in the religious magazine *Leisure Hours,* particularly the issues of 1866. Lord Leighton and E. J. Poynter are frequently encountered, but they properly belong to later decades. One of the high points of the period is Frederick Shields's experiment with Rembrandtesque lighting in his powerful drawings for the illustrated edition of Defoe's *History of the Plague* (1862).

In the *Oliver Twist* and *Our Mutual Friend* of the "household" edition (1871) the spontaneity and brightness of J. Mahoney, an illustrator who appears late in the decade in *The Sunday Magazine* and *London Society,* never in the grander periodicals, cannot fail but excite those who cannot think of Dickens apart from the dark, crabbed etchings of "Phiz," "Boz," and Cruikshank. Mahoney has sunk almost to obscurity; even his first name is not known! Inconsistent though he is, few of the men discussed have matched his skill and power when he is at his surest.

It is quite another case with Du Maurier. His *Trilby* is judged "the most popular illustrated book ever issued,"[6] and his thousands of drawings in *Punch* established him as the satirist of the Victorians *par excellence.* Sifting through his production today, one is hard put to find something here or there which is not crudely drawn and second-rate. In the 'sixties he contributed widely to the serious illustrated magazines, insipid, awkward compositions whose interest dies in the moment. An occasional *Punch* drawing from among a sampling still prompts a smile.

For many a decade, Du Maurier and Keene drawings appeared side by side in *Punch,* and yet Du Maurier did not suffer in popularity from being matched with the man now recognized as a black-and-white draughtsman of the caliber of Daumier. But, then, Keene was slow to win the approval of experts. "His sense of the beautiful, of the delicate," Henry James wrote of him in 1883, "is inferior even to Leech's."[7] Keene's speedy, impressionistic style, his preference of everyday street scenes to drawing-room settings, may explain James's dislike, though it is astounding that the novelist, with artistic gifts himself, could not perceive his genuineness. His great body of published work would indicate, however, that he did receive a part of the recognition he deserved.

Keene was one of the few British artists of the 'sixties who kept abreast of trends in illustration on the Continent. He knew and collected Chodowiecki and Menzel, though their manner did not influence his own drawing noticeably. Indeed, technique seems never a problem with him; he manipulates his pencil so brusquely and freely that he seems unfinished until one understands that more lines of description would be both unnecessary and weakening. His drawings of flower girls, waiters, rustics, maids, print collectors, city clerks have the roughness and hurried quali-

ties of sketches caught in the brief moments a busy city can pause to sit to an artist. Their blur and looseness becomes, paradoxically, a dimension of their accuracy.

Keene's are not the only impressionistic drawings of the period. A number of his designs in the 'sixties, in fact, are quite orthodox, especially those in the pre-Raphaelite manner. One comes with a real jolt upon Whistler's "The Relief Fund in Lancashire" in *Once a Week,* 1862, and finds his ruthlessly economical style twice again in the volume. All of these woodcuts are reproduced in a much more appropriate surrounding as illustrations of poems in Walter Thornbury's *Ballads & Songs.* These are all composed in lines which are brought to the wood-engraving from his experience with etchings. That year was evidently his only year for drawing upon wood — he did only a half dozen in all — and his innovations had no influence on his fellow illustrators.

With Herkomer and Luke Fildes, the exaltation and competence of the 'sixties pass into a less stimulating era. The fall in caliber of illustration in the next two decades is generally blamed on the coming of process reproduction, but the brilliance of the illustrative art of the 'nineties would seem to contradict this. By 1875 the pre-Raphaelite enthusiasm had ebbed away almost completely and no vital program arose in its place. One must also take account of the early death of a number of promising artists — Lawless, Pinwell, Walker, Mahoney, Boyd Houghton — and the natural exhaustion of inspiration in those left to serve the heavy demands of pictorial journalism. Then, too, there is the defection of those men who, like Sandys, found illustrating a prosperous and pleasant existence but knew that an artist must paint to be acceptable to the Royal Academy.

ALBERT B. FRIEDMAN

NOTES

1. See Mason Jackson, *The Pictorial Press* (London, 1885), p. 321.
2. *The Letters of Dante Gabriel Rossetti to his Publisher,* ed. Oswald Doughty (London, 1928), p. 8.
3. The dating and attribution of designs throughout this article follows the two standard catalogues on the illustration of this period: Gleeson White, *English Illustration: The Sixties* (London, 1897) and Forrest Reid, *Illustrators of the Sixties* (London, 1928 [?]). Where the two disagree, Reid is preferred.
4. Listed in M. H. Spielmann, *The History of "Punch"* (London, 1895).
5. This accusation is made in *Creators of Wonderland* (New York, 1934) and *Images et Romans* (Paris, 1939).
6. White, *English Illustration,* p. 9.
7. Reid, *Illustrators,* p. 176.

Etchings by Felix Buhot

Exhibitions in the Print Department

THERE is no more interesting graphic artist from the technical point of view than Felix Buhot (1847–98). He was one of the few artists of his time who possessed great sensitivity and unusual poetic feeling.

Although each print has Buhot's individuality stamped upon it, we find an extraordinary handling of textures in a medium, or combination of media, which best suited his interpretation of a particular subject. We discover through close study how his dominating talent selected and absorbed what it required, and how throughout his work he followed several self-appointed rules — to know all that was possible of the material side of his art and to learn through experimentation the methods of etching, dry-point, roulette, aquatint, mezzotint, foul biting, sulphur ground, and engraving. By the use of any one method he could express unusual atmospheric effects, whether in strong light, shade, or close values of tonal expression. The technical manipulation of his plates represents a positive exercise, aside from the achievement of his conception, for he displays a close knowledge of the changing moods in his subjects.

Buhot was a martyr to his art. His notes and letters testify that he was continually harassed by his artistic problems. A line like "Proofs have devoured me entirely, time and brain" shows his incessant experiments, infinite care, and untiring research. He was as exacting in the choice of his paper for tone and texture as he was in his insistence on good printing. Routine printers whom he called "those wretches who massacred my plates" had no part in his delicate creations. The printing of his closely-drawn plates called for the most sensitive touch, depending greatly on the treatment of relative values; and the wrong adjustment could easily change the desired effect.

Unrest is evidenced in practically all of Buhot's plates from the very first conception. His mind changed repeatedly through states, trial proofs, alterations, with the consequence that each print has a quality all its own. Buhot's early states were often done in an open and free technique, but it was his definitive states that must be studied to appreciate all their refinement, transparencies, depths, and strength. He could rebite a plate with consummate skill, and many of his plates begun as dry-points were developed with roulette and later etching through transparent ground, converting them into etchings — the direct reverse of the methods employed by Rembrandt and Whistler.

Naturally, his early work was experimental, as may be seen in "Cacoletière Assise," "Croquis d'Ânes," "Ma Petite Ville," "Pluie et Parapluie," and "La Ronde de Nuit." These plates indicate certain influences, but one cannot say that Buhot drew upon the masters of the past or upon his contemporaries to a degree that placed him in their debt.

Such plates as "Matinée d'Hiver sur les Quais," "Les Voisins de Campagne," "Le Retour des Artistes," "L'Orage," and several others show that the artist always depended upon a certain time of day or condition of weather. Such outstanding prints as "La Place Pigalle en 1868," "Westminster Clock

Tower," "Westminster Palace," "La Fête Nationale au Boulevard Clichy," and "Débarquement en Angleterre" show that, at some time in their development, they were complicated with the use of various media. However, these media were under absolute control and carried the artist toward an accomlishment intelligible to, and appreciated by, students who recognize his fine disposition of areas in composition. No atmospheric effects of light were denied Buhot. He triumphed in the sober harmonies in close values, eliminating any trace of crudeness of dense blacks and harsh lights.

One can well examine these prints harmonized with soft grays and warm lights, as Whistler painted his canvases with a set palette. Buhot's compositions, with concentrated interest on the principal feature, were both natural and simple, although very much studied. His needle is broad and free with the touch of fluent intention. His use of chiaroscuro does not force the contrasts into theatrical effect or dramatic emotion. He expresses himself by suggestion, as the painter does in lost and found edges, rather than by insistence on line or on outward gesture.

We gain much knowledge from his "remarques," which Buhot called "symphonic margins." These are studies in all degrees of finish in the margin of the plate. Some are just notes of interest relative to the main composition, or perhaps an exercise of the needle, or an experiment in testing the strength of the acid. They form a kind of frame about a number of Buhot's plates, and may be regarded as recollections which came to his mind during the development of the plate. They reveal the inner working of the artist's mind, as states and proofs do in other artists' work. Whistler's statement in his list of "Propositions" published with his first Venetian Set that "the custom of *remarque* emanates from the amateur, and reflects his foolish facility beyond the border of his picture, thus testifying to his unscientific sense and dignity" does not apply to the prints of Buhot, where the "remarques" seem to enhance his particular type of work.

Buhot, an unassuming and reticent man, fought for the recognition of fine prints and their inclusion in museum and library collections. He wrote many forceful articles for the *Journal des Arts* for this purpose, and it is in a way due to his efforts that the period known as the Golden Age of Engraving came into being.

Buhot has left us many masterpieces of the etcher's art. The Library, which has his complete *oeuvre* and many of his notes, has arranged an exhibit of his work for December.

ARTHUR W. HEINTZELMAN

Institute on Library Public Relations

A SUCCESSFUL experiment in in-service training was demonstrated in a two-day institute, sponsored by the Boston Public Library Professional Staff Association, which was held in the Lecture Hall on October 28 and 29. "Interpreting the Library through Good Public Relations" was the theme of the institute. Attended by members of the Library staff, students from the Simmons College Library School, and librarians from more than fifty neighboring libraries, the discussions of the five sessions stressed the importance of building public relations through good service and adequately publicizing this service.

Following the introductory remarks of Mr. Charles L. Higgins, President of the Association, and Mr. Milton E. Lord, Director of the Library, Mr. Kenneth R. Shaffer, Director of the School of Library Science, Simmons College, opened the discussion of the first meeting, by emphasizing the importance of everyday public relations rather than chance public relations "binges." With budgets sky-rocketing, one has to justify, revaluate, and interpret policies to a public with no common denominator, since the business man, the housewife, the writer, and the labor leader all have different library needs.

A recent public relations film, "Make It in Massachusetts," illustrated the keynote address, "Public Relations is Our Job," by Howard M. LeSourd, Dean of the School of Public Relations, Boston University. The speaker defined public relations as both a science and an art, since it is a social science using scientific methods, and at the same time an art demanding a high degree of *finesse* in human contacts. He stressed the importance of public relations as a two-way street with a constant interchange of views between the library and the public. Public relations thus conceived, based on an honest, truthful code of ethics, serves to interpret the strength and weakness of an institution.

Mr. Keyes D. Metcalf, Director of the Harvard University Library, acted as moderator for the afternoon panel on "Public Relations Begin at Home." Topics discussed were "Making Policy and Making It Work," "Staff Relations — Key to Good Service," and "Staff-Management Relations — Mutual Responsibilities." Participating were three distinguished leaders in the field of library administration — Mr. Ralph A. Ulveling, Librarian of the Detroit Public Library, Mr. R. Russell Munn, Librarian of the Akron Public Library, and Mr. John B. Kaiser, Director of the Newark Public Library. Points brought out in the discussions were the responsibility of the top administrator to determine policy; his dependence on staff sympathy and support for its implementation; the necessity of educating and keeping the staff abreast of changes in policy, so that their thinking will not become static; the importance of democracy in management all along the line of administration, since the top officer cannot alone produce democratic attitudes; and the importance of staff participation to good morale and effective service. Each of the speakers illustrated his remarks with reference to procedures and practices found successful in his own institution.

*

"Tell the People — Building Public Relations through the Press and the Radio" was the subject of the evening program. Mr. Tully Nettleton, Editor of Special Projects on the Christian Science Monitor, analyzed the ingredients of a good news story and urged every member of the library staff to develop "a nose for news," as the day of news stories spun out of thin air is over and the reporter must have facts which speak for themselves.

Professor Samuel B. Gould, Director of the Division of Radio and Speech, School of Public Relations, Boston University, outlined the wealth of pos-

sibilities for professionally produced library radio programs, declaring that the library has the greatest potential opportunity of any group seeking free time on the air. Examples of library activities which he saw lending themselves admirably to television are story-telling through the medium of puppet shows, and demonstrations of print-making by the Boston Public Library's internationally known Curator of Prints, Mr. Arthur W. Heintzelman.

"Public Relations in Action — New Goals in Library Service" was the subject of the fourth session. Karl Brown, Editor of the Library Journal, headed a panel discussion of the Four Year Goals recently set forth by the American Library Association. Speaking on "Programs and Types of Service," Professor Lowell A. Martin, Associate Dean of the School of Library Service, Columbia University, raised many provocative questions concerning the implications of the Four Year Goals. In her analysis of "Resources," Miss Sigrid Edge, Professor of Library Science, Simmons College, urged more discriminating book selection which would serve to develop rather than pander to public taste; the increased use of current pamphlet material and inexpensive paper-bound books; and more meaningful grouping of books in open shelf collections to attract the attention of readers with special interests. Discussing the "goal" of adequately trained personnel, Mrs. Mildred V. D. Mathews, Supervisor of Adult Services at the New York Public Library, described a highly successful program of in-service training inaugurated a year ago for assistants, readers' advisors, and children's librarians in the Circulation Division of the Library. The showing of a film, "New Chapters," illustrating the work of the London, Ontario, Public Library, concluded this session.

*

The final program, entitled "Not by Books Alone," was devoted to consideration of public relations through the library's use of audio-visual materials. In considering films and recordings programs, Miss Karline Brown, Head of the Films and Recordings Center of the Cincinnati Public Library, described the extensive library and community activities which her department has developed since its opening two years ago, and how it has worked closely with all departments and the thirty-eight branch libraries to coordinate the use of books with all non-book material.

Dr. Vernon D. Tate, Director of Libraries at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, next spoke on "Science Advances Service," discussing various methods of photographic reproduction — such as micro-film, micro-cards and projected books — increasingly being employed by libraries, illustrating his talk with a demonstration of these media. His colleague, Professor William N. Locke, Head of the Department of Modern Languages, concluded the program with a demonstration of the use of language recordings and the wire recorder in teaching foreign languages and speech correction.

A post-institute Film Workshop, also sponsored by the Boston Public Library Professional Staff Association, was held on four successive Monday evenings in November to acquaint interested members of the staff and visiting librarians with the principles of the use of films in education, and their effective utilization with adult and juvenile groups. L. S. M.

Ten Books

George Washington. By Douglas Southall Freeman. Scribner's. 1948. 2 vols.

Mr. Freeman, author of *Robert E. Lee* and *Lee's Lieutenants*, has published the first two volumes of what is intended to be a six-volume biography of Washington. These two volumes, consisting of more than a thousand pages, cover the first twenty-seven years of Washington's life. The author's search for new information concerning Washington's boyhood was disappointing; from the time, however, when Washington began to make money he has found a bewildering amount of data. In the correspondence of contemporaries, especially, there is a great store of material; and the printed sources, too, have revealed many new incidents. Mr. Freeman is surprised at how "the personality of young Washington has been ignored, one might even say, suppressed, by all writers except Rupert Hughes and two or three others." The distortions are difficult to understand because Washington was excessively open in talking about himself in youth. The author portrays him year by year, as each experience affected him. Washington's friends, the people whom he knew in Virginia society and in the army, all find place in the story. The picture of his mother, Mary Ball Washington, is extraordinarily candid; her acquisitiveness, and the constant demands which she made on her son, may help to explain the latter's lack of warm affection for her. And here is also Sally Fairfax, the wife of Washington's friend and neighbor, with whom he was undoubtedly in love even after he had proposed to Martha Custis. The traditions and myths which cluster around Washington's youth are classified as "valid, probable, or manifestly untrue" and are dealt with accordingly. As to Washington's military knowledge, the historian frankly states that between 1758, when he resigned from the army, until 1775, when he was chosen Commander by the Continental Congress, he had no additional training. He acquired, however, valuable political schooling during those years as a member of the House of Burgesses. In conclusion, Mr. Freeman sees Washington as "a rapidly developed young man of complicated character — moral, just, patient, amiable and able to win the affection of his Captains and Lieutenants, but at the same time humorless, ambitious, persistent to positive obstinacy, acquisitive, suspicious of rivals and extraordinarily sensitive." The author's enormous industry, fairness of judgment, and ability for crystal-clear presentation hold out the promise that this will really be Washington's definitive biography. At the end of the introduction, Mr. Freeman makes a graceful acknowledgement to Dr. Gertrude R. B. Richards, his principal research assistant. (*Z. H.*)

The War Lords of Washington. By Bruce Catton. Harcourt Brace. 313 pp.

In this pungent polemic Mr. Catton, Director of Information for the War Production Board, attacks the "alliance" of the big industrialists and the military during the war. The first error was the policy of telling the public only what was deemed good for it to learn, which amounted to "psychological warfare against the American people." The result was confusion. For example, after the workers "had done their job faster and better than anyone had anticipated," the military insisted on the need for a manpower draft. The second error was the opposition to a gradual reconversion of industries during wartime for the manufacture of civilian goods. Thus, when the country had finished more war supplies than were needed, plants were curtailing their labor forces and the small independent manufacturer faced the loss of his business. The conflict was dramatized by the struggle between Donald Nelson, Chief of the War Production Board, who favored reconversion to safeguard democratic competition, and Charles

E. Wilson, head of its Production Executive Committee, who came to represent the "dollar-a-year men" and vested interests that feared any encroachment on the prewar *status quo*, and had the support of the Army and Navy leaders. Nelson was removed to China and Wilson resigned, but the struggle continued. (*M. M.*)

The Lincoln Papers. By David C. Mearns. Doubleday. 1948. 2 vols. 681 pp.

At a few minutes past midnight of July 26, 1947, a sealed vault in the Library of Congress was opened and the famous Lincoln Papers at last came to light. Speculation as to what was bound up in the two hundred buckram folios, filling eight trunks, had been widespread. It was thought that Robert Todd Lincoln's reticence might have been due to scandalous, or at least intimate, revelations contained in the papers. But when they were opened in 1947 nothing sensational was found. They are for the most part the incoming files of the Lincoln administration; of the more than eighteen thousand items, only nine hundred are in Lincoln's own hand. Mr. Mearns, head of the Reference Department of the Library of Congress, here presents a selection from them up to July 4, 1861, prefaced with a lengthy account of their history. He has chosen examples which he considers typical, or "more lively, more moving, more generally interesting than the rest." Many of the letters are from prominent persons, but an equal number are from cranks, jobhunters, and well-wishers. (*C. C.*)

The Birth of Israel. By Jorge García-Granados. Knopf. 1948. 291 pp.

The Ambassador of Guatemala to the United States, in May 1947 the author was appointed a member of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine which was to take up the work of the earlier Anglo-American Committee. Frankly pro-Jewish, he is outspokenly candid in his analysis of the problems of the Holy Land. He sharply criticizes the attitude of the British, showing that the Socialist Labor Government follows precisely the same policies for which it condemned the Tories. Indeed, the British are making use today of the Arab leaders who were the most violent supporters of the Nazis during the war. British, Arab, and Jewish officials alike were skeptical of the outcome of the investigation. However, in the face of discouragements, the author persisted in informing himself of the existing conditions. He thus learned of the activities of the Jewish underground; of the great strides made by the Jews in turning waste lands into fertile areas: and of the Displaced Persons camps in Germany, where the only hope is to go to Palestine. His experiences led him to stand strongly for partition, which was finally adopted. Dr. García-Granados regrets that the proclamation of the State of Israel was not the accomplishment of the United Nations; still, the war has given the Jews the opportunity to create their country at the price of great struggle, "in the same way in which every people throughout history has won freedom." (*D. L. C.*)

Black Odyssey. By Roi Ottley. Scribner's. 1948. 340 pp.

This book is a detailed story of the Negro's experiences in this country from 1619, when Anthony Johnson, the first Negro to set foot in America, arrived at Jamestown, to the present. Despite the informality of his style, Mr. Ottley has produced a valuable factual contribution as well as a moving social document. He has put together in readable form a chronicle of the American Negro's struggle for social, political, and economic recognition, and he deals at length with the lives of various Negro leaders, from George Washington Carver to Father Divine. Some of the most exciting pages are those describing the Abolitionist efforts in Boston, in particular the famous Anthony Burns episode of 1854, in which T. W. Higginson, Richard Henry Dana Jr., Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, and others were involved. The author's opinion of the situation of his race in American society today is trenchantly stated: "A tacit understanding among white men

has reduced him to the status of a second-class citizen. The slave label has trailed the Negro to this day." However, in the twentieth-century mass shift of Negroes from the Southern countryside to the Northern cities, Mr. Ottley sees the most significant happening since Emancipation. (*C. C.*)

European Ideologies. Edited by Feliks Gross. Philosophical Library. 1075 pp.

THE scope of this book of eleven hundred pages is the presentation of the social, economic, and political ideas of Europe. "No area of knowledge," Robert MacIver writes in his introduction, "has greater significance today than that which explores the idea-systems of our age." They are the springs of collective behavior and the propaganda instruments for the men of power, the forces which move our modern world. Twenty-three chapters, each by an expert, are devoted to the examination of these ideas. Max Nomad presents an analysis of the Soviet Union, the philosophy of which he believes to be Leninist and Stalinist rather than Marxist. Algernon Lee differentiates Socialism, which is Marxism, from Communism, giving an explanation of the principles of theoretic Socialism. Rudolf Rocker presents the anarchist philosophy. The rightist ideologies are also well represented. Friedrich Stampfer claims that the influence of Italy on Nazism was negligible, and that the strong foreign influences were French and British, through Gobineau and H. S. Chamberlain. Several chapters are devoted to movements less known to America. The final chapters — "Parallelism and Progress" by Feliks Gross, "Economic Planning Without Statism" by Lewis Corey, and "Humanism and the Labor Movement" by Sidney Hook — outline the general premises for a democratic, liberal, and humanitarian social system. (*J. Z.*)

The Miracle of France. By André Maurois. Harper's. 1948. 477 pp.

M. MAUROIS has taken for his theme the history of France from ancient Gaul to modern times. The miracle of France, he believes, is her will to survive. The author is convinced that France's past adaptability is a guarantee of her "future successes." As a secondary theme, he emphasizes the constantly changing equilibrium among the government, people, and men of power. Since he believes that "real history is made up of individuals and of acts," he depicts the country's evolution in terms of the men who brought it about: kings, cardinals, adventurers, lawyers, poets, and the crowds of Paris. At the end of each section — the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, the Eighteenth Century, etc. — he devotes a chapter to the thought and culture of the time. The analyses are never too profound, but they give an idea of that part of the nation which was not military or political — the thinkers, writers, and artists. Though not a historian, M. Maurois presents his facts in his customary lucid style which carries the reader forward easily through the book. (*J. Z.*)

Edward Arlington Robinson. By Emery Neff. Sloane. 1948. 286 pp.

THIS volume, the second of the American Men of Letters series, is a study of the man who has been called America's greatest modern poet. Mr. Neff has gathered together the facts of Robinson's life, and he here presents them as a saga of poverty, struggle, and devotion to art. Not until the middle 1920's, some ten years after he had written *The Man Against the Sky,* was the poet able to ear a living by the use of his pen alone. And it was not until the publication of *Tristram* in 1927 that he was recognized by the public, which then asked why it had not heard of him before. Mr. Neff's answer is that it was not ready for him. Robinson's tasks were "to rescue poetry from feminization" and to convince "the American male of the importance of poetry as an interpretation of life." A rebel, he fought against materialism and the American business ideal, while defending poetry and the spiritual life. Even his short character sketches, such as "Miniver Cheevy" and "Richard Cory," protest from this point of view. Unlike other rebels of the time, however, Robinson clung to traditional

poetic forms, his great technical achievement being the use of blank verse. Mr. Neff covers almost all the 1600 pages of Robinson's *Collected Poems,* but he rarely goes below the surface. This is a well-documented book, but with little interpretation. (*J. Z.*)

The Reign of Queen Victoria. By Hector Bolitho. Macmillan. 1948. 437 pp.

The narrative, in brief, chronological chapters, skillfully interweaves the private life of the Queen and her large family with the affairs of government. The founder of the great Kensington museums, the Prince Consort was indefatigable in promoting various reforms, especially for the welfare of the working classes. His last act was the averting of war with the United States over the royal mail packet *Trent* which, because it carried Confederate envoys in the Civil War, was boarded by American marines. Mr. Bolitho shows for the first time the two forms of the dispatch sent by the British government — the first as drawn up by the Cabinet under Lord Palmerston, the second as revised by the Prince Consort and acceptable to Seward. In the decade after the Prince's death, the Queen made her greatest mistakes. Disraeli's government again increased the strength and prestige of the monarchy. It was Disraeli who gave Britain control of the Red Sea, and secured the Queen's imperial title to India. Happy as Queen Victoria's confidence was in Disraeli and Lord Salisbury, she intensely disliked the Liberal Opposition and the ministries of Gladstone — his ultimately defeated Irish Home Rule bill being a special thorn in her side. The principal value of the book lies in its new information. Mr. Bolitho has had at his disposal more than two hundred recently discovered letters by the Queen and the Prince Consort. (*M. M.*)

The Taste of Angels. By Francis Henry Taylor. Atlantic Monthly-Little, Brown. 1948. 661 pp.

Mr. Taylor, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, has written a readable, popular history of art collecting. After short chapters on Babylonia, Egypt, Greece, and Rome, he tells the story of collecting by the Popes, Medicis, and Italian princely houses; by the Hapsburg emperors and Philip II of Spain; by the Tudors and Stuarts; speaks of the "middle-class art" in the Dutch republic; of the baroque art of Rome, and the formation of the Vatican museums; of art and absolutism in France during the reign of Louis XIV, and the influence of the *salons* and the *philosophes;* of the collections of Robert and Horace Walpole, and other Englishmen of the eighteenth century; and finally of the lootinng of the art treasures of Europe by Napoleon. Throughout, Mr. Taylor presents his subject against the larger background of history; he even tries to build up such a background where he feels that his reader might need it. More specifically, he is concerned with the economic problems of each age. Thus he points out that art collecting, as we know it, began after the terrible stock market crash of the Antwerp Bourse in 1557, which precipitated three successive bankruptcies of Philip II and destroyed the power of Florence, then the collecting center of the revenues of the Church and of the Augsburg bankers. Ruined by the depression, the Italian princes began to sell their collections to the new capitalistic powers, namely England, the Low Countries, France, and Germany. The book "is addressed neither to the art historian nor to the businessman, but to those who care for art and have a curiosity about those who likewise cared before them." To be sure, this is not a "scholarly" work, in spite of its extensive bibliography; yet it fills the real need, considering that no general history of collecting is available in English. Mr. Taylor's style is simple and vigorous; equally removed from the dryness of academic scholars and the finickiness of aesthetes. There are a few flaws in the editing; long passages are quoted in French, others in English translations, and still others in both French and English. A hundred well-chosen illustrations enhance the value of the book. (*Z. H.*)

Library Notes

Exhibits in the Treasure Room

MR. BROOKS WRIGHT, author of the article on Bradford Torrey, the Boston nature writer (1843–1912), published in the present issue of More Books, is studying for his doctorate in English Literature at Harvard. For three years, from December 1942 until November 1945, he was a Staff Sergeant in the Air Force, serving in India and Ceylon. First editions of Torrey's works have been placed on view in the Treasure Room.

Mr. Albert B. Friedman's article, "English Illustrators of the 1860's," is, in a sense, a continuation of his article on the Tennyson of 1857, printed in the January 1948 issue of More Books. Tennyson's *Poems,* published by Edward Moxon, inaugurated the inspired period of English illustration which Joseph Pennell has labelled the "golden period of British art." In these years appeared the first wood-engravings of the young Pre-Raphaelites — Millais, Rossetti, and Hunt — side by side with the designs of Mulready, Maclise, Creswick, and other established illustrators. The Library's collections include first editions of the books, as well as the magazines, which these artists enriched with their illustrations. Many of these works are also being shown in the Treasure Room during December.

An Early Spanish Psychologist

JUAN DE HUARTE, one of the most original thinkers that Spain has ever produced, was born about 1530 in San Juan de Pie del Puerto, a small town in Lower Navarre. At an early age, he showed much interest in medicine and the humanities, both of which he studied at the University of Huesca. In later years, the union of these two fields in his mind was revealed in his *Examen de Ingenios,* a little book which achieved international fame.

Apparently Huarte deserved his good reputation as a doctor, because, in 1566, he succeeded in stopping the pestilence which was devastating the city of Baeza, not far from Granada. In gratitude, the people voted for him an annual grant of about three hundred bushels of wheat. From that time on, he settled in Baeza.

Doctor Huarte's only written work was his *Examen de Ingenios,* or "how to determine, from their physical and external condition, who are fit for training in the sciences . . ." His style is pure and forcible; Lessing, who translated his work into German, compared its author to a spirited horse "that, in galloping over stones, never strikes fire so brilliantly as when he stumbles."

The popularity of the *Examen,* first published in 1575, may be clearly seen from the extraordinary number of editions which appeared, in Spanish as well as in many translations. The last edition appeared as late as 1917 in a series entitled *Cultura y Civismo.* The book had great influence in every country where it was published. The *Examen de Maridos,* a spirited play by Alarcón, and the *Examen de Ingenios,* a prose satire by Cáncer, were understood by their contemporaries to have reference to Huarte's work.

In spite of the enthusiastic praises of the *aprobación,* which precedes the text, the book was put in 1667 in the *Index Expurgatorius.* So good a job did the Inquisition do that in 1765 the learned Feijóo had to beg a friend to get him a copy either of the Latin, Italian, or French translation, because, although by that time there were eleven editions in Spanish, he could not find one. Today unexpurgated editions are still rare; the Library owns one, that of 1603, published by the Plantin press.

In the preface of his translation, *The Tryal of Wits,* published in London in 1698, Edward Bellamy wrote:

"It would be no small Advantage to this Kingdom (in Particular) and to the Commonwealth of Learning (in General) if this Reformation were attempted, and put in Practice; for if there were Triers of Wit appointed by

the State, according to our Authors Proposal, to watch the Genius of Children, in their first Appearances and Efforts, whether to make the Scrutiny as the Antients advised, by leading them to the Shops of Mechanics, and to chuse Trades for them, according to the Tools they chuse to Play with, or to descend so far as to observe their Childish Plays and Diversions, wherein the man is often represented in Miniature. Thus Vesalius began in his Childhood to cut up Rats and Mice. Michael Angelo at the same Age to draw Figures, and Galen to make Medicines.

"By these Means there would be fewer Dunces in the Universities, as well as fewer Bunglers in the Shops . . ."

To the modern mind some of the Spaniard's ideas appear rather superstitious and peculiar. Nevertheless, Huarte was one of the first initiators of experimental psychology. Interestingly enough, he coincides with Bacon in his classification of human knowledge into three parts — memory, understanding, and imagination, and his work is supposed to be the first essay on the scientific "topography" of the brain. It also contains the germs of the theory of genes and chromosomes (although he did not use those terms) as important factors in heridity. **G. G.**

The Life of a Sportsman

AMONG the recent acquisitions of the Library is *Life of a Sportsman* by Charles James Apperley, who wrote under the pseudonym of "Nimrod." Published in London in 1843, the volume is bound in green morocco with gold tooling and gilt edges.

Although the book is a collector's item chiefly because of its thirty-six illustrations by Henry Alken, its author was also familiar to British lovers of sports. Apperley knew his subject: he had served in a cavalry regiment of the British dragoons and was an experienced sportsman as well. A contributor to several sporting periodicals, he wrote ten books on the chase and the turf. *Life of a Sportsman* was the ninth in the series. The work was reissued in 1869, 1874, and 1901; copies of the first edition are rare.

The author calls his story of a country gentleman and his family "half-true, half-fictitious." It is filled with humorous observations, but, in spite of the fun poked at the characters, there is more than a trace of nostalgia for the good old days. Apperley was in France when he wrote this very English book. "I have striven," he remarked, "to represent the real modern sportsman, such as I find him to be — a character not excelled in ingenuous feelings, in liberal conduct, in extreme hospitality, in sincerity of friendship, and all other social virtues."

Apperley was fortunate in having Henry Alken as the illustrator for three of his works. Little is known about Alken's early life, and his earliest prints appeared under the signature of "Ben Tallyho." Although he probably was a teacher of drawing and etching, it is for his work as an illustrator of sporting scenes that he is remembered today. As Martin Hardie writes in his *English Coloured Books*, "Alken represents a phase and a period; and no sporting squire . . . has his library complete without *The Life of a Sportsman*."

Reproduced in beautiful colors, the etchings of the book depict the rolling English countryside, the brightly clad huntsmen, hunting dogs, and handsome horses — all the panorama of fox-hunting, "the noblest of all our country sports." Alken also did pictures of coaches and of the horse races. Many of the illustrations are humorous, and the meek and inept riders are victims of the artist's satire. In caricature such as this the artist is seen in his most characteristic idiom. In spite of such burlesque, however, the spirit of camaraderie informs the pictures. **M. R.**

A Selected List of Books Recently Added to the Library

***

This list should be used in conjunction with Books Current, *a quarterly list the publication of which the Library began in October 1943.* Books Current *is meant for the Branch Libraries and for the Open Shelf and Young People's Departments of the Central Library; but the books listed in it are available for the whole library system. The books listed in* More Books *are in the Central Library and in the Business Branch; however, they may be borrowed through the various Branch Libraries. Fiction is listed in* Books Current *only.*

General Reference Books in Bates Hall

Baptist handbook for 1948, The. Edited under the direction of the Council of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland. London, Baptist Union Publication Dept. [1948.] 295 pp. **Gen Ref. AYBX6213.B35**

Frailey, Lester Eugene. Handbook of business letters. Prentice-Hall. 1948. 1301 pp. **Gen. Ref. Center Desk HF5721.F67**

Henry, Bill. An approved history of the Olympic games. Putnam. [1948.] 371 pp. **Gen. Ref. GV23.H4**

Matthews, Cecily C. A dictionary of abbreviations. London, Routledge. [1947.] 232 pp. **Gen. Ref. PE1693.M3**

Official who's who in hockey, The. 1948. Minneapolis, Can-am Sports Publications. [1947.] **Gen. Ref. Center Desk GV1017.H7 O 4**

Russo, Dorothy Ritter. A bibliography of George Ade, 1866–1944. Indiana Historical Soc. 1947. 314 pp. **Gen. Ref. Z8016.R8**

Stetson, Harlan True. Sunspots in action. Ronald Press. [1947.] 252 pp. **Gen. Ref. QC883.S8**

Bibliography. Libraries

Carter, John. Taste and technique in book-collecting. Bowker. 1948. xxiii, 203 pp. **Z987.C35**
A study of recent developments in Great Britain and the United States.

Diringer, David. The alphabet, a key to the history of mankind. New York, Philosophical Library. [1948.] 607 pp. **Z40.D5**

Forrester, Gertrude. Occupational pamphlets, an annotated bibliography. New York, Wilson. 1948. 354 pp. ***Z7164.C81F6 1948**
A revised and enlarged edition of "Occupations: a selected List of Pamphlets."

Frewer, Louis Benson. Bibliography of historical writings published in Great Britain and the Empire, 1940–1945. Oxford, Blackwell. 1947. xx, 346 pp. ***Z6201.F7**
Edited for the British National Committee of the International Committee of Historical Sciences.

Geiger, Maynard J., *Father.* Calendar of documents in the Santa Barbara Mission archives. Washington, Academy of American Franciscan History. 1947. xiv, 291 pp. ***CD3119.S35G4**
Publications of the Academy of American Franciscan History. Bibliographical series, v. 1.

La Marche, Olivier de, *1426 (ca.)–1502.* Le chevalier délibéré. [Library of Congress. 1946.] xix, [141] pp. Illus. **Z241.L3**
A reproduction of a copy in the Lessing J. Rosenwald collection, Library of Congress, of the edition printed in Paris in 1488.
Introduction signed: Elizabeth Mongan.

Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations. A taxpayer's library. Boston. 1948. 28 pp. ***9016.352A2**
Books and pamphlets helpful in studying city and town government in Massachusetts.

Pergande Publishing Company, *Milwaukee.* Librarian: library assistant, subprofessional, grades 1 to 6; librarian, professional, grade 1. City, county, state examinations. Milwaukee. [1947.] 106 pp. **Z665.P48 1947**

Smith, Wilbur Moorehead. An annotated bibliography of D. L. Moody. Chicago, Moody Press. [1948.] xxv, 221 pp. **Z8592.51.S56**

Thorpe, James Ernest, *compiler.* A bibliography of the writings of George Lyman Kittredge. Harvard. 1948. xiv, 125 pp. ***Z8465.7.T5**
Introduction by Hyder Edward Rollins.

Updike: American printer and his Merrymount Press. American Inst. of Graphic Arts. 1947. 156, [44] pp. ***Z232.M57U83**
Contents. — Notes on the press and its work, by D. B. Updike. — Recollections and perspectives, by Stanley Morison. — Hand-book for an exhibition, by Greff Anderson. — A tribute to Daniel Berkeley Updike, by T. M. Cleland. — Updike of Merrymount, the scholar-printer, by M. A. De Wolfe Howe. — The Merrymount Press of Boston, by G. P. Winship. — Fragments of memory, by Rudolph Ruzicka. — The soul of the Merrymount Press, by D. T. Pottinger. An enquiry into Updike and the name Merrymount, by C. P. Rollins. — An editor's summary, by Peter Beilenson. — A gallery of Merrymount title-pages and Merrymount types.

Walraven, Margaret Kessler, and Alfred L. Hall-Quest. Teaching through the elementary school library. Wilson. 1948. 183 pp. Illus. ***Z711.2.W24**

Wright, Lyle Henry. American fiction, 1774–1850; a contribution toward a bibliography. Revised edition. San Marino, Calif. 1948. xviii, 355 pp. *Z1231.F4W9 1948
Huntington Library publications.

Biography

Single

Holtzman, Filia. The young Maxim Gorky, 1868–1902. Columbia Univ. 1948. x, 256 pp. PG3465.H6
Bibliography: pp. [227]–241.

Jedin, Hubert. Papal legate at the Council of Trent, Cardinal Seripando. Herder. 1947. viii, 720 pp. BX4705.S54J42
Translated by Frederic C. Eckhoff.

Kiely, Benedict. Poor scholar; a study of the works and days of William Carleton, 1794–1869. Sheed & Ward. 1948. xi, 198 pp. PR4417.K5

Lyons, Eugene. Our unknown ex-President, a portrait of Herbert Hoover. Doubleday. 1948. 340 pp. E802.L85

Pleasants, Samuel Augustus. Fernando Wood of New York. Columbia Univ. 1948. 216 pp. *3563.110 no. 536
Bibliography: pp. 207–214.

Quarles, Benjamin. Frederick Douglass. Washington, Associated Publishers. 1948. xi, 378 pp. Illus. E449.D774
Bibliography: pp. 351–362.

Riess, Curt. Joseph Goebbels. Doubleday. 1948. xvi, 367 pp. DD247.G6R5

Stringer, Arthur John Arbuthnott. Red wine of youth, a life of Rupert Brooke. Bobbs-Merrill. [1948.] 287 pp. PR6003.R4Z8

Collective

Levin, Peter R. Seven by chance: the accidental presidents. Farrar, Straus. 1948. ix, 374 pp. E176.1.L38
A study of the seven presidents who reached the presidency because of the death of a president: John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Johnson, Chester A. Arthur, Theodore Roosevelt, Calvin Coolidge, Harry S. Truman.

Linklater, Eric. The art of adventure. London, Macmillan. 1948. vii, 292 pp. CT774.L5 1948
Biographical essays on contemporaries — General Alexander, Evelyn Waugh, Mr. Berenson, and others — and on "Some Older People," notably Robert Burns, are followed by a section of war episodes.

Memoirs. Letters

Grierson, Francis, *1848–1927*. The valley of shadows. Houghton Mifflin. 1948. xlii, 278 pp. F545.G84 1948
"Recollections of scenes and episodes of my early life in Illinois and Missouri."

Lovett, Robert Morss. All our years, the autobiography of Robert Morss Lovett. Viking. 1948. x, 373 pp. PR55.L6A3
The life of a university professor and champion of civil liberties.

Richardson, Henry Handel, *1870–1946*. Myself when young. Norton. [1948.] ix, 214 pp. PR6035.I 35M9
The unfinished autobiography of the late Australian-born novelist, which she carried down to her marriage on December 30, 1895. The volume includes further a survey of her life from that date to 1903, based on letters and diary entries of her husband, J. G. Robertson, signed by Olga M. Roncoroni; also an appreciative essay, "The Art of Henry Handel Richardson" by J. G. Robertson.

Tittle, Walter. Roosevelt as an artist saw him. McBride. [1948.] 191 pp. Illus. E807.T5 1948
The artist's conversations with President Roosevelt while he sat for his portraits.
Portraits and illustrations by the author.

Business

These books are to be obtained at the Business Branch, 20 City Hall Ave.

Ackerman, S. B. Insurance; a practical guide. 3d ed. Ronald Press. [1948.] 769 pp. NBS

American society of composers, authors and publishers. The ASCAP biographical dictionary of composers, authors, and publishers, edited by Daniel I. McNamara. Crowell. [1948.] 483 pp. **CT7103.A51

Babson, Roger W. Business barometers and investment. 4th edition. Harper. [1948.] 292 pp. NBS

Bachman, George W., and Lewis Meriam. The issue of compulsory health insurance. Brookings Inst. 1948. 271 pp. NBS

Davison's mattress directory. v. 36. 1948. Ridgewood, N. J. 1948. 277 pp. **TS1845.D26

Dominge, Charles C., and Walter O. Lincoln. Fire insurance inspection and underwriting. 6th edition. The Spectator. [1948.] 1257 pp. **HG9715.D67
A non-technical encyclopedic handbook describing processes, materials and chemicals used in mercantile and manufacturing establishments.

Durand, John D. The labor force in the United States, 1890–1960. Social Science Research Council. 1948. 284 pp. *Ref.

Dwiggins, W. A. Layout in advertising. Revised. Harper. [1948.] 200 pp. NBS

Finney, H. A. Principles of accounting, introductory. Revised edition. Prentice-Hall. 1946. 639 pp. NBS

Gilbert, E. Albert. Insurance and your security. Rinehart. [1948.] 258 pp. NBS

Guidebook and directory for the metal finishing industries. New York, Metal Industries Pub. Co. 1948. 468 pp. **TS212.G94

Hine's insurance counsel. 40th edition. 1948. Chicago, Hines Legal Directory. [1948.] 538 pp. **K3.H66

Hoagland, Henry E. Corporation finance. 3d ed. McGraw-Hill. 1947. 812 pp. NBS

Horwath, Ernest B., and Louis Toth. Hotel accounting. Revised edition. Ronald Press. [1948.] 497 pp. NBS

Kaufmann, Fritz. Your job, a guide to opportunity and security. Harper. [1948.] 238 pp. NBS

Lever, E. J., and Francis Goodall. Labor-management cooperation and how to achieve it. Harper. [1948.] 143 pp. NBS

Maynard, Harold B., *and others*. Methods-time measurement. McGraw-Hill. 1948. 292 pp. NBS
McGraw-Hill industrial organizations and management series.

Nystrom, Paul H., *editor*. Marketing handbook. Ronald Press. 1948. 1321 pp. *Ref.

Official container directory. May 1948. 36:1. Chicago, Board Products Pub. Co. 1948. 138 pp. **TS2301.C8.O32

Oil, paint and drug reporter. Green book and buyers directory. 1948/49. Schnell Pub. Co. 1948. 1448 pp. **TP12.039

Puerto Rico., *Dept. of agriculture and commerce*. Annual book on statistics of Puerto Rico. 1946/1947. [San Juan? 1948.] 318 pp. **HA901.A3 1946/47

Shoup, Carl S. Principles of national income analysis. Houghton Mifflin. [1947.] 405 pp. NBS

South American handbook . . . including Central America, Mexico and Cuba. 1948. 25th edition. London, Trade and Travel Publications. [1948.] 760 pp. **HA935.S72

Stocking, George W., and Myron Watkins. Cartels or competition? Twentieth Century Fund. 1948. 516 pp. NBS

Sugar reference book and directory. Vol. 16. 1948. New York, R. Palmer. 208 pp. **HD9102.S94

Ward, Wilbert, and Henry Harfield. Bank credits and acceptances, in international and domestic trade. 3d edition. Ronald Press. [1948.] 243 pp. Case 2

Wray, Laurence. The electrical appliance sales handbook. McGraw-Hill. 1947. 231 pp. NBS

Drama. Stage

Bradbrook, Muriel Clara. Ibsen, the Norwegian, a revaluation. London, Chatto & Windus. 1948. x, 150 pp. PT8895.B67 1948

Hughes, Elinor. Passing through to Broadway. Boston, Waverly House. [1948.] 354 pp. Illus. PN2277.B6H8

Thompson, Alan Reynolds. The dry mock, a study of irony in drama. Univ. of Calif. 1948. ix, 278 pp. PN1680.T6

Contents. — Emotional discord: the nature of irony. — Self-mockery: "Romantic irony." — Painful laughter: Comic irony. — Mockery of ideals: Tragic irony. — Conclusion. The Limitations of irony.

Economics

Campbell, Robert Francis. The history of basic metals price control in World War II. Columbia Univ. 1948. 263 pp. 3563.no. 541

Cox, Reavis. The economics of instalment buying. Ronald Press. [1948.] xiii, 526 pp. 9332.7A155

Crowther, Geoffrey. The economic reconstruction of Europe. Claremont, Calif. 1948. ix, 79 pp. 9330.940A60

Lectures delivered in February 1948 under the auspices of Claremont College, Pomona College, Scripps College, and Clarement Men's College.

Income, employment and public policy; essays in honor of Alvin H. Hansen, by Lloyd A. Metzler [and others.] Norton. [1948.] 379 pp. 9330.1A601

Numerous contributors.

Jenison, Madge. Roads. Doubleday. 1948. 394 pp. HF359.J4

Kirkland, Edward Chase. Men, cities and transportation; a study in New England history 1820–1900. Harvard Univ. 1948. ix, 499 pp. Illus. 9385.974A29

Social Science Research Council. Studies in economic history, v. 2.

Printers' ink. Business letters that click: examples, hints. Funk & Wagnalls Co. . . . with Printers' Ink Pub. Co. [1948.] xii, 380 pp. HF5721.P75

Rostow, Eugene Victor. A national policy for the oil industry. Yale. 1948. xvi, 173 pp. Illus. 9338.22A126

Scarborough, J. B., and R. W. Wagner. Fundamentals of statistics. Ginn. [1948.] vii, 144 pp. 9310.2A212

Education

Low, Theodore Lewis. The educational philosophy and practice of art museums in the United States. Columbia. 1948. viii, 245 pp. *3592.220.942=4061.01–110

Columbia University. Teachers College. Contributions to education, no. 942.
Bibliography: pp. 217–228.

Mays, Arthur Beverly. Principles and practices of vocational education. McGraw-Hill. 1948. viii, 303 pp. LC1045.M32

Based on the author's "An Introduction to vocational education."

Strauss, L. Harry, and J. R. Kidd. Look, listen and learn. New York, Association Press. 1948. x, 235 pp. Illus. LB1044.S87

A manual on the use of audio-visual materials in informal education.
Bibliography: pp. 201–221.

Fine Arts

Architecture

Colleye, Hubert. Les égliscs baroques d'Anvers. Bruxelles. 1935. 7–23 pp. lxxii plates. *8107.02–104

Each plate accompanied by leaf with descriptive text, not included in the paging.

Goris, J. A. Lierre. Bruxelles. 1935. 7–23 pp. 72 plates. *8097.02–103

Each plate accompanied by leaf with descriptive letterpress, not included in paging.

Velarde, Héctor. Arquitectura peruana. México. [1946.] 182 pp. *8098.06–302

Crafts. Decoration

Baschet, Jacques. Tapisseries de France. Paris. 1947. 93 pp. Plates. *8188.03–403

Brownley, Albert. How to paint and stencil textiles. 2d edition revised by Oscar Bovin. Brooklyn, Alby Studio. 1947. 100 pp. Illus. 8186.07–140

Schroeder, Francis de N. Anatomy for interior designers, and How to talk to a client. [New York, Whitney Publications. 1948.] 69 pp. 8118.01–114

Chiefly illustrations by Nino Repetto, Henry Stahlhut and Mario Carreno.

Drawing

Rembrandt, Hermanszoon van Rijn, *1606–1669*. Selected drawings, by Otto Benesch.

New York, Oxford Univ. Press. 1947. 254 pp. 292 illus. *8141.03–847

Renoir, Auguste, *1841–1919*. Renoir: drawings; edited by John Rewald. New York, H. Bittner. 1946. 24 pp. 89 plates. *8141.06–113

Museums. Art History

Boston, Institute of Contemporary Art. "Modern art" and the American public, a statement. Boston. 1948. [4] pp. *4061.03–107. no. 1

With this is bound: "Boston. Modern Artists Group. Report of the Panel discussion." Boston [1948.]

Navarro, José Gabriel. Artes plásticas ecuatorianas. México. 1945. 9–266 pp. Plates. 4079.03–202

Worcester Art Museum, *Worcester, Mass.* Fiftieth anniversary exhibition of the art of Europe during the xvith–xviith centuries. April 11 to May 16, 1948. [Worcester. 1948.] 47 pp. Illus. *4068.03–202

Painting. Sculpture

Cincinnati Museum Association. Nicolas Poussin; Peter Paul Rubens. Cincinnati. 1948. [28] pp. Illus. *4108.02–822

Introduction signed: Philip Rhys Adams.

De Tolnay, Charles. The Medici chapel. Princeton Univ. 1948. xiii, 275 pp. 330 illus. *4103.08–115.3

Fiocco, Giuseppe. La pittura toscana del quattrocento. 132 tavole. Novara. [1945.] xxxv pp. Plates. *4103.02–49

Gauguin, Paul, *1848–1903*. Gauguin, par Raymond Cogniat. Paris. [1947.] 51 pp. 120 plates. *8063.07–435

Goya y Lucientes, Francisco José de, *1746–1828*. Goya, nine colour plates with an introduction by Paul Wescher. Studio. 1947. 6 pp. *8066B.573

Kahnweiler, David Henry. Juan Gris, his life and work. London, Humphries. 1947. xiii, 177 pp. Plates. *8063.07–580

Karo, Georg Heinrich. Greek personality in archaic sculpture. Pub. for Oberlin College by Harvard Univ. Press. 1948. xvii, 343 pp. 32 plates. *2968.145.11

Martin classical lectures, v. 11.
"Notes" (bibliographical): pp. [283]–334.

Redgrave, Richard, and Samuel Redgrave. A century of British painters, by Richard & Samuel Redgrave. A new edition with a bibliographical index and one hundred illustrations. New York, Oxford Univ. 1947. viii, 612 pp. Plates. 8061.01–123

"Bibliographical index": pp. [595]–612.

Wolfe, Bertram David. Diego Rivera. Washington, Pan American Union. 1947. 33 pp. Illus. *8060.08–866

English and Spanish.

Genealogy. Heraldry

McPherson, Hannah Elizabeth (Weir). The Holcombes, nation builders . . . their biographies, genealogies and pedigrees. Washington. 1947. lxxviii, 1346 pp. Portraits. *CS71.H725 1947

Raadt, J. Th. de. Sceaux armoriés des Pays-Bas et des pays avoisinants (Belgique — Royaume des Pays-Bas — Luxembourg — Allemagne — France) recueil historique et héraldique. Bruxelles. 1898–1903. 4 v. Plates. *CR1994.R2

Reed, Evan L. Ways and means of identifying ancestors. Chicago, Ancestral Pub. & Supply Co. [1947.] 217 pp. *CS16.R37

Together with a history of the settlement of all states east of the Mississippi and the genealogies of the counties, and in New England of the towns.

History

America

De Forest, John William, *1826–1906*. A Union officer in the Reconstruction. Edited, with an introduction and notes, by James H. Croushore and David Morris Potter. Yale. 1948. xxx, 211 pp. E185.93.S7D4

First appeared as a series of magazine articles from May 1868 to Feb. 1869. Later revised by the author and gathered with other materials into a single manuscript, now in the Yale Univ. Library, under title: The burcau major.

Institute for Religious and Social Studies, *Jewish Theological Seminary of America*. Wellsprings of the American spirit, a series of addresses ed. by Ernest Johnson. Inst. for Religious and Social Studies, distributed by Harper. [1948.] ix, 241 pp. E169.1.I 55

Contents. — The Puritan tradition, by H. W. Schneider. — The dissenting tradition, by J. T. McNeill. — The enlightenment tradition, by R. H. Gabriel. — The religion of the founding fathers, by R. C. Hartnett. — The ideal of religious liberty: a Protestant view, by O. F. Nolde. — The ideal of religious liberty: a Jewish view, by Louis Finkelstein. — The spirit of the frontier, by Harold Rugg. — The spirit of American philosophy, by J. H. Randall, Jr. — The spirit of American literature, by Odell Shepard. — The spirit of American education, by James Marshall. — The spirit of American art, by W. G. Constable. — Technology and freedom, by Lyman Bryson. — Woman's battle for status, by E. M. Herrick. — The struggle for cultural unity, by C. H. Tobias. — Labor's coming of age, by Mark Starr. — The spiritual role of America, by F. E. Johnson.

Miller, John Chester. Triumph of freedom, 1775–1783. Little, Brown. 1948. xviii, 718 pp. E208.M5 1948

With maps by Van H. English.

Semmes, Raphael, *1809–1877*. Rebel raider; being an account of Raphael Semmes's cruise in the C. S. S. Sumter. Univ. of North Carolina. 1948. vii, 218 pp. Illus. E599.S8S42

Composed in large part of extracts from Semmes's Memoirs of Service Afloat written in the year 1869, selected and supplemented by Harpur Allen Gosnell.

Vestal, Stanley. Warpath and council fire. Random House. [1948.] xiv, 338 pp. Illus. E83.866.V4 1948

The Plains Indians' struggle for survival in war and in diplomacy, 1851–1891.

Washington, George, *Pres. U. S., 1732–1799*. Basic writings of George Washington, edited with an introduction and notes by Saxe Commins. Random House. [1948.] xvii, 697 pp. E312.72 1948

Asia. Africa

Purcell, Victor William W. S. The Chinese in Malaya. Oxford Univ. 1948. xvi, 327 pp. Maps. DS595.P8
Issued under the joint auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the Institute of Pacific Relations.
Bibliography: pp. [301]–306.

Smith, Sara R. The Manchurian crisis. 1931–1932, a tragedy in international relations. Columbia Univ. 1948. ix, 281 pp. DS783.7.L45S55

Williams, Basil. Botha, Smuts and South Africa. Macmillan. 1948. xi, 216 pp. DT779.8.S6W5 1948

Wolf, Charles. The Indonesian story; the birth, growth and structure of the Indonesian Republic. Day. 1948. x, 201 pp. *DS644.W6
Issued under the auspices of the American Institute of Pacific Relations.

Europe

Alington, C. A. Europe. Scribner. 1948. xii, 388 pp. Maps. D103.A43 1948
"A personal and political survey" of European history made for the sake of compactness and clarity. Extends from Greek antiquity to 1900, followed by a brief and hopeful Conclusion.

Ashley, Maurice Percy. Louis XIV and the greatness of France. Macmillan. 1948. ix, 263 pp. DC125.A8 1948

Guggenbühl, Gottfried. Geschichte der schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft. Zürich. [1947–48.] 2 v. DQ54.G85
Contents. — [1.] Von den Anfängen bis zum Jahre 1648. [2.] Vom Jahre 1648 bis zur Gegenwart.

Robertson, *Sir* Charles Grant. Chatham and the British empire. Macmillan. 1948. 200 pp. Illus. DA483.P6R65 1948

Historical Essays

Binkley, Robert Cedric, *1897–1940.* Selected papers, edited with a biographical sketch and a bibliography by Max H. Fisch. Harvard. 1948. xiii, 426 pp. D15.B55A3
A selection from the works of the late historian.
Contents. — Foreword by Luther H. Evans. — Introduction. Robert Cedric Binkley, Historian in the Long Armistice. — Selected Papers. Part I. The Peace that Failed. Part II. The Economy of Scholarship. Part III. Ideas and Institutions.

Cohen, Morris Raphael, *1880–1947.* The meaning of human history. La Salle, Ill., Open Court Pub. Co. 1947. ix, 304pp. D16.8.C58
The Paul Carus lectures, 6th series, 1944.

Schrecker, Paul. Work and history, an essay on the structure of civilization. Princeton Univ. 1948. xviii, 322 pp. CB19.S39

Valéry, Paul, *1871–1945.* Reflections on the world today. Pantheon. [1948.] 199 pp. D363.V273
"This first English edition of 'Regards sur le Monde actuel' is based on the considerably enlarged edition . . . published in 1945."

World War II and After

Burchard, John Ely, *editor.* Rockets, guns and targets. Little, Brown. 1948. xviii, 482 pp. D810.S2B8 1948
Rockets, target information, erosion information, and hypervelocity guns developed during World War II by the Office of Scientific Research and Development. With a foreword by Richard C. Tolman.

Churchill, Winston. The second World War. Houghton, Mifflin. 1948. D743.C47
Contents. — 1. The gathering storm.

Daniel, Hawthorne. For want of a nail; the influence of logistics on war. Whittlesey House. [1948.] 296 pp. Maps. D25.5.D3
Foreword by General Brehon Somervell.

Friedrich, Carl Joachim, *and associates.* American experiences in military government in World War II. Rinehart. [1948.] xii, 436 pp. D802.A2F7

Haughland, Vern. The AAF against Japan. Harper. [1948.] xvii, 515 pp. D790H38

Howell, Edward. Escape to live. Longmans, Green. [1948.] 130 pp. D811.H68 1948
Fighting in Crete, capture, life as a prisoner of war in Greece, escape, adventure, ultimate safety, and the power of faith form the contents of these memoirs.

Jünger, Ernst. The peace. Hinsdale, Ill., H. Regnery Co. 1948. 77 pp. D816.5.J762
Translated from the German by Stuart O. Hood. Introduction by Louis Clair.

Knox, Dudley Wright. A history of the United States Navy. Putnam. 1948. xxiii, 704 pp. Illus. E182.K77 1948
With a foreword by Chester W. Nimitz and an introduction by William L. Rodgers. New enlarged edition through World War II.

Muralt, Leonhard von. From Versailles to Potsdam. Hinsdale, Ill., H. Regnery Co. [1948.] 93 pp. D643.A7M85
Translation of *Der Friede von Versailles und die Gegenwart.*

Rothfels, Hans. The German opposition to Hitler; an appraisal. Hinsdale, Ill., H. Regnery Co. 1948. 172 pp. DD253.R6

Saporiti, Piero. Empty balcony. London, Gollancz. 1947. 128 pp. DG575.M8S25
"This book presents the documents in the case of Mussolini's downfall."—*Preface.*

U. S. Office of Air Force History. The Army Air Forces in World War II. Prepared under the editorship of Wesley Frank Craven [and] James Lea Cate. Univ. of Chicago. 1948– Illus. D790.A47
Contents. — 1. Plans and early operations, Jan. 1939 to Aug. 1942.

Weinstein, Alfred A. Barbed-wire surgeon. Macmillan. 1948. x, 310 pp. D807.U6W4

Zbinden, Hans. Whither Germany? Reflections of a Swiss on the future of Germany and Europe. Hinsdale, Ill., H. Regnery. 1948. 90 pp. DD257.Z3
Translated by Mary Hottinger.

Language

M'Alpine, Neil, *1786–1867.* A pronouncing Gaelic–English dictionary. Glasgow. 1948. [v]–xvi, 281 pp. PB1591.M25 1948
The original edition (Edinburgh, 1832) was published under title: The Argyleshire pronouncing Gaelic dictionary; to which is prefixed a concise but most comprehensive Gaelic grammar.

Taylor, Anna Marjorie. The language of World War II. Abbreviations, captions, quotations, slogans, titles and other terms and phrases. Revised and enlarged edition. Wilson. 1948. 265 pp. *PE3727.S7T3 1948

Wood, Alice L. Sound games; speech correction for your very young. Dutton. 1948. 103 pp. PN4197.W63

Literature

Essays. History of Literature

Baugh, Albert Croll, *editor*. A literary history of England. Appleton-Century-Crofts. [1948.] xii, 1673 pp. PR83.B3
Contents. — The Old English Period (to 1100). By Kemp Malone. — The Middle English Period (1100 to 1500). By Albert C. Baugh. — The Renaissance (1500–1660). By Tucker Brooke. — The Restoration and Eighteenth Century (1660–1789). By George Sherburn. — The Nineteenth Century and After (1789–1939). By Samuel C. Chew.

Bruford, Walter Horace. Chekhov and his Russia, a sociological study. New York, Oxford Univ. Press. 1947. [*i. e.* 1948.] ix, 233 pp. PG3458.B7

Gist, Margaret Adlum. Love and war in the Middle English romances. Univ. of Pennsylvania. 1947. ix, 214 pp. PR275.G5 1947
Bibliography: pp. 197–207.

Kiefer, Monica Mary. American children through their books, 1700–1835. Univ. of Pennsylvania. 1948. 248 pp. PN1009.A1K5
Bibliography: pp. [230]–243.

Oak, Vishnu Vitthal. The Negro newspaper. Yellow Springs, Ohio. 1948. 170 pp. Illus. Bibliography: pp. 138–150. PN4888.N3 O 2

Rilke, Rainer Maria, *1875–1926*. Kleine Schriften. New York, Ungar Pub. Co. [1947.] 215–307 pp. PT2635.I 65K54 1947

Tillyard, E. M. W. Poetry direct and oblique. London, Chatto & Windus. 1948. 115 pp. PN1031.T48 1948
A revised version of this analytical study of poetry, which was first published in 1934.

Weber, Brom. Hart Crane, a biographical and critical study. New York, Bodley Press. [1948.] viii, 452 pp. PS3505.R272Z8
Includes an appendix of Hart Crane's uncollected poetry and prose and the worksheets of Atlantis.

Goethe

Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von, *1749–1832*. The permanent Goethe, edited, selected and with an introduction by Thomas Mann. Dial. 1948. xliii, 655 pp. PT2026.A2M3
The Permanent library series.

Lukács, Gyorgy, *szegedi*. Goethe und seine Zeit. Bern. [1947.] 207 pp. PT2177.L66
Contents. — "Die Leiden des jungen Werther." — "Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre." — Der Briefwechsel zwischen Schiller und Goethe. — Schillers Theorie der modernen Literatur. — Hölderlins Hyperion. — Fauststudien.

Poetry

Jeffers, Robinson. The double axe and other poems. Random House. [1948.] viii, 149 pp. PS3519.E27D6

MacLeish, Archibald. Act five, and other poems. Random House. [1948.] 63 pp. PS3525.A27A63

Meredith, William. Ships and other figures. Pub. for the Princeton Univ. Library by Princeton Univ. Press. 1948. 40 pp. PS3525.E583S5

Pound, Ezra Loomis. The Pisan cantos. New York, New Directions. [1948.] 118 pp. PQ3531.O 82P5 1948

Rilke, Rainer Maria, *1875–1926*. Erste Gedichte. New York, Ungar Pub. Co. [1947.] 116 pp. PT2635.I 61E7 1947

Verlaine, Paul Marie, *1844–1896*. Selected poems. Translated by C. F. MacIntyre. Univ. of California. 1948. xx, 228 pp.
French and English. PQ2463.A2M3

Williams, Oscar. A little treasury of American poetry. Scribner. 1948. xxxvi, 876 pp. PS586.W5
The chief poets from Colonial times to the present day.

Proverbs and Folk-lore

Ausubel, Nathan, *editor*. A treasury of Jewish folklore. Crown Publishers. [1948.] xxiv, 741 pp. Music. GR98.A8
Stories, traditions, legends, humor, wisdom and folk songs of the Jewish people.

Gómez de Estavillo, G., *editor and translator*. Mexican proverbs. México. [1948.] 321 pp. PN6495.M4G6

Local History

Murchie, Guy. Saint Croix, the sentinel river. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. [1947.] xx, 281 pp. Illus. Maps. F27.S2M8
"Historical sketches of its discovery, early conflicts and final occupation by English and American settlers, with some comments on Indian life."

Rodgers, Cleveland, and Rebecca B. Rankin. New York: the world's capital city; its development and contributions to progress. Harper. [1948.] xviii, 398 pp. Illus.
Bibliography: pp. 373–383. F128.3.R65

Rollinson, John K. Wyoming cattle trails. Caxton Printers. 1948. 366 pp. F596.R76
History of the migration of Oregon-raised herds to mid-western markets. Edited and arranged by E. A. Brininstool.

Shinn, Charles Howard, *1852–1924*. Mining camps; a study in American frontier government. Knopf. xxvi, 291 pp. F851.S57 1948
Western Americana, planned in connection with California's centenary celebrations 1946-50. Introduction by Joseph Henry Jackson.

Shippey, Lee. It's an old California custom. Vanguard Press. 292 pp. F862.S54 1948

Szetela, Thaddeus M. History of Chicopee. [Chicopee, Mass., Szetela & Rich. 1948.] viii, 291 pp. Illus. *F74.C53S9

Medicine. Psychiatry

Bigelow, Henry Jacob, *1818–1890*. Anaesthetic agents, their mode of exhibition and physiological effects. [Philadelphia. 1848.] 18 pp. RD86.E8B5
Extracted from the Transactions of the American Medical Association, vol. I.

— Ether and chloroform: a compendium of their history, surgical use, dangers, and

discovery. Boston. 1948. 27 pp. RD86.E8B5
"From the Boston medical and surgical journal; and the Transactions of the American Medical Association, vol. 1."

Copeland, Royal Samuel. The home medical book. Revised edition. Winston. [1948.] xiv, 612 pp. Illus. *RC81.C787 1948

Manninger, William C., and Munro Leaf. You and psychiatry. Scribner. 1948. xi, 175 pp. RC605.M4

Moore, Thomas Verner. The driving forces of human nature and their adjustment. Grune & Stratton. 1948. viii, 461 pp. BF.121.M58
"An introduction to the psychology and psychopathology of emotional behavior and volitional control."
"Certain portions of the present book appeared in my earlier work, Dynamic Psychology."—*Preface.*

Mott, Frederick D., and Milton I. Roemer. Rural health and medical care. McGraw-Hill. 1948. xvii, 608 pp. RA427.M73

Military Science

Bray, Charles William. Psychology and military proficiency. Princeton Univ. 1948. xviii, 242 pp. Illus. U21.B64
A history of the Applied Psychology Panel of the National Defense Research Committee.

Hinton, Harold Boaz. Air victory: the men and the machines. Harper. [1948.] xix, 428 pp. Illus. UG633.H48 1948

Music

Literature

Gál, Hans. The golden age of Vienna. New York, Parrish. [1948.] 71 pp. Illus. *ML246.8.G3 1948

Gramophone Shop, inc., *New York.* The Gramophone Shop encyclopedia of recorded music. 3d., revised and enlarged edition. Crown Publishers. 1948. xii, 639 pp. *ML156.G83 1948

Herbage, Julian. Messiah. New York, Chanticleer Press. [1948.] 71 pp. Illus. ML410.H13H4

Hutchings, Arthur. A companion to Mozart's piano concertos. Oxford Univ. Press. 1948. xiv, 207 pp. Music. *MT130.M8H8
"Thematic guide to Mozart's concertos": pp. [xi]–xiv.

Hutcheson, Ernest. The literature of the piano, a guide for amateur and student. Knopf. 1948. viii, 374, xxxv pp. Music.
Bibliography: pp. 364–374. MT140.H95

Jennings, Arthur B. First clements of organ technic. New York, Witmark. 1947. 48 pp. MT182.J45

Oldroyd, George. The technique and spirit of fugue. Oxford Univ. Press. 1948. viii, 220 pp. Music. ML448.O 4
An historical study, with a foreword by Stanley Marchant.

Scholes, Percy Alfred. The great Dr. Burney; his life, his travels, his works, his family and his friends. Oxford Univ. Press. 1948. 2 v. Illus. ML423.B8S4
Bibliography: v. 2, pp. [331]–392.

Smith, Charles Thomas. Music and reason; basis of listening, composing, and assessing. London, Watts. [1947.] ix, 158 pp. ML3830.S55 1947

White, Eric Walter. Stravinsky, a critical survey. New York, Philosophical Library. [1948.] 192 pp. *ML410.S932W45 1948
"List of works": pp. 172–181. "List of recordings": pp. 182–186.

Whiteman, Paul. Records for the millions, edited by David A. Stein. New York, Hermitage Press. 1948. xiv, 331 pp. ML156.2.W5
"Classified lists for easy reference": pp. [103]–331.

Scores

Arma, Paul, *editor.* Chantons le travail, 62 chants de métier. Paris. [194–?] 96 pp.
Melodies unaccompanied. M1732.A68C5

Gál, Hans. Huyton suite, for flute and 2 violins. [Brooklyn,] M. & H. Publications. [1948.] Miniature score. (18 pp.) ML5.M8962G3

Weill, Kurt. Down in the valley. Libretto by Arnold Sundgaard. Schirmer. [1948.] 76 pp. Illus. *M1503.W419D4
"Parts of this score are based on American folk songs."

Out-of-Doors

Goethe, Charles Matthias. Geogardening. Sacramento, Calif., Keystone Press. 1948. xx, 350 pp. Illus. SB405.G6

Meyer, Harold Diedrich, and Charles K. Brightbill. Community recreation, a guide to its organization and administration. Heath. [1948.] xiii, 704 pp. GV171.M45
"List of films about recreation" pp. 685–689.

Waddington, Richard. Salmon fishing, a new philosophy. Scribner. 1948. 199 pp. SH685.W3 1948

Philosophy

Anderson, Fulton Henry. The philosophy of Francis Bacon. Univ. of Chicago. vii, 312 pp. B1198.A5

Buber, Martin. Between man and man. Macmillan. 1948. viii, 210 pp. B29.B78
Translated from the German by Ronald Gregor Smith.

Koyré, Alexandre. Discovering Plato. Columbia Univ. [1946.] ix, 119 pp. B395.K6
Translated by Leonora C. Rosenfield.

Rommen, Heinrich Albert. The natural law, a study in legal and social history and philosophy. Herder. 1948. xi, 290 pp. BJ55.R6 1948
A translation of *Die ewige Wiederkehr des Naturrechts.*

Troisfontaines, Roger. Le choix de J.-P. Sartre; exposé et critique de L'Etre et le néant. Paris. [1946.] 124 pp. B819.T7S3

Wade, Ira Owen. Studies on Voltaire, with some unpublished papers of Mme du Châtelet. Princeton Univ. 1947. ix, 244 pp. B2177.W3

Politics and Government

Domestic Affairs

Andrews, Bert. Washington witch hunt. Random House. [1948.] 218 pp. **JC599.U5A6**
An exposé of star-chamber proceedings by the State Department and other government agencies. *Contents.* — The Hunters and the Hunted. — The F.B.I. pleads Innocence. — Hollywood in Washington. — A Matter of Standards. — Party Line. — Postscript.

Bean, Louis Hyman. How to predict elections. Knopf. 1948. x, 196 pp. **JK2007.B4**

Hesseltine, William Best. The rise and fall of third parties, from anti-Masonry to Wallace. Washington, Public Affairs Press. [1948.] 119 pp. **JK2261.H55**
"Based chiefly upon a series of articles which originally appeared in the weekly Progressive and several lectures which were delivered at the University of Maryland."
Bibliography: pp. 112–119.

Lasswell, Harold Dwight. The analysis of political behaviour, an empirical approach. New York, Oxford Univ. Press. 1947 [*i. e.* 1948]. ix, 314 pp. **JA38.L4**

Stoddard, Henry Luther, *1861–1947.* Presidential sweepstakes; the story of political conventions and campaigns. Edited by Francis W. Leary. Putnam. [1948.] 224 pp. Illus. **E661.S86**

International Relations

Harsch, Joseph Close. Does our foreign policy make sense? [New York, Foreign Policy Assn.] 1948. 64 pp. ***7571.96 no. 69**
"The Reality of Ideals in Foreign Policy" by E. Everet Minett: pp. 61–64.

Murray, Gilbert. From the League to U. N. Oxford Univ. 1948. 217 pp. **JX1952.M83**
"Lectures delivered at various universities during the last fourteen years."—*Introduction.*

Perkins, Dexter. The evolution of American foreign policy. Oxford Univ. Press. 1948. [5], 187 pp. **E183.7.P47**

Thompson, Dorothy. The truth about communism. Washington, Public Affairs Press. [1948.] 16 pp. **9335.4A67**

White, Wilbur Wallace. White's Political dictionary. World Pub. Co. [1948.] 378 pp. ***D419.W5 1948**

Winslow, Earle Micajah. The pattern of imperialism, a study in the theories of power. Columbia Univ. Press. 1948. xii, 278 pp.
Bibliography: pp. [257]–268. **JC359.W55**

Religion. Theology

Augustinus, Aurelius, *Saint.* The Lord's sermon on the mount; translated by John J. Jepson, with an introduction and notes by the editors. Westminster, Md., Newman Press. 1948. 227 pp. **BR60.A55. no. 5**
Translation of *De sermone Domini in monte.*

Baillie, Donald Macpherson. God was in Christ; an essay on incarnation and atonement. Scribner. 1948. 213 pp. **BT201.B13**

Campbell, Reginald John. The life of the world to come. Longmans, Green. 1948. [7], 192 pp. **BT901.C35**

Corey, Arthur. Christian Science class instruction. San Francisco, Farallon Press. 1946.] xviii, 301 pp. **BX6950.C6 1946**

Cunliffe-Jones, Hubert. The authority of the Biblical revelation. Boston, Pilgrim Press. 1948. xi, 153 pp. **BT89.C8 1948**

Danniel, Benjamin. Jesus, Jews and gentiles; the true story of their relationship as recorded in the Bible. New York, Arco Pub. Co. [1948.] 239 pp. **BM535.D33**

Gwynn, Denis Rolleston. Father Dominic Barberi. Buffalo, Desmond & Stapleton. 1948. 254 pp. **BX4705.D583G9**

Kemp, Eric Waldram. Canonization and authority in the Western Church. Oxford Univ. 1948. 196 pp. **BX2330.K45**

Kingsbury, Leslie. The way of suffering: essays on the Christian significance of suffering. London, Longmans, Green. [1948.] xii, 157 pp. **BJ1409.K65**
With an introduction by Bishop Mark Carpenter-Garnier.

Knox, Wilfred Lawrence. The Acts of the Apostles. Cambridge [Eng.] University Press. viii, 120 pp. **BS2625.K55**
Contents. — The Author of Acts. — The Sources of Acts. — Galatians and the Council of Jerusalem. The Acts and History. — The Theology of Acts.

Loescher, Frank S. The Protestant church and the Negro, a pattern of segregation. New York, Association Press. 1948. 159 pp. **BR115.N4L6**
With a foreword by Bishop William Scarlett.

Meng, John, *and others.* Christianity and America. New York, Sadlier. [1948.] viii, 712 pp. Illus. **E178.1.M52**

Newman, John Henry, *Cardinal, 1801–1890.* Essays and sketches. New edition, edited with a preface and introduction by Charles Frederick Harrold. Logmans, Green. 1948. 3 v. **BX890.N415 1948**

Sturzo, Luigi. La vera vita; sociologia del soprannaturale. Roma. 1947. 318 pp. **BX2350.S75 1947**

Suhard, Emmanuel Celestine, *Cardinal.* Growth or decline? The church today. South Bend, [Ind.], Fides Publishers. 1948. 109 pp. **BX1395.S8**
Translated by James A. Corbett. With a foreword by John Courtney Murray.

Science

Mathematics

Cambi, Enzo. Eleven and fifteen-place tables of Bessel functions of the first kind, to all significant orders. New York, Dover Publications. [1948.] vi, 154 pp. **QA408.C3**

Hooper, Alfred. Makers of mathematics. Random House. [1948.] ix, 402 pp. Illus. **QA21.H76**

Physics

Dickinson, Thomas Albert. Electrets. Alhambra, Calif., Plastics Research Co. 1948. 32 pp. **8258.7**
A revision of the author's Report on electrets.

Evans, Ralph Merrill. An introduction to color. Wiley. 1948. x, 340 pp. 15 colored plates. **8238.18**

Ingersoll, Leonard Rose, *and others*. Heat conduction, with engineering and geological applications. McGraw-Hill. 1948. xii, 278 pp. 8227.9
Based on An introduction to the mathematical theory of heat conduction, with engineering and geological applications, by L. R. Ingersoll and O. J. Zobel, published in 1913.
"References" pp. 264–270.

Obert, Edward Frederic. Thermodynamics. McGraw–Hill. 1948. xiv, 571 pp. 8226.17

Miscellaneous

Asch, John. The story of plants. Putnam. [1948.] viii, 407 pp. QK50.A75
Illustrated by Tabea Hofmann.

Hosmer, George Leonard, *1874–1935*. Practical astronomy. Wiley. 1948. xv, 355 pp. Illus. QB145.H8 1948
A textbook for engineering schools and a manual of field methods. 4th edition revised and rewritten by James M. Robbins.

Parker, George Howard. Animal colour changes and their neurohumours; a survey of investigations, 1910–1943. Cambridge Univ. Press. 1948. x, 377 pp. QL767.P3
"Bibliography of colour changes": pp. [316]–373.

Stanton, Timothy William. Studies of some Comanche pelecypods and gastropods. Washington. 1947. iii, 256 pp. 67 plates. *QE75.P9 no. 211

Sociology

Labor

Cushing, Richard James, *Archbishop*. "I belong here." [Boston. 1947.] 11 pp. 9331.88A52
"Address deslivered at the ninth constitutional convention of the Congress of Industrial Organization at Boston, Mass., October 13, 1947."—*Foreword*.

Kellor, Frances Alice. American arbitration, its history, functions and achievements. Harper. [1948.] 262 pp. HD5502.A3K4
Foreword by James R. Angell.

Kennedy, Thomas. Effective labor arbitration: the impartial chairmanship of the full-fashioned hosiery industry. Univ. of Pennsylvania Press. 1948. xi, 286 pp.
Bibliography: pp. 263–268. 9331.155A160

Leiter, Robert David. The foreman in industrial relations. Columbia. Univ. 1948. 200 pp. *3563.110 no. 542

Matthews, Clyde. So you want to be a model! Halcyon House. [1948.] xvi, 239 pp. Illus. HD6073.M7D4 1948
Introduction by Sophie Gimbel. Revised edition.

Public Welfare. Police

Bachman, George W. The issue of compulsory health insurance. Brookings Inst. 1948. ix, 271 pp. 9368.42A12
A study prepared at the request of Senator H. Alexander Smith, chairman of the subcommittee on health, of the senate committee on labor and public welfare, by George W. Bachman and Lewis Meriam.

Hendry, Charles Eric. A decade of group work. New York, Association Press. 1948. xiii, 189 pp. HV45.H45

Leyson, Burr Watkins. Fighting crime; the New York City Police Department in action. Dutton. 1948. 193 pp. HV8148.N5L4

U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency. The housing of negro veterans. Washington. 1948. 46 pp. *9331.8373A110
Their housing plans and living arrangements in 32 areas.

Social Studies

Cuber, John F., and Robert A. Harper. Problems of American society: values in conflict. Holt. [1948.] xviii, 394 pp. HN57.C8

Doob, Leonard William. Public opinion and propaganda. Holt. [1948.] vii, 600 pp.
"References": pp. 559–586. HM261.D6

Lewin, Kurt, *1890–1947*. Resolving social conflicts, selected papers on group dynamics [1935–1946]. Edited by Gertrude Weiss Lewin. Foreword by Gordon W. Allport. Harper. [1948.] xvii, 230 pp. HM251.L474

Lin, Yueh-Hwa. The golden wing: a sociological study of Chinese familism. New York, Oxford Univ. Press. 1947 [*i. e.* 1948]. xv, 234 pp. HQ668.L5

Technology

Electric Engineering. Manufacture

Brown, Gordon S., and Donald P. Campbell. Principles of servomechanisms; dynamics and synthesis of closed-loop control systems. Wiley. 1948. xiii, 400 pp. 8019A.516

Considine, Douglas Maxwell. Industrial weighing. New York, Reinhold Pub. Corp. 1948. ix, 553 pp. Illus. *8035G.12
"Glossary of scale terms . . . compiled by the National Scale Men's Association": pp. [485]–539.

Mechanical & Civil Engineering

Dell, Truman G., *and others*. Brake work manual, by Truman G. Dell, Frank E. Howard and George E. Stevenson. Albany, Delmar. [1948.] ix, 194 pp. 4035E.17
Reproduced from typewritten copy.

Hunter, Marcus Charles Inman. Rotary valve engines. Wiley. [1948.] 216 pp. 4034.145

Jones, C. Morgan. Small boat engine manual; selection, installation, maintenance, operation. Cornell Maritime Press. [1948.] [11], 276 pp. Illus. 4033.273

U. S. Forest Service, *Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.* Manual on wood construction for prefabricated houses. Washington. 1947. [*i. e.* 1948]. ix, 330 pp. Illus. *4021D.8
Prepared by the Forest Products Laboratory, Forest Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, in collaboration with the technical staff of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Vincent, Edward Thomas. Supercharging the internal combustion engine. McGraw-Hill. 1948. viii, 315 pp. Illus. *4034.146

Travel and Description

Dumas, Alexandre, *1802–1870*. A Gil Blas in

California. [Santa Ana, Calif.,] Fine Arts Press. 1948. 147 pp. F865.D882 1948

Hancock, Ralph. The magic land: Mexico. Coward-McCann. [1948.] x, 307 pp. Folded map. F1215.H3

Josephs, Ray. Latin America: continent in crisis. Random House. [1948.] 503 pp. F2223.J7

By the author of *Argentine Diary*. Also written in diary form, this account of the political, economic, social, and cultural life of the leading Latin American countries extends from June, 1947 through June, 1948, with an epilogue on the Pan-American Conference at Bogota.

Kent, Louise Andrews. Village greens of New England. New York, Barrows. 1948. 280 pp. Illus. F5.K4

Photos. by Arthur Griffin.

Look. The Central Northeast, by the editors of Look in collaboration with Gerald W. Johnson. Houghton Mifflin. [1948.] 392 pp. Illus. F106.L6

A handbook in pictures, maps and text for the vacationist, the traveler and the stay-at-home. "One of the Look at America regional volumes."

MacNeil, Neil. The highland heart in Nova Scotia. Scribner. 1948. 199 pp. F1039.C2M3

Rothery, Agnes Edwards. Iceland, new world outpost. Viking. 1948. vii, 214 pp. DL305.R6 1948

Storm, Hans Otto, *1895–1941*. Of good family; stories and observations about Spanish America. Collected and edited by David Greenhood. New York, Swallow Press. 1948. xii, 308 pp. PS3537.T7168 O 3

Williamson, James A. Cook and the opening of the Pacific. Macmillan. 1948. xii, 251 pp. Maps. G246.C7W5 1948

"Printed in Great Britain."

Williamson, Kenneth. The Atlantic islands; a study of the Faeroe life and scene. London, Collins. 1948. 360 pp. DL271.F2W5

With a foreword by Eric Linklater. Pen-and-ink drawings by the author, thirty-five photographs and four maps.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 9999 08541 504 8